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Chaitra 17, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 7, 1982/Chaitra 17, 1904 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष जी, गढ़वाल का चुनाव कराने.......... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you and I have informed you.

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने इस पर दो सवाल एडमिट कर रखे हैं। इलैक्शन कमीशन के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में पुलिस द्वारा अपराधों के मामलों को दर्ज किया जाना

*626. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को ऐसे मामलों का पता चला है कि जिनमें राजधानी में पुलिस ने अपराध, चोरी आदि के मामलों को दर्ज करने और अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने में जनता की सहायता करने से इनकार किया है अथवा ढिलाई दिखाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत छः महीनों के दौरान हुई ऐसी घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई सरकारी एजेन्सी है जिसमें पुलिस द्वारा रिपोर्ट दर्ज न किए जाने की स्थिति में संपर्क स्थापित किया जा सकता है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTNENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid the Table of the House.

Statement

During the six month period from 1-9-81 to 28-2-1982, four instances of non-registration of cases by the Police Stations have come to notice in Delhi. The details are mentioned below :

(1) On 5th December, 1981, at about 8-10 P.M. two Sales Executives of M/S Gases and Equipment India Ltd of Naraina Industrial Area went to the Police Station Patel Nagar to lodge a report of robbery of their briefcase by two persons. The Duty Officer did not register their case and made a simple daily diary entry about the loss of the brief case. A complaint was lodged with the Police Headquarters regarding this instance. A enquiry was conducted by the Police Headquarter through the Vigilance Branch and dereliction of duty by the staff of the Police Station Patel Nagar was *prima facie* established. The sub-Inspector and the Assistant Sub-Inspector concerned have been placed under suspension and departmental action is being taken against them.

(2) On 13th September, 1981, a written complaint was received from one Vikram Rattan Pal resident of Punjabi Bagh regarding the suspected theft of his watch by one Rajwati. The concerned Sub-Inspector at Police Station Monogolpuri failed to either register a case or to record a daily diary entry. He is being proceeded against departmentally.

(3) On 11th September, 1981 one Smt. Sita Devi of Subhash Park came to the Police Station Shahdara and contacted the duty Officer for lodging a report regarding kidnapping of her four year old son. The Duty Officer did not register a case. She contacted the Station House Officer Shahdara on 29th September, 1981. On her statement a case was registered on 29th September, 1981 under

Section 363 IPC. The kidnapped child has since been recovered and the accused arrested. The Duty Officer has been censured for this negligence.

(4) ASI of Police Station Tughlak Road showed slackness in the registration of a case, on 8th October, 1981, on a complaint of trespass. He is being proceeded against departmentally.

Twentyone other complaints were also received for non-registration of cases. However, on enquiry it was found that either no offence was made out or the matter was not cognizable. The position was explained to the complainants and they were advised to seek redress in a Civil court.

The higher police authorities *viz.* the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Vigilance Branch at the Police Headquarter can be contacted in case of refusal to register a report. A complaint can also be sent in writing by post to the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Police.

SHRI N.E. HORO: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that there are four instances in which the police have either refused or shown slackness in registering the cases. This is a very serious matter that the police is not taking any acrion or is not taking interest in official matters. I would like to know what are the reasons for that. Is it because they are characterless or they are corrupt or they are greedy persons or they just are not satisfied with the job? If that is the case, what is the Government going to do about it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About the cases where action has been taken against the officers, my hon. friend wants to know what is that we found during the course of the inquiry, whether it is slackness or corruption and all that. In regard to the four cases which I have already referred, the inquiry is going on. After the full inquiry report is available with the Ministry, then we will be able to know wether it is due to slackness or characterlessness or corruption or greed whatever it is. These are the facts of cases which have been placed before the House. The inquiry is being conducted in these cases.

MR. SPEAKER : The diagnosis is on.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: No doubt, Delhi city is the capital of India. Now-a-days unfortunately, the Delhi city is becoming a city of crines or ,in other words, a city of more afld more criminals.

I am personally affected recently.

MR. SPEAKER : There are people sitting from Delhi also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am not concerned with these people or the general public.

MR· SPEAKER: I see.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: There are more crimnals on the road of Delhi and of the States even during day time.

For instance on 13th March, I was not here.I was out of station. I was in Madras

On 13th March, during day tine......

(*Interruptions*)

on 13th March, between 2.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M............

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean by looking at the Chair:-

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The Hon. Home Minister may kindly take mote of my House No. 26, Gurdwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi-1.

It is very near to the Parliament House...

(*Interruptions*)

Between 2.00 P. M. to 3.30PM some criminals, culprits, came to my house and broke open the Main Door lock——very gently——trespassed and entered into the house.

Mr. SPEAKER : Gently.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Very gently And very boldly and very decently also.

They entered into the house and found the almirah. The almirah also was broken open, very gently. Without any fear. During day time.

We are in the Capital City. We are sitting here and the Police are sitting here.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the question now?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I will say in one or two sentences.

They broke open the almirah also inside the house.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member is not personally involved but personally affected.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They got one gold chain of about 3 to 4 sovereigns ..

AN HON. MEMBER: Mangal Sutra.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: And one radio and so many items worth about Rs. 10,000!-.

The theft has occurred in my house on 13th March. At that time, the resident. my cousin brother, one Mr. Silvaraj who went to office came back fron office at 4.30 P.M. immediately after the theft.

(*Interruptions*)

I am helpless. Police are sleeping on their duty. Police are not responsive.

MR. SPEAKER: Did they register the case?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Yes. The Hon. Home Minister is here. The complaint has been lodged with the North Avenue Police Station.

In the morning, I have tried to contact the Police Commissioner. Police Commissioner was reported to be absent.

I contacted the Office. From Office also, there was no response.

Where can we go and make a complaint except to report to the Hon. Minister?

(*Interruptions*)

What action the Police have taken even in my case? If the cases of M. PS are like that, left out by the Police, what should be the fate of the general public?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that the Police did not register the case?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They registered it but no action is taken.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am really sorry the Hon.Member is agitated that the Police have registered the case but they have not made any investigation and all that.

Of course, this question is related to non-registration of the cases.

Even then, I may assure the Hon.Member that the Hon. Minister has given strict instructions to the Police Officers to be more vigilant and there is a Flying Squad also.

It is under the contemplation of the Ministry of Home Affairs to have a sort of a Unified Agency to receive such complaints and take whatever necessary action is possible in this matter.

We will not spare anybody, even if they are Officers, if there is a derelication of duty.

I may tell Mr. Mayathevar that even though the gold chain and one radio have been stolen gently, I will instruct the Police not to go gently, but sternly, and to take action to the satisfaction of the Hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Member is satisfied.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में क्रिमिनल्स लको खत्म करने के लिए........

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question. It is irrelevant. Ask some relevant question. I will allow.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : : मैं दूसरा प्रश्न कर रहा हूं । आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के जज की हत्या......

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant. That is not allowed.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : डकैतों की बात की गई है । क्या मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस ओर गया है....(व्यवधान)*....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not believe in press reports. Whosoever is there, if he is caught, he will be proceeded against.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं 36 साउथ एवेन्यू पर रहता हूं । वहां भी चोरी हो गई है । घर के तीनों ताले तोड़ दिए गए । सामान निकाल ले गए और कुछ नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कीजिए, साहब कीजिए ।

*Not recorded.

Surplus amount in Administration Account No. 2 of EPF Organisation

*627. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S.T. QUADRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs.57 crores are lying surplus in the Administration Account No. 2 of EPF Organisation collection for the services being rendered by the PF Employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this huge amount was saved by way of non-sanction of staff for years together, non-providing proper office and residential accommodation to employees, curtailing minimum basic facilities and non-implementation of recommendations made by several Committees set up by Labour Ministry since 1968 to 1978 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not utilising this amount by Government on the welfare of the PF employees for whose services Government are collecting this money specially when Government insist on implementation of various awards for the private managements and insist for providing several facilities to the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR) The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Account No. 2 operated by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation does not show such surplus.

(b) Staff are sanctioned accommodation and other facilities are provided according to prescribed norms, or in the absence of norms, as assessed. No committee was set up by the Ministry of Labour during the period from 1968 to 1978. Recommendations of the Sub Committee set up by the Central Board of Trustees during this period have been duly considered and those which were accepted have been implemented.

(c) Adequate amount is already being spent on the welfare of the Provident Fund Employees.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is an evasive answer given by the hon. Minister My question has been framed basesd on facts. You can go through the reply given by him. Part (a) of the question that I have asked is ,

"Whether it is a fact that about Rs. 57 crores are lying surplus in the Administration Account No. 2 of EPF Organisation.........."

The reply given by the hon. Minister to that is:

"Account No. 2 operated by the Employees provident Fund Organisation does not show such surplus."

But a specific question has been asked. According to the information available with me, nearly Rs. 57 crores are lying accumulated in Account No. 2. That amount has been collected for the benefit of the employees, for the pension schemes and other welfare schemes of the employees. Also during the period 1967 to 1978, there were three Committees which were set up, but in his reply he has stated that no Committee was set up. I will put that question in my second supplementary. First I would like to have the correct information about this accumulated surplus of Rs. 57 crores or whatever is available. He is not giving the correct information. I would like to know whether during the period 1978-1980 when anti-laobur policy was being pursued by the then Government and officers were working in connivance with the then Government and reactionary forces were being infiltrated in that organisation......(*Interruptions*) I am putting the supplementary with the permission of Speaker I want to know whether the programmes, shcmems and reports of the Advisory Committees have been completely scuttled and have not been implemented, and if so, what exactly were the reasons and for how long the accumulated surplus amount was not utilised for the benefit of the employees.

He has given answer to part (b) of my question. kindly go through the answer. The question was:

"Whether it is also a fact that this huge amount was saved by way their of non-sanction of staff for years together ....

MR. SPEAKER: You can put one supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has given the reply, 'Staff are sanctioned and accommodation and other facilities are provided according to prescribed norms". I would like to know. I will give the information to the hon. Minister.........

MR SPEAKER: Please don't do it.

SHRI K.LAKKAPPA: The accumulated surplus has not been utilised for the purpose for which it was accumulated, like construction of buildings.........

MR. SPEAKER: How much time are you going to take to put one supplementary?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I have not even started my supplementary. Sir, we have been paying crores of rupees by way of rent. When funds are available, they have not been allowed to construct the buildings. Madurai, Siliguri, Ranchi, Guntur, Vizag and Calicut-in these places they have no buildings. Nowhere in the important places buildings have been constructed for the staff. Therefore, I would like to know the reasons for that and also how much rent you are paying in these areas. Fabulous rents are paid at the cost of the government. They are squandering the money instead of utilising the funds for the purpose for which it has been accumulated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): For the political supplementary the answer he is himself giving for political reasons. I will only deal with the factual supplementary.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I asked whether it was all due the anti-labour policy followed by the Janata Government..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What do you mean by political supplementary?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He says there was an anti-labour policy followed when you were also a partner in the Government........(*Interruptions*) He says that during the Janata regime there was an anti-labour policy being followed by the government then. That is the political supplementary........(*Interruptions*) Mr. Maitra, you have come only after a long time. Mr Lakkappa, being the President of one section of Employees Provident Fund Organisation employees association, can very well say about the anti-labour policy being followed by the Janata Government then. I cannot contradict him because he knows better. It is true that production during those years, during the regime of the Janata Government , had definitely gone down on all fronts and decline in production on all fronts must be due to the reason that the labour was not happy. On that point Mr. Lakkappa is very-right.

Regarding the second point about staff in the Employees Provident Fund organisation, we have certain norms. Whetever staff have been essential we have given the staff. There is no shortage of staff. The questions is that this Fund is being extended every day. We want to take the services to the door of the subscribers who are contributors. Therefore, we are increasing the coverge every day. It does not nean that whoever is there is not given the facility. As a matter of fact, the pay and allowances of the employees in the Employees Provident Fund organisation according to the Third Pay Commission, equal to the Corresponding categories in the Government. That we have given them. Not only that, a part from that, we have given them more-much more than what the Government servants are getting in the Central Government. Therefore, there should be no complaint about being paid less. Government servants in the Central Government get 15% house rent allowance. We give them 20% to 25% . The salary plus 5 % we have given them. 10% of the U. D. Cs. in the regional offices get a special pay of Rs. 35 per month. There is no complaint on that side.

So far as the strength of the staff is concerned, we do not fix it arbitrarily. There is a staff inspection unit. At present this unit is going into the norms. The moment they recommend we will consider it.

So far as the construction of quarters for the staff is concerned, so far we have spent about Rs. 7·53 crores and we have a proposal to spend another Rs. 10 crores on staff quarters and buildings. As and when need arises, we are going to spend it. Therefore, on these two scores, there should be no complaint.

Now about the accumulations in the funds, I have given the figures. He has asked for account No. 2 and I have said 'no surplus' in that account . If he had asked for account No A and 24, I would have said 'yes'. Sir, I have given the correct figures. These are accumulations in the funds. After all, these are out of the contributions to the funds that are there which we propose to spend as when the scheme is expanded. We need more quarters for which we require funds. We require funds for pension, gratuity and all that. We also require funds to spend on repairs and maintenance. We shall spend that on these.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why he has not implemented the recommendations in the reports of those Committees from 1978.

MR SPEAKER: Which Committee?

SHRI LAKKAPPA: Shall I read those three Committees which were set up?

MR SPEAKER: Don't read. You only name those Committees.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There was one Fakirchand committee there was Bandopadhyay Committee and there was also another committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anantakrishnan who was the Labour Secretary of the Karnataka Government . He said that no committees were set up. You may go through the answer.

MR SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know this from the Minister. There are certain staff and officers who have infiltrated into this organisation who are following the anti-labour policy. They being in the office and the R. S. S. and Jansangh have been the organisers, how can you expect a progressive outlook from them in the matter of implementation of the welfare schemes as far as employees are concerned. I want to know whether he will have a probe into this thing and fix the responsibility on such of the erring officers who are responsible for the failure of their having a progressive outlook in implementation of the welfare schemes in the provident Fund Organisation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I said that no Committee was appointed by the Government and I still stick to that. What the hon. Member means is about the Committees set up by the Central Board of Trustees—the sub-Committees and the most important of them was the Fakirchand Committee. He asked: why was the recommendation of that Committee not implemented. I say that many of the recommendations of the Fakirchand Committee have been implemented. The most important recommendation was about the washing allowance, house rent allowance by 25% —Hyderabad which we have implemented. We have also implemented the recommendation for the grant of speicial pay of Rs. 35 to 10% of the U. D. Cs. in the regional offices.

We have also implemented upgradation of the posts of C.P.F. Commissioner and Financial Adviser and the Chief Accounts Officer, we have also implemented the recommendation for the creation of a new cadre of the Assistant Accounts Officers.We have accepted in principle the recommendation on bouns linked to productivity. It is being gone into. There are other recommendations which the Government did not think fit to accept. We have implemented the most important recommendations. That is all.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : : ये जो भविष्य निधि के कर्मचारी हैं, इन कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशासनिक व्यय जो सरकार को करना पड़ता है, वह एम्पलायर से आता है और इसका जो रेट है वह सन् 1952 में 3 परसेन्ट था, 1962 में 2.4 पर सेन्ट था और 1964 के बाद यह 0.37 परसेन्ट रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि एम्पलायर्स से जो यह पैसा आता है, वह इन कर्मचारियों के वेलफेयर के लिए, उनकी भलाई के लिए, उनकी सेलरीज और उनके अच्छे काम के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। यह जो सारा पैसा आता है, यह कर्मचारियों के हितों के लिए काम में आना चाहिए। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन कर्मचारियों का जो पे-स्केल है; उसका रिवीजन कब हुआ और इन लोगों को जो आप 25 परसेन्ट हाउस रेन्ट एलाउन्स के रूप में देते हैं तो क्या वह आज की स्थिति में पर्याप्त है ? क्यों नहीं इन कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिए और दूसरी फैसिलिटीज के लिए, जो पैसा आता है, उस को खर्च करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दे तो दिया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने इस बात का जवाब दे दिया है। फंड के बारे में आप ने ठीक कहा है कि यह हम एम्पलायर से लेते हैं। आपने यह भी ठीक कहा है कि 0.37 परसेन्ट लेते हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्जेज प्रोविडेंड फंड के लिए। प्वाइन्ट यह है कि आप ने जो इनके वेतन और भत्तों के बारे में कहा है, वे हमने थर्ड पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों की रोशनी में दिया है और सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं फकीर चन्द कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है, वह भी दिया है अर्थात् भविष्य निधि के कर्मचारियों को जितना सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के उसी केटेगिरी के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है, उस से अधिक हम ने उनको दिया है। दूसरी बात जो इन्होंने कही कि फंड में जब पैसा है, तो क्यों नहीं उनको वह दे देते; तो यह कोई दान वृति थोड़ी है। आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि फंड में पैसा इसलिए रखा गया है कि हम

जहां जहां इस स्कीम का विस्तार कर है हैं वहां हम अधिक स्टाफ लायेंगे । इनके लिए जो मकान बनायेंगे उन पर भी खर्च करेंगे । साथ ही साथ हमको पेंशन देनी हैं, ग्रेच्युटी देनी है । इसके लिए भी फंड का निर्माण करेंगे । इसके साथ साथ सिफारिश यह भी है कि मेंन्टीनेंस, रिपेयर्स वगैरह पर भी फंड लगाएं । अर्थात् इन सब को देने के बाद जो पैसा फण्ड में है वह इन्हीं की सुविधा के लिए आने वाले दिनों में, भविष्य में लगाया जाएगा ।

Lock-out in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works

*628. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleassed to state :

(a) Whether Hindustan-Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. factory at Asansol has been under lockout since May 1980.

(b) Whether the Association of Hindustan-Pilkington Glass works Ltd. in representation to Government had stated that if the factory was not opened by 10 March, 1982, it would be too late to save this unit and its 1600 employees.

(c) Whether Government of India have been in touch with the West Bengal Government in this matter, and

(d) the steps being taken to have the factory opened immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A few representations (including some from Hindustan. Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Head Office Employees Union and Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. Officers and Supervisory Staff Association) have been received for taking over the management of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Ltd.

(c) and (d). It has been suggested to the State Government of West Bengal to Advice the State Labour Commissioner to resolve the labour-management dispute so that lockout is lifted and production resumed. Since the lockout is a labour management problem, it has to be dealt with by the State Government who are already seized of the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, next month we will complete two years of the lock-out of this fectory. Labour is a concurrent subject. If this was not a lock out but a strike then we would have heard a different song sung by the Minister. The employers chose to lock-out the factory and it is now going to be two years and we are being told that it is due to labour dispute whcih has to be settled but the State Government. Assuming that the State Government has not been able to do anything so far is it the attitude-I want to know of the Central Government that this factory which was set up in collaboration with the Pilking ton Brothers of U. K. with the latest type of technology can remain closed like this indefinitely and the Government's responsibility is limited to saying that we have asked the State Government to settle the labour dispute ?

Sir, during Question Hour we try to seek information and he should not try to conceal the real state of affairs by relegating it to labour-management problem. He knows that it is not that. He knows that Thapars and Somanis have been very much connected with the whole affair and today it is they who want to reopen the factory on terms more profitable. In this respect I would like to know the many communications which passed between the Centre and the State for re-opening this factory as a viable unit. I would like to know what steps has the Govrnment taken ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : As I have mentioned in my reply, Sir, this is primarily a matter to be dealt with by the State Government. Conciliation proceedings have not yet been wound up. There were three discussions at three different points of time. It is upto the State Government to take action under Industrial Disputes Act. The song is being heard also by the West Bengal Government. It is primarily they who are responsible for any industrial dispute that arises within their jurisdiction. We did have a letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal in 1980 narrating the failure of the conciliation proceedings till the time the new management had taken over and we had advised the Chief Minister to carry on the negotiations as a way has to be found out but we are not directly concerned with this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I am sorry the Minister continues to repeat that all this prolonged closure of a major industrial unit is due to labour-management dispute. If that had been so is it conceivable when a company is

closed due to labour-management dispute a big business house like Somanis has taken over the management of this factory in August 1981 and have managed to acquire 50 per cent of the controlling shares from the Pikington Brothers, U.K., viz. at Rs. 6.42 lakhs for shares of the value of Rs. 64.20 lakhs. It is not a fact that in 1981 a report was submitted by the Inspectorate of the Company Law Board ? Sir, the Company Law Board's own Inspectorate pointed out this closure was not due to any labour-management dispute but it was due to the fact that these people were ruining the unit at that time and Thapars had deliberately siphoned off the money and the funds of this company and they wanted to make this undertaking a sick undertaking. Have they not stated these critical remarks in their report ? Has the Central Government not got anything to do with it? Is it not the Central Government's concern ? Is it not a fact that the Central Financial Institution, the banks, the LTC, National Insurance Company etc. together are holding nearly 22% of the equity shares of this company and it is the Central Government's concern ? How can the Central Government relegate the whole thing to the status of a small labour-management dispute ? He says, the State Government has started conciliation proceedings and so on. Is it not a fact that the financial institutions have been recommending that you should take steps to see that this factory is opened as early as possible and the Government can even become the largest shareholder if it moves properly in the matter.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARY : Sir it is correct that S.K. Somani purchased 28% of the shares, by purchasing 5.05,125 equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 13,700 preference shares of Rs. 100 each in 1981. This was with the knowledge of the State Government. The difficulty was this. The proposal which the new Management made, for acceptance by the trade unions, was not acceptable to these Trade Unions. There were three conditions which the New Management wanted to be accepted by Labour. One was, head office personnel in Calcutta to be transferred to Asansol for avoiding duplicate work without any extra payment there were proposals like closure of uneconomic departments like box shops and timber yards and readjustment of excess manpower, accepting revised workload and productivity and manning pattern norms and assuring guaranteed production. These three main conditions were stipulated by the new management. But these were not acceptable to the Trade Unions. But I think there is still scope for negotiations.

If the hon member can exercise his considerable influence w.th the West Bengal Government, so that both the parties can come to the negotiating [illegible] taken.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : He has not answered the question that I asked about the Central Financial Institutions which together are holding 22 per cent of equity share. Can the Central Government wash its hands of its responsibility in the matter ? In fact those institutions have recommended to the Government that they should move forward and see to it that Government becomes the largest shareholder and also see to it that this unit can be run viably and opened as early as possible.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARY : I do not recollect having received any such recommendation but I will certainly look into it.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : They are published in the Press every day.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : This was one of the biggest glass factories in Asia earning crores of foreign exchange. It has got a long history. Myself and many members of the House met Dr. Chanana and Shri Tiwariji, we have given representation. Last time we met them on 30th Mrach, and submitted representation dated 29th March. I met the hon. Minister and I told him that West Bengal Government are trying their best to re-open this factory. The Chief Minister of West Bengal himself negotiated and recommended for take over. But Mr. Somani backed out from their earlier position. He mentiond 3 points to which the Unions did not agree and so on. Actually myself and Mr. Haradhan Roy, MLA of West Bengal, have submitted Memorandum many times and we have pointed out how this unit can be made viable within a short time. Comrade Indrajit Gupta has said that Government institutions are holding 22 per cent of the share and if Grindlay Bank's share can be added, it can be more than 28 per cent. The Government of West Bengal, all the Trade Unions and I myself am one with this are of the opinion that immediately the Central Government should take over this institution.

Sir, the Prime Minister has mentioned that this year has been declared as a "Productivity year". So, in the interest of production and productivity and in the national interest, I would like to know whether the Central Government will take over the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Ltd., as early as possible.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There is no such proposal of taking over this Unit. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Nineteen workers died of starvation serveral workers have committed suicide. this is the position in the factory. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Under the new policy of taking over sick units the administrative Ministry must be satisfied that the Unit can become viable in a reasonable period of time and such a step is in the public interest and then the banks and the financial institutions should recommend that despite their efforts it may not be possible to prevent the industrial unit from becoming sick and with their efforts it is unlikely to revive this undertaking. Then only we consider this proposal. It is correct that the financial institutions have a share of about 22% in this undertaking. But we have not received any proposal as such. The hon. member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has said that they have recommended. But I have not received such a proposal. I will however look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are there any Government nominees on the Board of Directors ? Even that you have not done.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that there is no such proposal.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, I also represented the case of the same unit several times and the latest reply that I have received from Mr. Tiwari is dated 31st March, 1982 in which he has stated "I am having the matter examined". I do not know whether he has written that knowingly but it is the reply signed by him. The Chief Minister of West Bengal in his letter of 9th July 1980, after the lock-out wrote a letter to Dr. Chanana. However, he at that time, categorically stated in the letter that there were agreements with the management and all the three Trade Unions. The agreement was entered in to in the presence of the Chief Minister. The management retreated from that position. I would like to quote here from the letter of the Chief Minister :

"I might mention in this connection that on 28th May, 1979, the parties entered into a tripartite settlement and the issues relating to manning abolition and absorption of contractors' labour and casual temporary labour were agreed to be left over for bipartite and, if necessary, after two months, for tripartite negotiation. It was also agreed that the parties would improve production for mutual benefits."

After that the Chief Minister has stated it is evident that the management has some other motive and objective. The motive is not for running the factory, and as they have some other motive the Chief Minister recommended—

"It is necessary that in the face of the attitude of the management and the present state of the Union to consider taking over of the Unit by the Central Government u/s 18AA of the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In the circumstances I would request you to kindly have the matter examined urgently and arrange for necessary take over of this Unit."

This letter was dated the 9th July, 1980. Since that time, this management is Mr. Somani is in the management —is closing the units one after another. This is the position. This is another letter which was written to the Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Bosu, by the three Unions together. It is a very serious matter. They have enclosed a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. H. L. Somani. They have said that Mr. Somani has decided to close Bombay Office., Delhi Godowns.

Several member of staff including ladies have been transferred..(*Interruptions*). These are the developments. Employees of the Calcutta Office have been transferred to Asansol where lock-out has been declared. Bombay Office has been closed; godown in Delhi has also been closed. This shows that the management is not interested to open this factory. That is why, they insist that Government should intervene and take over the management, otherwise there is no hope of running this factory. I had personal talks with the Chief Minister . He told me that the management was not at all interested to run the factory. That is why, intervention of the Government is very essential. I want a categorical answer from the Muinister. I represented him personally about this matter. He told me that he was discussing with the Finance Minister and would see to this matter. His reply is with me....(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply. This would not go on record. I have

*Not recorded.

not allowed this. Why should you talk without my permission? The Hon. Member has already put the question. He has read out the relevant portions also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I must congratulate the hon. Member for his easy accessibility to the Chief Minister's letters. Then, he must also be aware of the reply that the Minister of State for Industries gave to the Chief Minister of West Bengal on November 21, 1980, in which to it was made very clear that as regards the lockout declared by the management, he might kindly advise the Labour Commissioner to resolve the labour management dispute so that the lock-out was lifted, production resumed and normalcy was restored. It makes the position very clear.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Prime Minister is here, I would request her to intervene in the matter to take over.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Everyday, we hear in this House that the various industrial units are becoming sick in West Bengal and they want that the Central Government should take them over. In case the Government becomes sick and the industries also become sick, why should the Central Government not take over the Government also ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you allow us half-an-hour discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something in writing.

Functioning of Administrative Tribunals

*629. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many Administrative Tribunals are functioning in India; which are these tribunals and where they are functioning ;

(b) what are the proposal as far as the setting up of the tribunals envisaged in Part XIVA of the Constitution are concerned ; and

(c) the details, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The administrative Tribunals are functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, U.P., and Rajasthan as per the information available with the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The proposal relating to the establishment of administrative Tribunals under the Central Government is still informative stage as various legal and administrative aspects of establishing such Tribunals are under examination.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : In part (a) of my question, I have asked information on three points, how many administrative tribunals are functioning, which are these tribunals and where they are functioning. The answer, as is evident, is very incomplete. The procedures in normal courts are time-comsuming. For example, at present, in the Supreme Court alone, there are over 22,664 cases pending excluding the administrative and miscellaneous petitions. Similarly, in the High Courts, over 6,79,162 cases are pending. Over one lakh of undertrials are there.

If you refer to Article 323(a) of part XIVA of the Constitution, there is a provision to have Administrative Tribunals for the Central Government servants also. Now, I would like to know what further steps is the Government taking to have these Administrative Tribunals as far as Article 323 (a) relating to recuitment and service conditions of the public servants is concerned ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH . Sir, there are Administrative Tribunals in U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, and Assam. They have been set up by an Act of State Legislature to deal with service matters such as seniority, promotion, confirmation, fixation of pay etc. The appeal against the findings of the Administrative Tribunals lies before the High Court and the Supreme Court. These Tribunals come within the administrative control of the respective States and the Central Government has no jurisdiction over these.

The Administrative Tribunals in Andhra Pradesh was set up an Order of the President under Article 371(d) of the Constitution in the year 1975. This is the only Administrative Tribunals which is functioning under the jurisdiction of the Central Governmrnt to go into the service matters and promotions and that is what the Hon. Member has stated.

In order to empower the Parliament to have the power to legislate for setting up the tribunals, in 1976 a new Article, which the Hon. Member has quoted, Article 323 (a) through 42nd Amendment had been introduced and the Parliament has been given powers to constitute tribunals in any part of the country. Sub-Clause 2 (d) of Article 323 (a) provides for exclusion of jurisdiction of all courts, except the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 with respect to disputes or complaints referred to in Clause I, which states that Parliament may, by law, provide for the adjudication or trial relating to the conditions of service etc.

Unfortunately, in 1978, the Article 227 was amended by the 44th Amendment to provide for every High Court to have superintendance over all courts and tribunals throughout the territory in relation to which it exercises this jurisdiction. So, it has been reimposed by amending Article 227 by the previous Janata Government. Now as the hon. Member has correctly pointed out with the mounting of cases in Supreme Court and in the High Court, our Government has taken a decision in pursuance of the recmmendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on personnel administration recommended that the civil service tribunals should be set up to function as final appellate authorities in respect of orders inflicting major punishment of dismissal, removal from service or reduction in rank. The Committee of Secretaries came to the conclusion in 1973 that these recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission should be accepted. So, in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission, Article 323 (a) has been introduced by our Government through 42nd Amendment. In pursuance of this we wanted to set up tribunals keeping out the jurisdiction of the High Court. But the previous Government amended Article 227 as I stated again reimposing the powers of the High Court over the Tribunals. So, this matter is pending with the legal department. We are trying to see whether in what manner these tribunals can be constituted, taking recourse to Article 277 (iii) (a) as well as keeping in mind the amended Article 227

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: In reply to my question No. (b), it is said that the proposal is still in the formative stage. Various legal and administrative aspects of establishing such tribunals are under examination. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution into effect on 31st July 1977. So, if you refer to Article 323 (b) there are seven causes of action or offences mentioned, wher in these tribunals can be very effective. From 1977 onward, we have been thinking about it, actively considering this proposal and engaged in this matter.

Therefore, my simple question is this: will Government take active steps to see that these tribunals are constituted without delay by the Central Government, and also to persuade the respective state Governments to have the administrative tribunals instead of the normal and dilatory courts and their procedures?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: I have already stated the reasons. So, the suggestions of the hon. Member will certainly be borne in mind.

Report on Disaster Preparedness and Management

*632. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the main recommendations made in the Report of the Group on Disaster Preparedness and Management set up by the Planning Commission;

(b) the reactions of States thereon;

(c) Steps already taken to mitigate public sufferings due to disasters; and

(d) Central help envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Statement-I containing summary of main recommendations made in the Report of the Group on Disaster Preparedness and Management set up by the Planning Commission is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See no. LT-3861/82).

(b) Reactions of all States on the Report are awaited.

(c) and (d). Statement-II on existing procedure for financing relief expenditure by the Centre on account of natural calamities is also laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See no LT-3862/82).

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन करने से पहले मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर आध घंटे की चर्चा एलाऊ कर दें। यह बहुत जरूरी सवाल है।

MR SPEAKER: If it is very important, we will do it.

श्री सूरज भान : इस देश में हर साल तूफान, बाढ़, सूखे, भूचाल वगैरह के कारण बहुत हानि होती है। इस ग्रुप ने 50 सिफारिशें की हैं और कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। इस वक्त राडार और दूसरी मशीनरी की मदद से यह इत्तिला मिलती है कि कब तूफान या भूचाल आने वाला है। इस देश में बहुत पुरानी ज्योतिष विद्या है। वह भी बहुत आकुरेट इनफर्मेशन दे सकती है। क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि उसके जरिये इनफर्मेशन ले कर उसको यूटिलाइज किया जाए ? ...(व्यवधान)...जबाब में कहा गया है कि बहुत अरसा पहले स्टेट्स को लिखा गया था, मगर स्टेट्स का जवाब नहीं आया है और वह उनसे कब तक जवाब ले लेंगे? रिकमेंडेशन नम्बर 38 में लिखा है :—

"The National Institute of Disaster Training and Managnment should be set up in the first instance"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपना काम कर लिया है क्या नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट बना दिया गया है; अगर हां, तो उसने अभी तक क्या काम किया है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह काम स्टेट्स का है। दरअसल इसमें सैंटर का काम ज्यादा जरूरी है और स्टेट्स का काम बाद में आता है।

एक बहुत पुरानी प्रोपोजल थी कि फ्लड्ज को रोकने के लिये हिमालय पहाड़ के नजदीक गारलैंड कैनाल बनेगी, जिसमें फ्लड का पानी चला जायेगा और उसे बाद में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकेगा।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The interim report was submitted by this Group before the 6th Five Year Plan was finalized; and some of the recommendations of the Interim Report have been incorporated in the 6th Five Year Plan document itself. The final report was submitted in the month of August 1981. Thereafter, in september, copies of these reports were sent to all the state Governments. Barring 3 States, Orissa, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, the rest of the State Governments have not yet submitted their comments. They have been reminded almost three times; and again today, we have sent telex messages to all the State Governments from whom the comments are awaited that they will have to send their comments by the end of this month; and as far as possible, the Planning Commission would like to take a final decision by May. That was the position which has been communicated to them. But ultimately the final responsibility for implementation of the recommendations given by the sub Group rest with the State Governments and it will be in the fitness of things that we get exact comments from all the State Governments before we take the final decision. About the National Institute to be set up, unless we get all the comments from all the State Governments, it will be difficult at this stage to give any reaction. About the garland canal, I do not have the information with me.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें जो रेकमेंडेशन नं० (47) है उसमें कहा गया है कि कुछ वालन्ट्री आर्गेनाईजेशन्स ने काम किया है उन्होंने नाम लिया है रेड क्रास का रामाकृष्ण मिशन का ऐंड अदर लोकल बाडीज कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह असलियत है कि आंध्र, उड़ीसा, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु में जब तूफान और बाढ़ आई तो आर० एस० एस० ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया ? आंध्र के हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर ने उस फंक्शन को प्रजाइड किया था जब आर० एस० एस० ने मकान बनाकर दिये थे। उड़ीसा में भी चीफ मिनिस्टर ने प्रेजाइड किया था और कमेण्ड किया था। ऐसी पोजीशन थी कि लाशें सड़ी हुई पड़ी थीं जिनको वे उठाकर ले गये थे फिर आर० एस० एस० का नाम लेने में क्या शर्म आती है ? जब उन्होंने इतना काम किया, फिर उनका नाम क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : ग्रुप में इसका नाम क्यों नहीं लिखा गया, इसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the major features of disaster Cantrol revolves around meteorological

information, particularly the tidal waves, typhones and so on. with this new geostationery satellite, which will give us more information with regard to the weather, and in coordination with the World Weather Watch, would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether the laesı satellite technology is being utilized in the overall campaign to Prevent disaster and pre-empt such movements of the weather? This is a matter which cannot be left the State , because, after all , this communication satellite is extremely expensive; it is run by the Government of India. I think if you wait only for the States you will never get any adequate response. Would the hon. Minister kindly clarify that the latest technology will be utilized for disaster prevention and that the Government of India will take the leading role and not wait for the State Governments ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I quite appreciate the points which the hon. member has made that the latest technology can be used to the best possible extent. But the whole thing depends upon a large number of other recommendations which have to be implemented by the State Governments; and that is why unless we hear from them, it will be difficult for the Planning Commission to take a final view about this matter.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : : अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि राजस्थान में तीन साल से बराबर अकाल पड़ रहा है, वहां पर बरसात नहीं हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सेविंथ फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करके राजस्थान को ज्यादा एड देने की योजना बनाएंगे ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say anything with reference to Rajasthan. Regarding the recommendation about the financial assistance which has been submitted by this Group, the Finance Ministry was consulted in the matter and it is proposed to refer this to the 8th Finance Commission which is shortly going to be constituted

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up a cell to Deal with Inter-State Crimes and Criminals

*625. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during discussion on the Law and order situation in the States under Northern Zonal Council, the Union Home Minister hinted that a Cell at the Centre could be set up which should be equipped with more sophisticated devices to tackle the crime and the criminals;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR BANJAN LASKAR): (a): No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Legislation for Protection of Interest of Agricultural Workers

*630. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the worsening conditions of life and work of the vast masses of agricultural workers in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enact a suitable Central legislation to protect the interest of the agricultural workers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Govenment is fully aware and alive to the conditions under which agricultural workers live and work.

(b) There is a proposal to enact a Central Legislation to protect the interests of the agricultural workers.

Fall in Capacity Utilisation

*631. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent survey of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce

and Industry which indicated that the capacity utilization in core industries had falled from 85 per cent in 1970-71 to 78·6 per cent in 1980-81;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) the estimated percentage of capacity utilization in core industries during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES, (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) In a Background Paper prepared by the FICCI for a Workshop on the Role of Industry in the Sixth Plan, it has been mentioned that capacity utilisation has fallen from 85% in 1970-71 to 78·6% in 1980-81. Capacity utilisation figures of 85·2% in 1970-71 and 78·6% in 1980-81 have been found in a pin-up of the January 1982 issue of the Monthly Review of the Indian Economy published by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

(b) Government is not advised of the methodology of derivation of these figures.

Government have already taken a large number of measures towards ensuring higher capacity utilisation, regularisation of excess capacity and allow ing capacity expansion in selected industries, removal of infrastructural bottlenecks and monitoring the progress of production.

A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has been reviewing the problems of the infrastruture industries and issuing directions for taking suitable remedial action.

A central monitoring of key areas of production and infrastructure has been introduced. Monthly production targets have been framed and they are being monitoed. This is being intergrated with net work planning covering infrastructure.

A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Industry with the objective of monitoring production constraints in respect of selected key industries.

Optimum utilisation of Industrial capacity is the corner stone of Government's industrial policy. All the policy instruments and procedural systems are being addressed to further improve utilisation of capacities.

(c) Industrial production data for the whole year 1981-82 have not yet become available from the CSO. However, it has been observed that a number of important industries capacity utilisation has improved during 1981. Available information shows that there has been an improvement in capacity utilisation in 44 selected industries in 1981 compared to 1980.

Pricing Policy of Tractors

*633. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices has made some suggestions to Government regarding the pricing policy of tractors ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) were asked to undertake a study of the cost structure of the tractor industry. In their report, the BICP have *inter-alia* made suggestions regarding the present scheme of price surveillance and distribution control and measures for stimulating tractor production in the country. The report is under examination.

Production of Oil from Refuse

*634. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high quality of oil is being produced from refuse by a new process which, according to scientists, could also be applied to plants and trees ;

(b) if so, whether according to the scientists, conversion on a commercial scale would cost about 15 dollars a barrel less than half the present market price of crude ;

(c) whether India is also taking such steps ; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Oil or other combustible fuels can be produced from refuse as well as other materials containing organic matter such as plants and trees.

The principle for doing this has been known for some time and some pilot plants have been built in the USA. It is too early to give an accurate figure for the expected price for oil from commercial scale conversion. Several technical factors have yet to be studied. Investigations have started in India, and pilot plants are proposed to be set up.

Recommendation of International Planning Team of Ford Foundation

*635. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the principal recommendations made by the International Planning Team of Ford Foundation in its Report on small industries in India; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DAT TIWARI) : (a) The International Planning Team on Small Industries in India popularly known as Ford Foundation Team was invited by the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a view to reviewing the policies and programmes and analysing the then existing conditions and prospects and suggesting possible solutions for the development of small scale industries in the country. The principal recommendations made by the Team submitted on 31st March, 1954 were:—

(1) The establishment of not one but at least four such Institutions located geographically at different places so as better to serve the agencies to impart simply and quickly to the small scale industrialists for his immediate use modern advances in science and technology in business management, finance and marketing.

To achieve this purpose the Institute should :—

(i) initiate and carry on investigations and surveys of existing methods as well as conduct experimental and applied research for promoting development of small industry e.g., concering the broad technical field, improved tools, machinery, methods, raw-materials product of quality, marketing, credit, finance etc.

(ii) disseminate the methods and results thus obtained to the industrialists, their deputies, or skilled workers. Dissemination and promotion of these improvements should be done through educational short refresher courses and information and consultation service given at the Institutes and at the Branch Units, and through mobile demonstration unit and travelling Industrial extension workers.

(2) Setting up of National School of Designs Customers Service Corporation in India and Export Development offices in foreign countries.

(3) Ensuring an increased flow of credit and finance to small scale industries by delegation of more powers to the branches of the commercial banks, establishment of State Financial Corporations in all the States etc.

(4) Setting up of a Small Industries Corporation with regional and State branches for servicing of small scale industries in the field of purchase by the Government Department.

(5) Establishment of plant for production and training centre.

(6) Establishment of an autonomous marketing service corporation for the small scale units.

Action taken :

(b) Later in the same year i.e. 1954 the Government of India established the Small Industry Development Organisation with headquarters at New Delhi, Four Regional Small Industries Service Institutes one each at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established with the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) as an apex body. Subsequently, on a persistent demand from the State Governments for having an Independent Small Industries Service Institutes in their respective States, the Government decided to decentralise the Regional Institutes into the State level SISIs. At present there are 25 Small Industries Service Institutes, 20 Branch Institutes and 41 Extension Service Centres covering, almost all States/Union Territories of the country.

The National Institute of Designs at Ahmedabad, Trade Development Authority with its offiees in Delhi, London, New York etc, and Export Promotion Councils of different items have been established to assist the small scale units in improving

the market worthiness of the products they manufacture. In addition, in order to meet the needs of the small industries for better designed tools and better dsigned electrical measuring instruments, Government have eatablished Central Institute of Tool Designs at Hyderabad and Institute for Designs and Electrical Measuring Instruments at Bombay.

Flow of credit and finance to the small scale industries has been continously increasing as a result of continous process of delegation of powers and authority from the regional office to the branch offices of the commercial banks particularly those which were later nationalised. State Financial Corporations have also been set up to cover all the States and the Union Territories in the country.

Following the establishment of Small Industries service Institutes and the Small Industry Development Organisation in 1954, later in the next year National Small Industry Corporation was set up with its headquarters at New Delhi with the primary objective of assisting the small scale units in marketing their products through participation in the Central Governments stores purchase programme. Another important function being performed by this Corporation is the supply of machinery on hire purchase basis to the small scale units. It will be worth mentioning here that this function was taken by the Corporation at a time when no commercial banks had any meaningful scheme of term lending to the small scale units. The National Small Industry Corporation also used to handle some of the critical imported as well as indigenous raw-materials as a distribution agency among the small scale units.

There are four Prototype Development and Training Centres established under the National Small Industries Corporation, one each at Rajkot, Okhla (New Delhi), Howrah and Madras. The NSIC has got regional offices at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi. There are four Production Centres located at Ettamanur, Attingal, Muvattapuzha and Thiruvella (all in Kerala). Besides one Process-cum-Product Development Centre at Ranchi has been set up, under the aegis of Small Ind stry Development Organisation. In addition there are two Central Footwear Training Centres at Agra and, Madras.

Though no separate autonomous marketing service corporation has been set up, as recommended by the Ford Foundation Team, but these functions are being looked after to some extent by the National Small Industries Corporation.

Variable Dearness Allowance Element in Statutory Minimum Wages

*636. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for introducing variable dearness allowance element in the Statutory minimum wages for various industries, instead of periodic revision which is a time-consuming process;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal rests now; and

(c) when final decision is likely to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) The Minimum Wages Act already provides for fixation of minimum rates of wages which may consist of a basic rate of wage with or without the cost of living allowance. However, at the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in August, 1981, it was recommended that a mechanism should be devised to link the minmum wages to the Consumer Price Index Numbers to the extent possible so that these can be revised periodically without delay. This decision has been brought to the notice of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Thirteen States/Administrations have already provided for variable dearness allowance element in the minimum wages in some of the scheduled employments.

Recession in Engineering Units

*637. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering industry have shown figures of recession and there is significant fall in sale of leading engineering units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railways and the State Electricity Boards had not placed orders due to credit squeeze;

(c) whether Government propose to relax present squeeze and capital credit to help grow engineering industry in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) No, Sir. Only the manufactures of

tractors and commercial vehicles have reported a lower off take in recent months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The institution-wise and sectorwise impact of the various measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India to contain credit expansion of the scheduled commercial banks within reasonable limits are being continually assessed so as secure better planning and ensure continuous flow of credit particularly to the priority sectors and beneficiaries of the 20—point programme. Thus as a result of this review the last phase of upward revision of the cash reserve ratio from 7·75 per cent as at the end of January 1982 to 8 per cent has been rescinded. The Reserve Bank of India has also agreed to provide discretionary refinance to banks for financing the seasonal requirements of certain vital sectors.

Smoke emitted by Automobiles

*638. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the automobiles manufactured in our country produce four times more smoke than those produced in the United States of America;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure that the manufacturers are made to conform to Western standard so far as prevention of smoke generation is concerned; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made a systematic survey to find out the smoke emitted by different automobiles in our country and what standard have been laid down by Government in this regard and how it compares with these in the West where smoke emitted is very much less?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Automobiles manufactured in India do not produce four times more smoke than those produced in U.S.A.

(b) and (c) Smoke emission is dependant not only on engine design but on other factors also such as payload, speed, quality of fuel and lubricating oil, age of vehicle, driving habits, maintenance, etc. ISI has specified certain standards for emission levels of engines. The Standards adopted in the West vary from country to country and are generally higher. Indian commercial vehicles are accepted even in overseas markets where anti pollution laws apply. The Automotive Research Association of India has taken up survey of existing pollution levels in certain cities and is equipping itself to carry out road tests.

Crash Programme for Training Technical Personnel for Overseas Market

*639. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering any crash programme for training technical personnel for overseas market; and

(b) if so, details thereof including the approximate number to be trained and expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Government is considering the feasibility of undertaking a crash training programme to upgrade the level of skill of workers in certain skilled categories only.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Incentives for New Units

*642. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing the new incentives proposed to be offered for increasing industrial production in large, medium and small sectors to achieve that spirit of the year of productivity, enunciated by the Prime Minister in her new economic programme to the nation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : New Incentives under consideration of the Government relate to removal of production constraints, re-definition of production priorities and encouragement of sectorally inter-related production. They will be adequately enunciated when finally formulated.

Selection of Chittor for Nucleus Industry

*643. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether districts are being selected in 1982-83 under Nucleus Industry Scheme :

(b) if so, whether there is any representation to select Chittoor District under this scheme; and

(c) if so, when it would be selected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Nucleus Plant programme has been initiated in industrially backward districts identified by State Governments in response to a communication sent by the Central Government in November, 1980.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had identified the districts of Medak, Anantapur and Srikakulam.

(b) and (c) No representation has been received from the State Government to include Chittore district under this programme. However, a representation in this regard has been received from the Honourable Member of Parliament who has been advised to approach the State Government for inclusion of Chittoor district under this programme.

Financial Assistance for Research and Development Programme for Drying Bagasses

*644. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government propose to provide financial assistance for reseach and development programme for drying bagasses to improve its thermal efficiency ; and

(b) the nature of research and the extent of energy to be saved therefrom?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government is undertaking research and development programmes for the drying of bagasses to improve its thermal efficiency and to ensure its optimal utilization. Pilot units are being set up. The drying of bagasses greatly improved its thermal efficiency. Surplus bagasse could be used to make paper or for additional energy generation.

Rural Vocational Training Institute for Women

*645. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any demand has been received for opening of Rural Vocational Training Institute for Women with financial assistance from I.L.O. and SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency) in any part of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places alongwith the dates, State-wise, for which such demands have been receiveu either from Government or representatives of the people ; and

(c) the action taken by Government or likely date by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

A demand was recieved in December, 1981 suggesting that vocational training centres for rural women be set up in Himachal Pradesh, particulary in the hilly Districts of Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur and Kangra.

(c) As envisaged in the Project on Women's Vocational Training Programme being implemented in collaboration with SIDA and ILO. detailed feasibility Studies/ Surveys have been undertaken in selected representative districts including one District in Himachal Pradesh to assess training needs of women in rural areas. The details of the pilot programme for extension of vocational training facilities to rural areas are likely to be finalised by December. 1982 for implementation in the second phase of the Project likely to commence next year.

Report of International Food Policy Research Institute

*646. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a report made by the International Food Policy Research Institute, the only way to eradicate, poverty in rural India is to grow bigger crops and create more jobs ;

(b) whether the report has been studied:

(c) if so. the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. But the importance of other measures to eradicate poverty such as public distribution of essential commo-

dities, provision of basic human needs and development of infrastructure have also been emphasised.

(c) and (d) The observations made in the Report are quite well known to the Government and for quite some time several programmes have been launched for incrasing the agricultural productivity in the country and ceating more employment opportunities. All these programmes for the amelioration of the conditions of the rural poor have received a renewed emphasis in the Revised 20-Point Programme.

Application of Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme to Employees of Delhi Administration

*647. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme which came into force from 1 January, 1982 is applicable to the employees of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make the scheme applicable to the employees of Delhi Administration also; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such distinction between the employees of Central Government and Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to introduce in each Union territory, including the Delhi Administration, a separate group insurance scheme, on the lines of the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980.

Steps for Improving E.S.I. Services

*648. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain steps have been taken recently by his Ministry to improve Employees State Insurance Services;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken for its expansion, collection of contribution and settlement of benefits;

(c) the guidelines sent by his Ministry to various States in this connection; and

(d) the details about the programmes undertaken in various States and Union Territories for the success of E.S.I. Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) a revised phased programme for the extension of the scheme in new areas/new sectors of employment during 1982-83 has been drawn up and circulated to the State Government for implementation.

(ii) the State Governments have been requested to set up Special Recovery Cells for expediting recovery of arrears of contributions;

(iii) the State Governments have been delegated enhanced administrative and financial powers with regad to provision of medical benefit;

(iv) the Corporation authorities have been instructed to ensure expeditious settlement of claims for cash benefits.

(d) The Corporation has undertaken a programme for the construction of its own buildings for ESI Hospitals and dispensaries under which 79 Hospitals and 37 annexes providing 17,304 beds have been commissioned so far. 4 Hospitals with 400 beds have been completed and are ready for commissioning. In addition, 12 Hospitals and 6 annexes to provide 1344 beds are at various stages of construction in different States.

"Pollution of Holy Rivers in North and South"

6939. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME INISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rivers in our country are treated with reverence both in the North as well as in the South and every year many people visit these rivers to have a holy dip;

(b) whether Government would identify those rivers and ensure that they are kept pollution free; and

(c) whether a Central Scheme will be initiated in this regard and if so, by what time

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many Rivers and Streams both in North and in the South are considered holy. People often go to take a holy dip in them, particularly on religious occasions. Some of the holy rivers are:

Ganga, Yamuna, Saryu, Narmada, Kshipra, Kaverie, Sabarmati, Godavari and Krishna.

In view of the important use of the rivers for holy dips, the relevant stretches have been classified under Class B of the Deisgnated Best Use Classification by the Central Board in consultation with the respective State Boards. Every effort is being made by the State Boards to upgrade the wat r quality in these reaches to satisfy the requirements for such a classification.

(c) As the State Boards are live to the problem and are taking necessary action, there is no need at present to initiate a Central Scheme in this regard.

Financial Assistance for Development of Small and Cottage Industries

6940. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regading the financial assistance given by the Central Government to the States for development of small and cottage industries in the rural areas during the last two years yearwise;

(b) whether Government are satisfied themselves about the implementation of the schemes particularly the performances;

(c) if so, the extent of progress made in rural industrialisation in each State;

(d) whether aid was not fully utilised by some States; and

(e) if so, to what extent and what are the reasons are adduced for failure to utilise the aid ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e) Central assistance to States for the State Plan Schemes is made in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole. An outlay of Rs. 13650.85 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 in the State sector for the development of village and small industries. This outlay was enhanced to Rs. 15320.70 lakhs in 1981-82. The actual expenditure repotted by States/Union Territories for the year 1980-81 was about 96% of the approved outlay, while in the year 1981-82 the anticipated expenditure is in excess of the approved outlay for that year for the development of village and small industries sector. Government is paying due attention to the development of rural industries in the country.

Study of Role of Industry in Sixth Plan

6941. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on the role of industry in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the new suggestions submitted for the growth to be achieved in the remaining years of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) According to the FICCI, a study conducted by the Federation on the Role of Industry in the Sixth Plan formed the Background Paper for a Workshop in December, 1981. The FICCI has stated that the study outlines the performance of industry during previous Plans and reasons for slackening in the growth of industry in the recent past; identifies certain constraints, highlights the need for adequate finance and also analyses the feasibility of Sixth Plan targets for selected industries. Suggestions made in the Study include those for strengthening of infrastructure, eliminating delays in government clearances, suitable modifications in the pricing policy and certain fiscal and other measures.

Special pay to U.D.Cs. in regional Provident Fund Commissioner Office, Bihar

6942. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of representations of members of the staff in the Office of Reginal Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar are pending in respect of promotion and special pay of Rupees 35/- amongst the existing U.D.Cs. ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry in respect of pendency of the cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Equitable sale of Cement in all States

6943. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement manufacturers have assured the Government of equitable distribution of cement in all the States so that no State or region is faced with a shortage in the wake of enforcement of the partial control of commodity;

(b) whether in spite of the assurances given by the cement manufacturers to the Minister adequate supplies are not being made available to States particularly in north-eastern States and also to the deficit States ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this decision of the Government has increased the prices of cement and the cement is available at a very high rate and that too shortage is very high ;

(d) what was the total production in 1981 and how much was imported ; and

(e) what will be the total availability and total requirements of cement in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Cement Manufact ciation have constituted An Apex Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the President of the Cement Manufacturers Association assisted by Regional Committees. While the Apex Committee will monitor supply to all areas including distant and deficit pockets, the Regional Committees will fix retail prices to be charged to the ultimate consumers in the respective regions.

(c) The Consumer price of levy cement excluding excise duty, packing charges and other local levies has been fixed at Rs. 440.00 per ton for Ordinary Portland Cement Potland Slag Cement as against Rs. 400.85 per ton of Portland Cement as it prevailed prior to 28-2-1982. There is no control over the price and distribution of non-levy cement. However, the Cement Manufacturers Association have indicated that the consumer price including excise duty and other applicable taxes such as local sales tax, octroi etc. fixed for different States are:—

Rs. per bag of 50 Kg.	States/Union Territories
70/-	Maharashtra
65/-	Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Jaummu & Kashmir, Sikkim and North Eastern States
62/-	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Production of cement during 1980-81 awas 20.87 million tonnes. The quantity imported during 1981 was 1.39 million tonnes.

(e) The working group on Cement Industry for 1980—85 has assessed the requirment of cement for year 1982-83 at 32.64 million tonns. The production of Cement during the year 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of 26 million tonnes. An import of two million tonnes of cementis also expected during this period.

Construction of Graphic Factory at Samastipur

6944. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to the construction of the Graphite Factory at Samastipur has been started ;

(b) if so, what progress has been made towards the constructions of the above factory ;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for not starting construction work of the factory; and

(d) by which time the proposed factory will be set up and the production will be srarted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have not yet approvd any proposal for establisment of a graphitc factory at Samastipur.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Steel plant in Joint Sector

6946. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning another steel plant in joint sector ;

(b) if so, the names of the powerful business group from Calcutta and the financial interests based in Singapore ;

(c) when this steel plant will be established ; and

(d) whether Government would allow the steel plant in joint Sector, when the present steel plants in the public sector need improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

मारुति में शेयर पूंजी का लौटाया जाना

6947. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मारुति लिमिटेड का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद सभी शेयर-धारियों की शेयर-पूंजी लौटा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शेयरधारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी शेयर पूंजी अभी लौटाई जानी है और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि लौटाई जानी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ शेयर-धारियों ने ब्याज के साथ अपनी शेयर पूंजी के लौटाये जाने की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (ग) मारुति लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन तथा अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 में व्यवस्था है कि कम्पनी के विरुद्ध दावे भुगतान आयुक्त के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे । अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शेयरधारियों को मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिये विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है । भुगतान आयुक्त के समक्ष दावे प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख अभी निर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई है ।

Appointment of staff councils in Intelligence bureau organisation

6948. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Staff Councils have been appointed by Government in the Intelligence Bureau Organisation to look into the matters of Staff ;

(b) if so, when such staff councils were appointed ;

(c) how many meetings of Staff Councils were held in the last two years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Staff Councils were constituted in the Intelligence Bureau in 1979 at various leveles for looking into the matters of the staff.

(c) and (d). A total of 83 meetings were held during 1980 and 1981 as per details given below:—

	1980	1981
Number of Apex Body meetings	..	1
Number of local Staff Councils meeting	47	35

Launching of Centaur Rocket From Thumb Equatorial Rocket Launching Station

6949. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centaur rocket has recently been launched from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station to study the chemistry of the equatorial middle atmospher region ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress and how far it will be useful in day to day data ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The rocket carried instruments to measure the atmosphere electric field variations with height in the middle atmosphere region i.e., approximately between 10 to 100 km.-over the Magnetic Equator. Such measurements will help to understand the chemistry of the atmosphere.

Supreme Court order to release bonded Labour at Suraj Kund, Haryana

6950. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the bonded labourers from the Stone Quarry near Suarj Kund Complex in Haryana were released from their bondage by the interim order of the Supreme Court dated 5 March, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether it is true that these released bonded labourers were threatened and harassed by their employers; and

(c) If so, whether police protection had been offered to the released labourers to return to their respective States and whether any arrangement made for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a). to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Ad-Hoc Feeder Post Holders Working Against Grade IV Posts Of IES/PSS

6951. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indian Economic Service/Indian statistical Service Board recently decided to prepare two lists of persons eligible for regularisation in grade IV of the IES/ISS on the basis of length of ad-hoc service rendered in class I of these Services-one in respect of those who had put in more than five years and above and the other with less than five years service ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the cutt-off date recommended by the Board to regularise the ad-hoc feeder post holder working against Grade IV posts of the IES/ISS ; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service Boards had recommended that in preparing integrated Lists of eligible officers working in different Ministries/Departments on different pay scales for considering for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service feeder post holders who had been working on *ad hoc* basis in Grade IV posts for five years or more shall be placed in one group and the rest in the other group.

The Union Public Service Commission was consulted in the matter but the Commission have not agreed to the suggestion of the Boards as no weightage can be given for ad hoc service for the purposes of seniority, qualifying service etc.

Progress of Paper Mill at Badarpur

6952. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had paid a visit to the Cachar Paper Mill site at Badarpur being constructed by the Hindustan Paper Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of this work is far behind the schedule;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the same; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that malpractices in employment there has caused resentment among the local youth if so, the steps taken to remedy the sit-, uation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The progress of the project is being monitored closely and action has been taken to overcome various constraints which the project was facing.

(d) Recruitment is being done in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations, either through advertisement or by notifying the local Employment Exchange. Two representatives of the State Government are on the Selection Committees and other things being equal, preference is given to locals in employment.

जिला नालन्दा को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाना

6953. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों को चुना है और यदि हां, तो बिहार में ऐसे जिलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में जिला नालन्दा को भी इस चयन सूची में रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो इस जिले के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना की जानी है; और

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक संस्थान की स्थापना करने के अतिरिक्त सरकार का विचार इसके विकास के लिये कोई अन्य उपाए करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख) बिहार में निम्नलिखित जिले अखिल भारतीय ऋणदायी संस्थानों के रियायती वित्त की पात्रता के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भागलपुर, चम्पारन, दरभंगा, मुज्जफरपुर पालामऊ, पूर्णिया, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद नावदा, गया, भोजपुर बेगुसराय तथा मुंगेर । रेखांकित जिले केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के भी पात्र हैं । इसके अलावा, हाल ही में केन्द्र सरकार ने औद्योगिकीकरण योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों में प्राथमिकता देने के लिए बड़े या मझोले उद्योग रहित जिलों का पता लगाया है । नालन्दा जिला इस सूची में शामिल है और सम्बन्धित आर्थिक मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ऐसी दिशाओं का पता लगाएं जिनसे जिले के औद्योगिकीकरण में सहायता मिल सके ।

(ग) नालन्दा जिले के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं के अलावा, केन्द्र सरकार रियायाती वित्त, कर सम्बन्धी रियायतें लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया खरीद तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श ब्याज राज-सहायता कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र तथा मूल/सामान्त धनराशि सहायता जैसे, प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है ।

Harijans Affected in Communal Clashes in Tamil Nadu

6954. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans affected in communal clashes in Tamil Nadu, during the last two calender years :

(b) how many Harijans lost their lives and property and were severely wounded and the extent of loss;

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits; and

(d) the compensation, if any, paid to victims and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Falling Short of Resources in States

6955. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain resources mobilised by the Central Government and States are falling short of the requirements;

(b) if so, the details regarding the study in this regard and to what extent and what grounds;

(c) whether any report has been received by the Central Government regarding the Social Welfare Schemes which have suffered due to shortage of resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Presumably what the Hon' ble Member has in mind is the study in regard to the reassessment of the aggre-gate resources needed by the Centre and States for the Sixth Plan. Such a study is yet to be undertaken.

(c) According to information available so far, the expenditure in the first two years of the Sixth Plan on social services under the Plans of the Centre and States taken together is likely to be higher than the approved plan allocations.

(d) Does not arise.

Sick Cement Units

6956. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria laid down by Government to indentify sick cement units under the new partial decontrol policy;

(b) the names of cement units which are having continuous cash losses for the last three years;

(c) their production during each of the last three years;

(d) the amount of their arrears in respect of statutory or other liabilities; and

(e) the action Government have taken in respect of these units.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The following criteria govern declaration of cement units as 'sick' for purposes of determining the levy cement quota :

(i) Continued cash losses for a period of 3 years or continued erosion in net worth, say by 60% or more;

Or

(ii) Arrears in respect of Statutory liability for a period of 1—3 years excluding liabil t'es to Cement Regulation Account.

(b) to (e). Some of the Cement factories have requested that they may be recognised as sick in accordance with the criteria mentioned above. The claims made by such cement factories are under scrutiny. As such it is difficult to give the requisite information, at this stage .

Inability of Bokaro Steel Plant to Supply Pig Iron to various units and Foundries in Bihar

6957. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant has been unable to supply Pig Iron to various units or foundries in the State of Bihar who are enlisted with the Plant for a supply of 200 m.t. to 300 m.t. of Pig Iron per month;

(b) if so, whether the plant has since been raising the rate of production of Pig Iron for the last one year;

(c) the facts of total production per month in the plant, the number and names of units in Bihar who are enlisted

with the Plant for the above supply of Pig Iron, their location in Bihar etc; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure supply on the month to month basis and to avoid delay in offering the material to such unit or foundry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c). Supply of pig iron is made according to JPC Cuidelines. These do not lay down that any one Plant is to supply pig iron to any particular State. The requirements of priority sectors like Defence, P & T, Railways, SSIC etc. are met through direct allocations made by JPC. During April to February 1982, 25,300 tonnes of pig iron has been supplied to all categories of units in Bihar.

The production of pig iron in Bokaro Steel Plant has been as follows:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	*Production*
April, 1981	46·7
May, 1981	36·7
June, 1981	27·0
July, 1981	21·7
August, 1981 . . .	29·3
September, 1981 . . .	47·4
October, 1981 . . .	60·3
November, 1981 . . .	39·3
December, 1981 . . .	32·5
January, 1982 . . .	41·2
February, 1982 . . .	33·5
March, 1982 . . .	44·5
	460·1

(d) To ensure timely supply, adequate import of pig iron has been arranged.

Surangi Reservoir in Bihar

6958. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Surangi reservior scheme for Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages construction of a dam across Surangi Nalla in Subarnarekha basin with two canal systems on either side of the river to irrigate 1529 ha. in Singhbhum and Ranchi Districts. The estimated cost is Rs. 214·85 lakhs.

Allocation for welfare of Harijans and Adivasis in Gujarat

6959. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis separately in Gujarat during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) how much amount out of the sanctioned amount has been utilised and the details of work done during the said period; and

(c) the provision made for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis for the year 1982-83 for Gujarat State and the schemes drawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat have formulated Tribal Sub-Plans for Scheduled Tribes and Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes during 1979-80 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The sector-wise details regarding the State Plan outlays brought into the Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 along with the total amount utilised during the said period have been given in the appended statement. This statement also shows the sectoral outlays proposed by the State Government in the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for 1982-83. These outlays may vary due to any subsequent revisions of the respective Plan documents.

Statement

Year-wise Outlays and expenditure on the Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans in Gujarat.

Sector	HARIJANS						
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
	Approved otulays	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlays	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlays	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlays
	(Rs. in lakhs)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture and Allied Services	220·05	44·99	731·25	269·55	411.82	534·52	605.00
Cooperation .	0·50	0·41	59·28	69·64	60·63	60·63	78·50
Irrigation Flood Control and Power .	115·00	..	400·00	294·36	400·00	250·00	250·00
Industries and Minerals .	182·00	139·18	252·00	156·82	252·00	252·00	249·00
Transport & Communications .	..	..	2·00	5·07	10·00	10·00	12·00
Social and Community Services	388·66	321·85	937·86	556·49	1046·64	1046·82	1054·90
Economic Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decentralised Distt. Planning	..	..	..	..	324·92	324·92	360·00
Nucleus Budget	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total: .	906·21	506·43	2382·39	1351·93	2506·01	2478·89	2609·40

Sector	ADIVASIS						
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlays	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlays	Anticipated Ex-Expenditure	Proposed outlays
	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Agriculture and Allied Services.	1647·95	1647·95	2107·41	1845·48	2573·88	2642·43	2711·47
Cooperation .	26·04	26·04	209·00	71·01	210·56	210·56	743·00
Irrigation, Flood Control and power . .	911·31	911·31	939·00	981·57	1347·50	1359·50	1430·00
Industries and Minerals .	140·96	140·96	242·00	173·15	412·00	416·98	416·00
Transport & Communications .	413·18	413·18	976·00	927·73	1000·00	1000·00	1100·00
Social & Community Services	697·27	697·27	1006·32	782·36	1553·00	1592·11	1946·00
Economic Service	25·44	25·44	25·00	29·66	27·00	26·65	27·00
Decentralised Distt. Planning . .	..	..	..	..	500·00	500·00	600·00
Nucleus Budget	190·00	190·00	210·00	215·12	263·00	263·00	293·00
Grand Total : .	4052·15	4052·15	5714·73	5026·08	7886·94	8011·23	9266·47

Construction of more cement Plants

6960. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more cement plant under Cement Corporation of India in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85), the Cement Corporation of India Limited proposes to take up the following projects/schemes:—

(a) Expansion/modernisation of existing plants:

(1) Expansion of Mandhar (Madhya Pradesh) plant;

(2) Expansion of Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) plant;

(3) Expansion of Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh) plant;

(4) Expansion of Kurkunta plant (Karnataka);

(5) Expansion of Rajban plant (Himachal Pradesh);

(6) Introduction of partial pre-calcination at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) Akaltara (Madhya Pradesh) and Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) *New Projects* :

(1) Adilabad	(Andhra Pradesh)
(2) Tandur	(Andhra Pradesh)
(3) Madhukunda	(West Bengal)
(4) Chopan	(Uttar Pradesh)

Setting up of "Apex Monitoring Committee by Cement Industry

6961. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement Industry has set up a powerful Apex Monitoring Committee (AMC) for effective implementation of the new cement policy which it considers as beginning of the process of dismantling of the control system that is in force since 1945;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government also realises that liberal import of cement would act as a pressure level and balancing factor in favour of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Cement Manufacturers Association has constituted an Apex Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Krishnaswami, President, assisted by Regional Committees. While the Apex Committee will monitor supplies to all areas, including distant and deficit pockets, the Regional Committee will fix retail prices to be charged to the ultimate consumer in the respective regions. These Committees will also determine the remuneration to be allowed to the stockists and dearlers.

(c) In order to meet partly the deficit the coment supply in the short-run as also to meet the requirement of those categories of users who are not eligible to get cement out of the levy quota, the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Public sector agencies designated by the State Governmnets/ Union Territories, will be freely allowed to import cement on account of actual users.

Exploitation of Agricultural Workers

6962. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that in some States more work is extracted from the Agricultural workers by getting them intoxicated:

(b) if so, the names of the States where such type of incidents have been taking place;

(c) the total number of complaints that have been received by his Ministry in last two years from those States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No complaint in this regard has been received from any quarter in this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Sector Units

6963. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector units under the Ministery with names of Chairman and publicity staffs, category-wise, unit-wise;

(b) the details of the fund spent for publicity by these units, unit-wise with the names of news dailies and periodicials utilised for advertisements by these units unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the press releases made by these units units-wise, during the last three years, year-wise with the names of the Central Government accredited correspondents in the mailing list of these units, unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ग्राम शिल्प की स्थापना

6964 **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को एक अलग ईकाई के रूप में ग्राम शिल्प की स्थापना करने के क्या कारण है जबकि पहले से ही नई दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन है और उसको खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन की एक शाखा के तौर पर स्थापित क्यों नहीं किया गया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). ग्रामशिल्प की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली में ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पादों के लिये प्राथमिक निगम मांग के रूप में की गई है, यद्यपि, खादी ग्रामोद्योग में ग्राहकों की भारी संख्या होने से उसे खादी बेचने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहन मिला है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन तथा ग्रामशिल्पि के बीच एक प्रतियोगिता का विद्यमान रहना वांछनीय है। ग्रामशिल्प को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन जिसकी बिक्री में भी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है, की एक शाखा बना देने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा दूसरी ओर विलय कर देने से विभिन्न प्रबन्धकीय समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो जायेंगी।

Propagation of Khadi, Gobar Gas Plants and Bee-Keeping

6965. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in regard to propagation of Khadi, Gopar gas plants and bee-keeping for the year 1982-83; and

(b) the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). The targets of production, employment as well as proposed budgetary allocations for the year 1982-83 in respect of Khadi, Gobar gas plants and Bee-keeping are indicated below:—

Item	Production	Employment	Budgetary allocation	
	(Rs. in crores)	(Lakhs-persons)	Grant (Rs. in crores)	Loan
Khadi	148·00	13·35	24·40	20·0
Gobar Gas	31·42	Not readily available	3·50	0·50
Bee-keeping	9·30	1·86	0·30	0·40

Payment of Wages in terms of Kesri Dal to Labour in U. P. and Madhya Pradesh

6966. SHRI M.RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(p) whether it is a fact that in a large area of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh agricultural labourers are paid wages only in Kesri Dal, the pulse which causes creeping paralysis of the limbs;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). According to the latest notification issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, minimum rates of wages in the state are payable in cash to agricultural labourers. The State Government have stated that they have not received any complaint that agricultural workers were being paid wages only, or substantially in Kesari Dal. According to the notification issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh minimum wages in the employment in agriculture may be paid in cash, or where so agreed to by the employees, in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind. However, the State Government have not received any complaint of forced payment of wages in kind to agricultural labourers or of the payment of Kesari Dal.

The State Governments have been requested to make a quick enquiry into the matter and take appropriate steps to prevent the spread of the disease of paralysis because of the use of Kesari Dal.

Publication of Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST

6967. SHRI K. B. S. MANI:
SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brochure containing the Government Orders, providing reservation for SC/ST, is out of stock and no book is available during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when was this published last and how many books were published last time;

(d) when this hrochure will be brought to the market for sale; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for publication of the said brochure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Firth Edition of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ran out of stock as the copies for sale had been sold out. 10,000 copies of the Brochure were published in 1978.

(d) and (e). The manuscript of the edition, incorporating all the orders issued subsequent to the publication of the Edition has been sent to the Controller of Publication with the request that the Brochure may be brought out quickly.

Electric Vehicle Developed by B. H. E. L.

6968. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vehicle Research and Development (VRDE) of BHEL has developed an electric Vehicle;

(b) whether tests were carried on this vehicle;

(c) if so, the description, capacity, road worthiness and economical aspects of the vehicle;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision regarding commercial production of this vehicle; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is no VRDE organisation in BHEL. However, BHEL has developed rototype Battery Powered Electric Vehicles as part of its R & D programme. BHEL has also developed and supplied a chopper control unit to the Vehicle Research and Develpment Establishment of Defence for 3 vehicles of half tonne pay load being developed by them.

(b) Battery powered electric vehicles have been tested extensively for operating range per charge, maximum a speed and rate of energy consumption.

(c) The vehicles have capacity for 12 passengers puls driver. The first prototype vehicle has been in surccessful operation for the last two years. The economics would be relevant only when commercial production is established.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

Guarantee by Top Executive of Rourkela Steel Plant to Private Firm

6969. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a top executive of Rourkela Steel Plant had signed as Guarantor of a private firm M/s. India Engineering and Foundry Works, in the Industrial Estate Branch of State Bank of India, Rourkela ; and

(b) if so, when he ceased to be the guarantor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In his personal capacity, Dr. N.S.Datar, Managing Director of Rourkela Steel Plant had given bank guarantees in favour of M/s. India Foundry and Engineering Works, Rourkela—a firm run by his brother Shri A. S. Datar. Dr. Datar still continues to be the guarantor.

News item "Tortured for not Bribing Police"

6970. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI MAGAL RAM PREMI:
SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated 20th February, 1982 under the heading 'Tortured for not bribing Police';

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AAFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the evening of 17th February, 1982, there was a quarrel between one Madan Lal and a Dhaba owner, Ram Lal, over the payment of 75 paise for the chapaties, eaten at the Dhaba by Madan Lal. Subsequently, a report was lodged by one, Satrughan, a servant of Ram Lal at the Police Station, Civil Lines, alleging that he as well as the Dhaba owner were beaten by Madan Lal, when he was asked to make payment for the chapaties. The report was marked by the Station House Officer to a Sub-Inspector for further action.

On the same evening, the Police Contral Room received information about a quarrel between two neighbours at Majnoo Ka Tila. The Police Control Room passed on this information to the Police Station, Civil Lines and a Sub-Inspector, H. P. Singh along with some constables went to the spot and brought Madan Lal among others to the Police Station and a case under the Arms Act was registered against him. Madan Lal was taken for medical examination as according to Police, he was smelling of alcohol. He was examined by the Medical Officer of the Police Hospital at 12.30 P. M. on 18-2-1982.

On 19-2-1982, a complaint was made to the Commissioner of Police that Madan Lal had been mercilessly beaten by some officials of Police Station, Civil Lines. It was also alleged that an amount of Rs. 450/was paid to the police to secure the release of one Om Prakash, who was also taken to the Police Station along with Madan Lal. An immediate enquiry was ordered to the same date and Madan Lal was sent for treatment to the Jai-parkash Narayan Hospital.

(c) An enquiry was conducted by the Vigilance Branch of the Delhi Police, who came to the conclusion that the case registered against Madan Lal under the Arms Act, appeared *prima facie* to be false. The enquiry further revealed that Madan Lal was tortured. However, the allegation of payment of Rs. 450/- for securing the release of Om Prakash was not established.

Sub-Inspecter H. P. Singh has been placed under suspension. The three constables, involved in the incident have been transferred to the Police Lines North District. It has been decided to hold a departmental enquiry against all the four police officials. The Station House Officer has been transferred out of the District.

मैसर्स तोबू इन्टरप्राइजेज, नई दिल्ली द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि नियमों का उल्लंघन

6971. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स तोबू इन्टरप्राइजेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि नियमों का उल्लंघन कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों को इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा की गई निम्नलिखित अनियमितताओं का पता चला है :—

(i) भविष्य निधि धन राशियों का केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पैटर्न के अनुसार निवेश नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ii) अस्थाई कर्मचारियों को निधि का सदस्य बनने के लिए पात्रता की निर्दिष्ट अवधि को पूरा करने से पहले उनकी सेवाओं को समाप्त कर के लाभों से वंचित किया जा रहा है । यह प्रतिष्ठान ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बारे में सेवा रिकार्ड भी नहीं रहा रखा है; और

(iii) ठेकेदारों के अधीन कर्मचारियों को निधि का सदस्य नहीं बनाया गया है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी इस प्रतिष्ठान के विरुद्ध इसके द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ।

हलपाटी सेवा संघ बारडोली, बिहार द्वारा अनुदान का दुरुपयोग करना

6972. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात के उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अखिलभारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने वर्ष 1978 से 1980 के दौरान अनुदान दिया और प्रत्येक संगठन को कितना अनुदान किस वास्ते दिया ;

(ख) जून 1980 तक हलपाटी सेवा संघ, बारडोली को दिये अनुदान में से उनसे कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयोग द्वारा दी गई अनुदान राशि के एक बड़े भाग का दुरुपयोग करने के बारे में एक शिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या मामले में दंडित कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग गुजरात में अपने कार्यक्रमों को गुजरात राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड तथा बहुत थोड़े रूप में राधापुर स्थित अपने क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। राज्य में 127 पंजीकृत संस्थाएं तथा 853 सहकारी समितियां हैं तथा उनके नाम तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाए हैं। आयोग द्वारा इन एककों को सहायता राज्य के खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के माध्यम से दी जाती है तथा विगत तीन वर्षों में राज्य के खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को अनुदान के रूप में दी गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

	खादी	ग्रामोद्योग
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
1978–79	91.70	20.69
1979–80	118.16	29.34
1980–81	95.36	48.57

ये अनुदान खादी पर बिक्री छूट की अदायगी तथा पूंजी और प्रबन्ध के उद्देश्य हेतु दिए जाते हैं। अनुदान उद्योगवार, कार्यवार तथा उद्देश्यवार अलग-अलग होता है।

(ख) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने हलपाटी सेवा संघ, बारदोली को कोई भी सीधी सहायता नहीं दी है। हलपाटी सेवा संघ, बारदोली को अनुदान के रूप में दी जाने वाली सहायता के रूप में राज्य के खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को 4,84,000.00 रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को इस बारे में सरकारी तौर से कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जन जाति के पदों को न भरने के बारे में शिकायतें :

6973. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों सम्बन्धी आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के शिक्षा अनुभाग 2 के विरुद्ध उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटे को न भरे जाने के बारे में मिली शिकायतों को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में शामिल कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग उन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) इस मंत्रालय के अब तक ससद के दोनों सदनों के पटल पर वर्ष 1978–79 के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों सम्बन्धी आयोग की प्रथम रिपोर्ट रखी है। इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसी कोई शिकायतें शामिल नहीं की गई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Article entitled 'Flyover to the Flesh Market'

6974. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article 'Flyover to the Flesh Market' appearing in the 'Probe' of March 1982 high-lighting coming up in Delhi of a large number of Guest Houses and Lodges giving face-lift to the red-light area of G. B. Road, Delhi recruitment of new faces to be ready for Asian Games; etc.;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Police is aware of the situation and is vigilant to enforce the law including the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in Women Act.

Redressal of Complaints Against Employees State Insurance Scheme Dispensaries/Hospitals.

6975. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for the redressal of the complaints of employees against the working of hospitals and dispensaries being run under Employees State Insurance Schemes;

(b) when the Regional Committees were appointed for the investigation and disposal of such complaints and when the representatives of the employees were nominated to these committees;

(c) the number of complaints received during 1981 by Regional Committees and how those complaints were dealt with; and

(d) the arrangements made by the Central Committee for disposal of complaints of serious nature and the time taken in the disposal of such complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR):

(a) Complaints against the working of the ESI Hospitals and dispensaries under the Scheme are attended to through the normal administrative channels at various levels Besides, the General Purposes Committee and the Regional. Committees of the Employees State Insurance Corporation look into the grievances, complaints and difficulties of the insured persons.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Influx from Bangladesh

6976. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people from Bangladesh have crossed the Indian Border during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been sent back;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for arrival of Bangladesh people if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have made this point clear of the Bangladesh Government; if so, the reaction of the Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Deportation of Indian workers from Libya

6977. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Libyan Government has sent back about200Indians with due passports and visas with contracts to work in the last few weeks;

(b) if so, whether inquiries have been made with that Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) We have not received any such report. However, enquiry from the Indian Embassy in Libya has disclosed that they have come to know that some Indians were sent back.

(b) and (c). The Indian Embassy had enquired for details on 8th March, 1982 from the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bur au.

No formal reply has been received from the Libyan Government so far. However, our Embassy has been advised informally that the action taken by the Government of Libya to send back some workers was in accordance with their latest Visa regulations enforced from 25th February, 1982. Further some airlines who carried the workers in contravention of the instructions given to them earlier were asked to carry them back.

Sick Units producing for Export and Country

6978. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the sick units and producing goods for our country; and

(b) how many of them are producing for export purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sick units adopted by it, 24,550 industrial units were identified as sick by the banks at the end of December, 1980. The Reserve Bank of India is not collecting information in regard to the product destination of the sick units.

Satewise production and distribution of Cement

6979. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest State-wise production and distribution (consumption) of cement in the country and the comparative figure for the last thee years;

(b) whether it is proposed to set apart cement for free sale which will enable the richer States to consume the same; and

(c) whether Government of Bihar have objected to free sale of cement; if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) A statement indicating the production and despatches of cement during the months of January and February, 1982 and the production and despatches of cement during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 is attached at Annexure.

(b) There is no distribution and price control oL non-levy cement.

(c) Bihar Government have pleaded for allotment of levy cement in favour of certain institutions such as religious, educational and charitable ones. Government's policy already permits allotement of levy cement by State Governments in favour of socially-oriented schemes.

Statement

S.No.	State/Union Territory	PRODUCTION '000 tonnes				DESPATCHES '000 tonnes			
		'79	'80	'81	'82 (Jan. & Feb.)	'79	'80	'81	'82 (Jan. & Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A.P. . . .	1990	2077	2708	490	1858	1859	1875	222
2.	Assam . . .	152	129	197	32	283	323	356	22
3.	Bihar . . .	1287	1289	1520	253	1033	1110	1287	144
4.	Gujarat . .	1947	1807	1739	325	1666	1669	1776	268

Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Haryana . .	511	385	458	56	722	588	733	52
6.	H.P. .	20	114	181	32	127	108	135	16
7.	J&K . . .	8	7	7	6	228	218	251	13
8.	Karnataka .	1538	1484	1625	215	1163	104	1126	144
9.	Kerala . . .	37	38	40	6	877	1058	1037	135
10.	M.P. . .	469	3397	4100	662	1133	1059	1357	108
11.	Meghalaya . .	56	61	93	18	47	55	72	8
12.	Maharashtra .	410	551	630	127	2213	2368	2505	306
13.	Orissa . .	851	811	836	141	462	450	536	57
14.	Rajasthan . .	1896	1642	2305	186	723	617	772	43
15.	Tamil nadu . .	3221	3276	3458	641	1590	1713	1771	254
16.	U.P. . . .	495	485	650	119	2083	1785	2186	296
17.	W. Bengal . .	384	349	365	51	1377	1367	1414	215
18.	Punjab .	..	..	..	..	872	736	1025	95
19.	Manipur . .	..	..	..	..	43	34	63	6
20.	Nagaland . .	..	..	..	..	45	48	57	6
21.	Tripura . .	..	..	..	..	28	22	43	4
22.	Mizoram . .	..	..	..	..	9	17	17	0·3
23.	Arunachal Pradesh .	..	..	..	..	31	23	19	4
24.	Sikkim . .	..	..	..	..	25	34	31	8
25.	Delhi . . .	..	..	..	..	702	767	1067	63
26.	Chandigarh . .	..	..	..	..	89	100	107	11
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	85	125	114	36
28.	Pondicherry .	..	..	..	..	37	48	37	13
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	..	..	..	..	9	8	8	0·7
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	12	23	14	..
31.	Laccadives .	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..

Progress Made by salem steel project in Tamil, Nadu

6980. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made by the Salem Steel projects in Tamil Nadu to produce steel at the earliest of time; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to quicken the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b) The Salem Steel Plant has been commissioned on 13th September, 1981 as per schedule, During the year 1981-82 against the target of 3,180 tonnes production was 3,214 tonnes of stainless steel sheets. The progress has been satisfactory. The tempo of production is expected to further pick up in the next 3 months.

आई० ए०एस०/आई० पी० एस०/आई० एफ० एस० की परीक्षाओं के पास होने वाले उम्मीदवारों में पब्लिक स्कूल और गैर पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता

6981. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को छोड़कर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा ,भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय विदेश सेवा की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं को उत्तीर्ण करने वाले उम्मीदवारों में से पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े और गैर पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता का पता लगाने के बारे में कभी अध्ययन किया ;

(ख) यदि नहीं ,तो क्या सरकार का इस बारे में अध्ययन करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :

(क), से (ग) :

सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया है । किन्तु संघ लोक सेवा आयोग लिखित परीक्षा में सफल हुये उम्मीदवारों के साक्षात्कार के समय कुछ सूचना एकत्रित करता है और इसका पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

Harassment to Staff of Hindustan Lever

6982. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3461 on 9 September, 1981 regarding harassment to staff of Hindustan Leaver and state:

(a) whether taking advantage of the long drawn pendency of the disputes mentioned in the annexure to the above question the company has been enacting a large number of its employees in Delhi Branch to separate themselves from the company under the cover of securing so called 'resignations' and so called payment of exgratia differing from individual to individual;

(b) whether the Department of Market Research, a source of employment to women labour has been virtually demolished through this process;

(c) whether shortly the whole of the branch of the company in Delhi is proposed to be dismantled in this manner; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against the company for such unfair labour practices with or without elusion with certain individual union officials locally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR):

(a) to (d): The information has been called from the Delhi Administratipn. It will be laid on the Table of the house in due course.

Financial help to private sectors to Modernise and Expand their units

6983. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Development Fund is financing the private sectors to modernise and expand their units;

(b) whether it is a fact that Steel Development Fund has assured Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. to make available funds for implementing its modernisation programme;

(c) if so, the total sum assured to the above private sector undertakings for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Steel Development Fund provides development loans to the integrated steel plants, namely, public sector steel plants and TISCO. These plants are contributors to the Funds.

(b) to (d). TISCO has been sanctioned a loan of Rs· 100 crores for its modernisation programme. Of this Rs. 60 crores has been disbursed so far. The loan carries IDBI rates of interest prevalent on the dates of disbursement. SAIL has been sanctioned loans worth Rs· 410 crores of which Rs. 326 crores was disbursed till February, 1982.

Functioning of States Planning Boards

6984. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the advice of Planning Commission, State Planning Boards were set up in all the States to process the Plan formulations, monitoiring of its implementation and evaluation so that they could play a decisive role in the welfare of the people of the State in every sphere of life;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that these Boards are working satisfactorily and whether their main objective of multi-level planning, people's involvement and minimum need programme is being achieved; and

(c) the names of the States Planning Boards which have not met even once during the last four years ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) All the States except Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh have set up State Planning Boards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information has been called for from the States and is still awaited.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया सीमेंट का कोटा

6985. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये सीमेंट का कितना विशेष कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह कोटा इन जिलों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने में पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्रालय का विचार इस कोटे को बढ़ाकर प्रति तिमाही 75 हजार मीट्रिक टन करने का है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) : उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में सीमेंट की आवश्यकता के संबंध में अलग से कोई निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि समस्त राज्य की सीमेंट की तिमाही आवश्कता लगभग 11 लाख मीट्रिक टन है । 1982 की द्वितीय तिमाही में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिये 2.17 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का आवंटन किया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अन्य

बातों के साथ साथ ,राज्य के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये सीमेंट का आवंटन करेगी। तथापि, राज्य सरकार को 1982 की द्वितीय तिमाही में उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये 26,000 मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का तदर्थ आधार पर अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया है ।

Import of Foreign Technology

6987. SHRI M. M. A. KHAN :
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has suggested a new technology policy regarding the import of foreign technology;

(b) if so, details of the same; and

(c) whether the new scheme has been examined by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) has been working on a Technology Policy Statement, which would also cover aspects relating to the import of foreign technology. This will have to be examined by Government.

Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam

6988. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up another Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam itself as was originally planned since more infrastructure facilities are available there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

स्कूटरों, ट्रक चेसिसों, जीप तथा कारों की यूनिटें

6989. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्कूटर, ट्रक चेसिस, जीप और कार का निर्माण करने वाले प्रतिस्थापनों की कुल संख्या क्या है और वे प्रति वर्ष कितने स्कूटर, ट्रक चेसिस, जीप और कारों का निर्माण करती है;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसी प्रतिस्थापनाओं की संख्या क्या है जो अग्रिम राशि जमा करने के बाद प्रतीक्षा सूची के अनुसार इन वाहनों की सप्लाई करती है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके पास जमा की गई अग्रिम राशि का वर्ष वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ये प्रतिस्थापनायें इस जमा राशि का अपने व्यापार में निवेश करती है, और यदि हां, तो इन जमा राशियों से उन के द्वारा अर्जित लाभ का ब्योरा क्या है तथा उन्होंने जमा कर्ताओं को कितने ब्याज का भुगतान किया ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) एककों का विस्तृत ब्योरा जिन्होंने वर्ष 1981 में वास्तविक उत्पादन के बारे में बताया है, इस प्रकार है:—

निर्माण की वस्तु	एककों की संख्या	1981 में उत्पादन (जैसा कि निर्माताओं ने बताया है)
(1) स्कूटर	7	1,81,350
(2) ट्रक (मध्यम व भारी)*	4	63,764
(3) जीप जैसी गाड़ियां	2	19,288
(4) यात्री कारें**	4	42,381

*मात्र मध्यम और भारी ट्रक व बसों से संबंधित है तथा हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहन शामिल नहीं हैं ।

**इसमें वह एक एकक भी शामिल है जो डी जी टी डी के साथ पंजीकृत है और तीन पहियों वाली कुछ गाड़ियों का उत्पादन किया है ।

(ख) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि गाड़ियों की बिक्री पंजीकरण तैथिक क्रम के अनुसार की जाती है । कुछ कंपनियां के विक्रेता इच्छुक ग्राहकों से मामूली राशि डिपाजिट के रूप में लेते हैं । फिर भी मे० टैल्को तथा अशोक लेलैंड अपने विक्रेताओं के पास आवेदकों से चैसिस के लिये 6,000 रु० नकद जमा कराते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया लगभग नवम्बर, 1980 से आरम्भ की गई थी और मे० टैल्को व लेलैंड द्वारा 28-2-82 की क्रमश: कुल 50 करोड़ रुपये व 17 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे किये थे। मे० महिंद्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा फरवरी, 1981 से प्रति गाड़ी 3,000 रु० से 4,000 रु० तक जमा कराते हैं और फर्म द्वारा अब तक इकट्ठा की गई कुल रकम लगभग 6.23 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) मे० टैल्को तथा अशोक लेलैंड जमा राशि पर 12% प्रति वर्ष ब्याज देते हैं, जबकि मे० महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा 13½% ब्याज देते हैं । निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि जमा राशि वित्तीय निवेश करने के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं की जाती है बल्कि कार्यकारी पूंजी की आवश्यकता माल सूची तैयार करने इत्यादि जैसे सामान्य व्यापारिक कार्यों के एक भाग के रूप में इकट्ठा की जाती है ।

News Captioned "UNESCO Concern at Brain Drain"

6990. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned' "UNESCO concern at brain drain" published in *Times of India* dated 15 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether frustration among scientists in the developing countries of Asia and Pacific region is forcing a number of them to seek jobs particularly in industrialised countries;

(c) whether such migration from the top "derpives the scientists working in research and development institutions in the countries of the region of the leaddership and expertise, which might have served to guide and motivate them" according to the study;

(d) whether science and economic Ministers of 31 countries including India, have attended CASTASIA-II Conference held in Manila on 22 March, 1982;

(e) Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) the impact of Science and Economic Ministers' Conference and its deliberations and decisions, if any, on our Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has noted the news item captioned UNESCO concern at brain drain published in *Times of India* dated 15th March, 1982. Some of the qualified manpower of the country in the field of science and technology have migrated to the advanced countries of the world from the viewpoint of better working conditions, opportunities to work in their specialised areas as also better material conditions. This migration has deprived the younger scientists in some cases working in laboratories of the leadership and expertise. To check this, efforts are being made by Government to improve the position relating to all these aspects and open up new opportunities in challenging areas as well as to improve the living conditions and working conditions of scientists and technologists. It is the policy of Government to check the brain drain as also to attract Indian experts working abroad.

(d) to (f) The second Conference of Ministers responsible for the application of Science & Technology to Development and these responsible for economic planning in Asia and the Pacific was organised by UNESCO with the cooperation of the United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) in Manila during 22–30 March, 1982. Representatives from 31 members States of the Asia and Pacific region were invited, while 23 Members participated including India. 14 countries were represented at the Ministerial level. Indian delegation was led by Dr. Sanjeevi Rao, Deputy Minister, Electronics. India's approach to CASTASIA-II meeting was decided as a result of the deliberation of Inter-Ministerial National Limited Committee, set up for this purpose.

The CASTASIA-II conference provided a very useful forum for the countries of ESCAP region to discuss the problems and issues relating to the application of science and technology for development. At this meeting the Govt. of India emphasised the importance of self-reliance in the application of science and technology to development. Our approach to the integration of S&T planning for economic development planning was well appreciated at the conference. Our programmes relating to technical cooperation amongst developing countries and our offer to assist other developing countries, who may need our help was also appreciated. As a result of the CASTASIA-II conference, countries are encouraged to prome International and regional cooperation in science and technology. Our policy of TCDC is already based on this approach. It is likely that as a result of our offer to assist other countries, concrete programmes and proposals will be received by India from several developing countries.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को सेवा से निकाले जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगाने हेतु विधान बनाया जाना

6991. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा कानून बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी को सेवा से निकाले जाने से पूर्व सभी विभागों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय की अनुमति लिया जाना अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण के उपबन्धों को अक्षरश: क्रियान्वित करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कानून के कब तक बनाए जाने की सद्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग): कतिपय परिस्थितियों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सेवा से निकाले जाने से संबंधित नियम, इस संबंध में निर्धारित क्रियाविधि के

अनुपालन की शर्त पर, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्गों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं । इन नियमों में ऐसा कोई उपबंध भी नहीं है कि गृह मंत्रालय से पूर्व परामर्श किया जाये । तदनुसार यह संभव नहीं होगा कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये कोई भिन्न क्रियाविधि निर्धारित की जाये ।

Non-Provision of Basic Amenities/ Facilities to Workers of Stone Quarries, Faridabad

6992. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migrant labourers working in stone quarries in Faridabad were not provided with medical facility, not given compensation in case of death in falls while quarrying, do not have drinking water facilities, minimum wages and basic facilities were also denied to them;

(b) how many workers were provided an opportunity to leave the bonded life after the intervention of the Supreme Court; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the conditions of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The informatin has been called for and will be laid on the Table on receipt.

Dropping of prosecutions against defaulting Employers to Deposit P.F. contribution

6993. SHR BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to drop prosecutions against defaulting employers who failed to deposit P.F. contributions of workers; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind such decision, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTERIN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) and (b). It is been decided on the recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees that in cases where all dues including damages and expenses on litigation have been paid by the defaulting employers, the prosecutions may be withdrawn.

Licence to Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. for a Titanium Sponge Plant

6994. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application for a licence from Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. for a Titanium sponge plant is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) how long it was pending; what are reasons for delay in giving the licence and when will it be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A Letter of Intent has been issued to M/s Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. on 26-2-1982 for setting up a new undertaking in Tehsil Sankaramangalam, Chavera, District Quilon in the State of Kerala for the manufacture of Titanium Sponge for a capacity of 2000 tonnes per annum.

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० द्वारा वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 के दौरान कमाया गया लाभ

6995. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० द्वारा क्रमश: वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में कितना लाभ कमाया गया और इतना कम लाभ कमाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० को वर्ष 19810-

1981 के दौरान 1829 लाख रुपये लाभ के मूल लक्ष्य, जो बाद में, वर्ष के लिये संशोधित अनुमान तैयार करते समय 55 लाख रुपये के घाटे के रूप में आंका गया था, की तुलना में 282.75 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। कम्पनी के 1981-82 के कार्यचालन परिणाम इस समय तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। आशंका है कि चालू वर्ष में भी कम्पनी 25 लाख रुपये के मूल लक्षित लाभ, जो संशोधन करते समय 115 लाख रुपये माना गया था, घाटा हो सकता है। वास्तविक स्थिति का पता अप्रल, 1982 के अन्त तक हो चल सकेगा।

घाटे का मुख्य कारण 1980-81 में पूरे वर्ष राजस्थान स्थित कम्पनी की सभी इकाइयों को तथा कुछ समय तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्थित विशाखापत्तम कम्पलैक्स को भारी बिजली कटौतियों के कारण कम उत्पादन होना है। अन्य कारण हैं--सीसे की बिक्री मूल्य में कमी होना तथा आयातित जस्ता सान्द्रों की खरीद लागत और भंडार सामग्री एवं रसायनों के मूल्य में वृद्धि होना। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान घाटे के मुख्य कारण राजस्थान स्थित खानों और प्रद्रावकों को समुचित बिजली उपलब्ध न होने से जस्ता धातु के कम उत्पादन, आयतित सान्द्रों की अधिक खरीद लागत और रायल्टी एवं ऊर्जा दरों में वृद्धि होना है।

एकाधिकार गृहों को लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

6996. श्री दौलत राम सारण : उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक एकाधिकार गृहों को कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे और इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन उद्योगों में जिनके लिये लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं, कुल कितना निवेश किया गया है और उनका अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है तथा इन उपायों में कब उत्पादन शुरू होने की संभावना है तथा इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपर्युक्त उद्योगों को क्या सुविधायें तथा रियायतें दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) वित्तीय संस्थानों तथा बैंकों द्वारा इन उद्योगों को कितना ऋण तथा अनुदान उपलब्ध किया कराया गया है और उनसे ब्याज की कितनी दर वसूल की जाती है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) एकाधिकार अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपक्रमों को वर्ष 1980 और 1981 की अवधि में 163 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किये गये थे। ये लाइसेंस धातुकर्मी उद्योगों, विद्युत उपकरणों, परिवहन, औद्योगिक मशीनों, मशीनरी औजारों, कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों, विविध यांत्रिकी और इन्जीनियरी उद्योगों, औद्योगिक उपकरणों, उर्वरकों, रसायनों (उर्वरकों को छोड़कर), रंजक पदार्थ, औषध तथा भेषजों, वस्त्रों (रंगे, छपे हुए अथवा अन्यथा परिष्कृत वस्त्रों सहित), चीनी, कागज उत्पादों सहित कागज तथा लुग्दी, किण्वन उद्योगों, खाद्य परिष्कृत उद्योगों, साबुन, साज-श्रृंगार व

डायक्रेट उत्पादों, रबर की वस्तुओं, चीनी मिट्टी (सिरेमिक्स), सीमेंट, इमारती लकड़ी के उत्पादों से संबंधित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिये स्वीकृत किये गये थे ।

(ख) उत्पादन की वस्तुओं और उसकी क्षमता सहित सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जा रहे "मन्थली न्यूज लैटर्स" में नियमित रूप से छापा जा रहा है । इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं । सामान्य रूप से एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के फलीभूत होने में लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष तक लग जाया करते हैं । स्वीकृत किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में कुल पूंजीगत निवेश तथा परिकल्पित रोजगार संबंधी जानकारी औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती है ।

(ग) उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये एकाधिकार अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार के उपक्रमों को कोई विशेष सुविधायें तथा रियायतें नहीं दी जाती हैं । किन्तु, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये निम्नलिखित रियायतें देने की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की रियायती पुनर्वित्त योजना ।

(2) केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता ।

(3) आय कर में राहत ।

(4) तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिये परामर्श ।

(5) ब्याज राज सहायता ।

(6) कच्ची सामग्री का आयात करने के लिये विशेष सुविधायें ।

(7) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर मशीनों का संभरण करना ।

(8) परिवहन राज सहायता आदि ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई भी ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किया था ।

Lack of power from DVC to Alloy Steel Plant

6997. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to lack of power from DVC the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, would not be able to get production from its enhanced capacity; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Capacity of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has been increased by addition of one arc furnace. Additional power supply is required to commission this furnace. The matter has been taken up with D.V.C. authorities, and it is expected that additional requirements of the plant would be met in the near future.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना

6998. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना किस तिथि से लागू की गई है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना हेतु कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(घ) स्वीकृत राशि किन-किन मदों पर व्यय की जा रही हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना सर्वप्रथम वर्ष 1979–80 के लिए बनाई गई थी। विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना राज्य योजना का एक अंग है और सम्बद्ध राज्य योजना स्कीमों से अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए धन राशि निर्धारित की जाती है।

(ख) विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना के संबध में अनुमोदित परिव्यय 1979–80 के लिए 1504.36 लाख रुपये और 1980–81 के लिए 4028.72 लाख रुपये और 1981–82 के लिए 4118.14 लाख रुपए था। 1969-70 और 1980-81 के दौरान विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना पर क्रमश: 1495.44 लाख रुपये और 3124.77 लाख रुपये का वास्तविक खर्च किया गया था, 1981–82 के लिए पूर्वानुमानित खर्च 2775.58 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने 1982–83 की राज्य योजना से 1982–83 के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना में मात्रा निर्धारित करने के लिए 4801.20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। क्षेत्रवार आवंटन नीचे दिया गया है :–

	(रुपए लाख में)
1. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र .	2047.30
2. सहकारिता . .	101.69
3. सिंचाई और विद्युत .	954.00
4. उद्योग और खान .	77.10
5. परिवहन और संचार .	82.83
6. सामाजिक और समुदाय सेवाएं . .	1538.28

योजनाओं में बाद में किसी संशोधन के कारण उपर्युक्त आवंटनों में परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

Manpower Export Potential of the country

6999. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister Sf LABOUR be pleased to stpte:

(a) whether the manpower export potential of our country is adequately organised and managed as compared to Pakistani efforts in this regard;

(b) if so, details thereof in terms of country-wise placement totally or partially managed by our Government and private agencies; and

(c) if not, what steps are Government taking to harness this very important area producing foreign exchange and easing unemployment problem in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It is not possible to make any comparison between the efforts made by India and Pakistan in the field of Organisation and management of manpower export.

(b) According to available information it is estimated that at present the following number of Indian workers are employed in various countries.

1. Bahrain .	30,000
2. Iraq . .	27,000
3. Jordan . .	4,000—5,000
4. Kuwait . .	1,15,000
5. Libya . .	40,000
6. Oman . .	65,000
7. Qatar . .	30,000
8. Saudi Arabia	1,00,000
9. United Arab Emirates .	2,50,000
10. Yemen Arab Republic .	7,000
11. Yeman Peoples Democratic Republic .	1,000

Iti s not possible to identify the agency which managed their placement.

(c) With a view to upgrading the level of skills, steps are being taken to organise crash training programme in selected trades. Besides, a Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Labour, to conduct an overall study of the trends in the Overseas Labour Market with particular reference to the present job requirements and future employment potential in the Middle-East, with a view to promoting participation of Indian workers in the Overseas jobs markets.

Recommendations of SEAL Committee on consumer Price Index

7000. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the SEAL Committee on consumer price index numbers for industrial workers; and

(b) if so, details thereof and progress so far made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) and (b). Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library. The report has been sent to State Governments and Central Ministries. Comments from some of them are awaited. Government will then consider the report and take a view in the matter.

Pending Applications for Cement in Kerala

7001. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: as on 28 February 1982, how many applications for cement were pending in Kerala State on Foreign Exchange remittance and what is the total quantity applied for and allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Information is being obtained from the State Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Names and Number of Cement Industries in Madhya Pradesh

7002. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of cement industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh which are running at present in the Public Sector and Private Sector; and

(b) the production capacity of each plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Cement factories in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit and location	Installed capacity per annum (tonnes)	Sector
1	Cement Corporation of India Limited (Mandhar)	3,80,000	Public
2	Cement Corporation of India Limited (Nayagaon)	4,00,000	Public
3	Cement Corporation of India Limited (Akaltara)	4,00,000	Public
4	Associated Cement Companies Limited (Banmore)	61,000	Private
5	Associated Cement Companies Limited (Janul)	13,80,000	Private
6	Associated Cement Companies Limited (Kymore)	8,07,000	Private
7	Satna Cement Works (Satna)	5,81,000	Private
8	Century Cement Limited (Tilda)	8,00,000	Private
9	Maihar Cement Limited (Maihar)	8,00,000	Private

Reduction of contribution of Levy Cement by the New Cement Factories

7003. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has decided to redued further the contribution of levy cement by the new cement factories during the first two years of the commercial production;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether it has also been decided to change the basis of computation or the levy on contribution from the stipulated installed capacity to current production for all cement factories suffering from power constraints beyond a limit;

(d) if so, the other facilities to be provided to the cement industry;

(e) whether in return the cement industry has assured to help stabilising the cement prices in the country at lower levels; and

(f) if so, the other benefits the cement industry has assured to give ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TOWARI): (a) and (b). Considering the fact that new cement units are not in a position to produce cement to the extent of 100% of their installed capacity and the capacity utilisation is less than that of licensed capacity, it has been decided that the installed capacity in their case for the purpose of determining the 50% levy quota will be taken at 75% of the licensed capacity in the first year of production and 85% of the licensed capacity in the second year. From third year onwards, the installed capacity will be taken as 100% of the licensed capacity for the purpose.

(c) It has been decided that where the power cut is upto 30%, there is no need for any relief. However, where the power cut is 30% or more and the period of power cut is for 10 days or more consecutively in any month the levy quota of cement for that month will be computed with reference to the actual production in that month provided the production is less than 70% of the installed capacity. The quantity of levy cement short supplied during the month for the aforementioned reason will not be carried forward.

(d) Besides increase in the retention price of levy cement, the non-levy cement has been made free from any price and distribution control.

(e) and (f). The representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association had met and assured the Government that the cement industry would maintain supplies of cement from the non-levy quota to all areas in the country including deficit pockets at least upto the same level as obtained n 1981 irrespective of the transport costs. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have announced that the maximum price of cement to the consumer, including Excise Duty and other applicable taxes for different States/Union Territories is as under:

Rs. per bag of 50 Kg.	States/Union Territories
70/-	Maharashtra
65/-	Gujrat, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and North Eastern States.
62/-	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Certificate for Quality of House Hold Items

7004. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all producers of household electrical appliances have been directed under the House Hold Elec-

trical Appliances (Quality Control) Order issued on 12 November, 1981 to obtain manufacturers certificates from the State Governments with regard to the quality of the goods manufactured by them;

(b) if so, details of 40 items that have been brought under this Order;

(c) how many products of the manufacturers were quality checked and what was the result thereof;

(d) the other steps Government are taking to ensure that all items of household are of quality as it will ensure proper utilisation of the raw material and making available to the public good items without having to waste their hard earned money as spurious manufactured items are on the increase; and

e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of items enclosed in Statement.

(c) State Governments have initiated preliminary action on the implementation of the Quality Control Order. Quality checking would be started after issue of the manufacturer's certificate is completed by the State Governments.

(d) and (e). The Government is deeply concerned about quality production particularly of those items which might invove life hazards to the users. Hence as a first step selected domestic electrical appliances falling within the purview of the above category have been brought under the said Quality Control Order. Proposals for such Quality Control Order on pressure stove and synthetic detergents are also presently under active consideration of the Government. In respect of other Household appliances not involving life hazards, Indian Standards Institution has either formulated or is in the process of finalising various spicifications.

It is also proosed to develop the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments as a centre for quality control testing and for developing better and safer electrical household appliances.

Statement

List of the 40 items brought under the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order 1981

Sl. No.	Household Electrical Appliances	Standard
1	2	3
1	Electric immersion water heaters	IS: 368—1977
2	Storage type automatic electric water heaters	IS: 2082—1978
3	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS: 3854—1966
4	Rubber-insulated cables (with copper conductors) . . .	IS: 434 (Part-I) 1964
5	Rubber- nsulated cables (with aluminium conductors) . .	IS: 434 (Part-II) 1964
6	PVC insulated cables (for voltage upto 1100 V) . . .	IS: 694—1977
7	Polythylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables upto and including 100 volts	IS: 1956—1977
8	Electric Irons	IS: 366—1976
9	Electric Stoves	IS: 2994—1965
10	Electric Hot Plates	IS: 365—1965

1	2	3
11	Domestic Electric Food Mixers (Liquidizers, blenders and grinders)	IS: 250—1980
12	Electric Toasters	IS: 1287—1965
13	Electric Coffee Percolaters)(Non-regulator type)	IS: 3514—1966
14	Electric Kettles and Jugs for household and similar use	IS: 377—1977
15	Domestic electric clothes washing machine (non-automatic)	IS: 6390—1971
16	Electric radiators	IS: 369—1965
17	Electric Water Boilers	IS: 3412—1965
18	Mains-operated electric hair dryers	IS: 7154—1973
19	Mains-operated electric shavers	IS: 5159—1969
20	Domestic electric cooking ovens	IS: 5790—1970
21	Steam Iron	IS: 6290—1971
22	Flexible Electric Heating Pads for domestic use	IS: 5161—1969
23	Portable, hand-held mains-operated electric massagers	IS: 7137—1973
24	Portable low speed food grinding machine	IS: 7603—1975
25	Appliance-connectors and appliance inlets (non-reversible three pin type) Appliance connectors	IS: 3010 (Part-I) 1965
26	Appliance-connectors and appliance inlets (non-reversible three pin type) Appliance inlets)	IS:3010 (Part-II) 1965
27	Thermostats for use with Electric Water-Heaters	IS: 3017—1965
28	Cartridge type heating elements (non-embeded type)	IS: 3724—1966
29	Resistance Wires, tapes and strips for heating elements	IS: 3725—1966
30	Solid embeded type electric heating elements	IS: 4158—1967
31	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements	IS: 4159—1976
32	Thermostats for general purpose electric ovens	IS: 4165—1967
33	Mica insulated heating elements	IS: 6445—1972
34	2 Amps. switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS: 4949—1968
35	Electric portable lamp stands and brackets	IS: 3481—1966
36	Three pinplugs and socket—outlets (First Revision)	IS: 1293—1967
37	Three pin plugs made of resilient materials	IS: 6538—1971
38	Bayonet lampholders	IS: 1258—1967
39	Electric instantaneous water heaters	IS: 8978—1978
40	Single walled baking oven	IS: 8985—1978

Relaxation in Promotions in EPF Organisation

7005. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that relaxation has been provided in promotion to the cadres of RPFC/APFC/A.Os in the EPF Organisation in past;

(b) whether it is also a fact the similar relaxation has not been provided to the employees who have passed Account Services Examination;

(c) if so, the number of such employees and reasons for step-motherly treatment in the present case and what action Goverment propose to take and how long it will take to finalise their cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements by B.H.E.L.

7006. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign collaboration agreement entered into by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited for the last three years;

(b) the products for which these agreements have been signed and the companies with which they have been entered into; and

(c) the total outflow of foreign exchange as a result of each of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). BHEL has entered into the following six new foreign collaboration agreements during the last three years (1979-80 to 1981-82):

	Name of the collaborator	products
1.	M/s. Hitachi Ltd., Japan	Reversible Pump Turbines
2.	M/s. Weir Pumps Ltd. U.K.	Boiler Feed Pumps with matching booster pumps, cooling water pumps and condensate pumps
3.	M/s. Kraftwerks Union, AG, West Germany	Steam Surface condensers
4.	-do-	TG sets bel w 200 MW rating
5.	M/s. Siemins AG, West Germany	SF-6 and vacums circuit breakers.
6.	-do-	Electrical motors

(c) These collaboration agreements are in the nature of bilateral agreements between the respective companies. It would not be in the commercial interest of the companies to disclose the financial details of such agreements.

Amendment of constitution for extensio of Provisions of Sixth Schedule to Tripura

7007. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the election of the Autonomous District Council has been held and the Council has been formed but there is a strong demand of the Tribal people of Tripura that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution be extended to Tripura also so that the tribals of Tripura can enjoy more autonomy;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have any proposal for the amendment of the Constitution for extending the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to Tripura and fulfil the desire of the tribal people of the State; and

(c) if so, d tails of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Autonomous District Council in Tripura was constituted recently under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979. Safeguards for the Tribal population and powers and functions of the District Council under the aforesaid Act are similar to those der the Sixth schedule of the Constitut ns.

Closure of Bengal Enamel of Palta, West Bengal

7008. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Enamel of Palta, West Bengal is on continued closure since 31 March, 1981;

(b) whether the said firm employed more than 2000 workmen;

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to re-open the said firm; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to information received in the Ministry of Labour, the management and workers' unions agreed to lift the closure on 8-3-1982.

Nationalisation of 13 Industries in West Bengal

7009. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal in regard to nationalisation of the 13 industries including the Lily Biscuit Company Pvt. Ltd., now under the management of Government of West Bengal; and

(b) if)so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have informed on 16th March, 1982 that the State Government have decided that all the 13 industrial undertakings in West Bengal whose management has been taken over by the Government of India under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and ate being managed by the nominees of the State Governmeint, including the industrial undertaking) of M/s. Lily Biscuit Pvt. Ltd., may be nationalised through State Legislation.

Bank Rate Interest on Provident Fund contributions

7010. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to give bank interest rate to the contributors of provident fund;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to give the same rate of interest to the workers;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): The Employees Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows:—

(a) to (d). Interest on the provident fund balances is paid out of the earnings from the investment of those balances. The EPF Scheme requires that in determining the rate of interest the Central Government should satisfy itself that there is no over drawal on the interest account. In other words, the snterest credited to the subscribers should not exceed the amount availiable there for. The rate of interest payable on the balances is therefore determined keeping in view the anticipated return on the investment of the balances.

Variable Energy Cyclotrons in the country

7011. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of variale energy cyclotrons in the country, the cost at which these atom smashers have been built and the places where these are located;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice that non of these smashers is in use for a long time; and

(c) if so the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is only one Variable Energy Cyclotron in the country which has been built by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre with the help of Indian Industries and is installed at Calcutta. The cost of the cyclotron is Rs. 12 crores.

(b) The cyclotron at Calcutta was put into regular operation in 1981 onwards when uninterrupted power supply was made available.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of Agricultural workers benefited in Tamil Nadu due to enforcement of minimum wages Act

7012. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many agr.cultural employees are benefited in Tamil Nadu due to the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in that industry; (District-wise particulars may be furnished);

(b) whether contraventions were noticed and if so, whether prosecution action was taken; (District-wise details may please be furnsihed; and

(c) who is enforcing authority in the State of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture is the responsibility of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is for them to take appropraite legal action for contraventions of the Minimum Wages Act. Government of India has not collected details regarding agricultural employees and prosecutions of employers according to the districts in Tamil Nadu.

Deployment of CRPF bnd BSF for Law and Order in States

7013. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many CRPF and BSF personnel are deployed in vrious States at present for the maintenance of law and order, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

देश में परमाणू बिजलीघरों में उत्पादित बिजली

7014. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) देश में परमाणू बिजलीघरों की कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है और इस क्षमता की तुलना में 31 मार्च, 1982 को कितने प्रतिशत बिजली का मेगावाट में उत्पादन किया जा रहा था ;

(ख) मार्च, 1981 से मार्च, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक परमाणु बिजलीघर में प्रतिमाह कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ और कुल उत्पादन क्षमता का वह कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) देश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले नए परमाणु बिजलीघरों के क्या नाम हैं तथा उनकी सम्भावित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और उनके कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रानिकी पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह):

(क) हमारे देश के चालू परमाणु बिजलीघरों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 860 मेगावाट है। इन बिजलीघरों के वाणिजियक स्तर पर काम करना आरंभ करने से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1982 तक इनके संचयी क्षमता गुणक निम्नलिखित रहे हैं:—

बिजलीघर	संचयी क्षमता गुणक (प्रतिशत)
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर— पहला यूनिट	41.80
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर— दूसरा यूनिट	35.11
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर— पहला यूनिट	49.57
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर— दूसरा यूनिट	51.40

(ख) मार्च, 1981 से मार्च, 1982 के अंत तक की अवधि में तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर तथा राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर में हुए सकल उत्पादन तथा उसी अवधि में इन बिजलीघरों के क्षमता गुणक के महीनेवार आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं:—

मास	सकल उत्पादन (मिलियन युनिट)				संचयी गुणक (प्रतिशत)			
	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर
	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii	i	ii
मार्च 1981	66.135	77.651	93.880	33.636	40.40	47.44	60.09	21.53
अप्रैल 1981	82.171	58.551	62.376	111.268	51.87	36.96	41.25	73.59
मई 1981	90.283	69.951	90.050	115.416	55.16	42.74	57.63	73.87
जून 1981	35.298	43.708	89.769	94.260	22.28	27.60	59.37	62.34
जुलाई 1981	48.321	63.841	54.932	112.587	29.52	39.00	35.16	72.06
अगस्त 1981	26.992	94.534	—	105.202	16.49	57.75	—	67.33
सितम्बर 1981	48.981	76.421	—	97.129	30.92	48.25	—	64.24
अक्तूबर 1981	—	79.597	45.670	107.431	—	48.63	29.23	68.76
नवम्बर 1981	—	61.461	90.416	93.458	—	38.80	59.80	61.81
दिसम्बर 1981	—	86.822	114.016	93.562	—	53.04	72.97	59.88
जनवरी 1982	3.204	41.823	105.315	48.837	1.96	25.55	67.41	31.26
फरवरी 1982	37.531	—	106.311	78.440	25.39	—	75.33	55.58
मार्च 1982	9.221	—	114.502	32.776	5.63	—	73.29	20.98

(ग) तीन परमाणु बिजलीघर निर्माणाधीन हैं, जिनके नाम हैं—मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना, नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना तथा ककरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना। इन बिजलीघरों में से प्रत्येक में दो रिएक्टर होंगे, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी। इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने का वर्तमान अनुमानित समय निम्नलिखित है:—

मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना—पहला यूनिट	1982
मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना दूसरा यूनिट	1984
नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना—पहला यूनिट	1986
नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना—दूसरा यूनिट	1987
ककरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना—पहला यूनिट	1990
ककरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना दूसरा यूनिट	1991

Release of Bonded Labour from a kiln Muzzafar Nagar (U.P.)

7015. SHRI KAMAL NATH: will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 400 bonded labours were freed on 13 February, 1982 from a brick kiln near Roorkee Road, Muzzafarnagar (U.P.);

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken to fee such bonded labours in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Informatin is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu

7016. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether this project has been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Pachaiyar Irrigation Scheme in Tamil Nadu has not been approved by the Planning Commission so far.

(b) and (c). The State Government have dropped the scheme on account of ecological considerations.

Modernisation of Mines

7017. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme of Rs. 5 crores has been finalised to modernise mines of our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Writ Petitions Filled by Petitioners Against Appointment of officers of DANICS

7018. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5139 on the 23rd December, 1981 regarding writ petitions file d by petitioners against appointment of officers of DANICS and state;

(a) whether the two judgements both passed on January 21, 1976 on the writ petitions of S/Shri Chandergupt and Sultan Singh II enjoined upon the Government to review the substantive appointment of 19 officers made vide notification dated 12th September, 1973, after refixing the seniority of the two petitioners;

(b) whether Government have since retracted its steps from its earlier stand that '1973 Selection' could be reviewed only after the writ petitions of (1) S.S. Gautam and others and (2) O. P. Jacob and others were finally disposed of ; and

(c) if so, the reasons that made Government to shift its grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTSARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). In the two judgements passed by the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ Petitions filed by Sarvashri Chander Gupt and Sultan Singh, the Court directed that the erroneous Seniority of Grade I (Executive) should be revised by the Delhi Administration on the basis of length of service, and the selection made in 1973 be reviewed . Since the principle of seniority based on length of service is applicable not only to the two petitioners but also other Grade I (Executive) officers similarly situated, the Delhi Administration had to undertake revision of seniority of Others also.

The Government had earlier decided to await the final verdict of the Delhi High Court on the two writ petitions filed by S. S. Gautam and others and Jacob and others before undertaking review of 1973 selection as it was expected that these cases would be decided quickly. But Since during last two years, no tangible progress has been made and there is no knowing when they will be finalised, Government are contemplating to review the selection and make provisional appointments subject to the final outcome of these writs.

Price rise of Wimco Match-Boxes

7019. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WIMCO had been facilitated to, at the expense of poor consumers, a monopoly right of increasing the price of match-boxes from 15 paise to 25 paise as a result of practically debaring the cottage sector units from manufacturing card board matches; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same in details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a): No, Sir

(b): Does not arise.

Indo-German Cooperation in Aeronautical Science Research

7020. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the details of agreement signed between West Germany and India regarding cooperation in Aeronautical Science Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): An 'Arrangement' has been arrived at between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and DFVLR (The German Aerospace and Aeronautical Research Agency) for cooperation in Scientific Research and Technological Development for exclusively peaceful purposes in the field of Aeronautical Sciences. The 'Arrangement' provides for exchange of Scientific information and scientists between the two organisations and implementation of collaborative projects of mutual interests in the field of Aerodynamics, Structures, Turbomachinery Systems and Materials and other fields as may be jointly decided.

"Maintenance of imported computers in India."

7021. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities available in India for maintenance of imported computers;

(b) What are the types of the computers installed in India;

(c) What is the average life of a computer; and

(d) whether Government have constituted any corporation; if so, the details about the corporation and also the work undertaken by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) a public sector enterprise set up by the Government under the Department of Electronics offers total support including maintenance of all imported Computer systems in the country.

(b) A wide spectrum of the computers in the range of Micro, Mini, Midi as well as Main-Frames belonging to the 2nd to 4th generations are installed in the country.

(c) The average life of a computer system is about 7-8 years. Actual life depends on the usage, environment, maintenance and availabilityof spare parts.

(d): Yes, Sir. Computer maintenance Corporation (CMC) was constituted in December, 1975 and became operational in October, 1976. Apart from giving total

support including maintenance support, CMC also undertakes, when required by foreign manufacturers, installation, commissioning acceptance testing and warranty maintenance on their behalf. CWC is also engaged in the following activities;

(i) System engineering.

(ii) System and Software development

(iii) Computer site preparation

(iv) Education and training

(v) R & D on maintenance technology, indigenisation of spare parts, enhancements, etc.

(vi) Hardware & Software consultancy.

(vii) System evaluation

(viii) Computing Centres.

(ix) Technical support to agencies abroad both in hardware and software.

(x) Project INTERACT, under U.N. auspices for development of real time computer systems for applications in power load despatch railway wagon movement etc with the involvement of co-professionals and trainees from other developing countries.

Improvement in Industrial Relations in Bombay

7022. SHRI MATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrialists in Bombay had expressed apprehenion about the city losing its position as Commercial capital of the country ;

(b) whether Government had ascertained the reasons for this fearful trend which was likely to cripple the trade and economy;

(c) the steps proposed to improve industrial relations and

(d) whether it is also proposed to conven a meeting of employes. trade union leader and leading politician to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR):

(a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to a memorandum of the Standing Committee of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Associations, Bombay. While analysing the situation on the Industrial and labour front, the memorandum has made certa in suggestions to maintain industrial peace.

(b) and (c). Improving industrial relations is a continuing process. The industrial relations machinery both at the centre and in the States are making continuous efforts in this direction. The Ministry of Labour is in constant touch with the State Governments, Employers organisations and the Trade Unions in the matter of maintaining industrial peace.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Amendment of labour laws

7023. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

whether Government are considering any proposal to modify existing laws to ensure compulsory recruitment through the employment exchanges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE KINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

Yes, Sir.

Development of Primitive Tribes

7024. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a special programme for the development of the primitive tribes during the current Five Year Plan if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated for the same and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Special programmes for development of 52 'Primitive Tribal Groups' mentioned in the *Attached Statement* have been drawn up by State Governments. Specific project Reports for each of the groups are required to be prepared keeping in view the particular needs, skills, environment and resource endow-

ment of each tribe. The programmes include schemes such as agriculture, social forestry, education, medical and public health etc.

(b)A total provision of Rs.15 crores for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) has been set apart by the Ministry of Home Affairs for programmes of primitive tribal groups. For 1980-81 and 1981-82, Rs. 200 lakhs & Rs. 306.b53 lakhs respectively were released to the States. Details of expenditure have not as yet been received from the State Governments.

Statement

LIST OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

Sl. No.	State	Identified Primitive Tribes
1	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Kolam (2) Chenchu (3) Konda Reddi.
2	Bihar	(4) Birhor (5) Mal Paharia (6) Asurs (7) Birjias (8) Parhaiyas (9) Korwas (10) Hill Kharia (11) Sevar (12) Sauria Paharias.
3	Gujarat	(13) Kathodi (14) Kotwalia
4	Karnataka	(15) Jenu Kuruba (16) Koraga
5	Kerala	(17) Kurumbas (18) Cholanikayan (Kattunaickans)
6	Madhya Pradesh	(19) Abujhmarias (20) Baigas (21) Bharias (22) Hill Korbas (23) Saharias.
7	Maharashtra	(24) Katkaria (Kathodia) (25) Kolam (26) Maria Gond
8	Orissa	(27) Bondo (28) Soura (29) Kharias (30) Mankidias (31) Kutia Kondh (32) Paudi Bhuyans (33) Juangs (34) Lanjia Sauras (35) Dongaria-Kondh
9	Rajasthan	(36) Seharias
10	Tamil Nadu	(37) Kotas (38) Paniyans (39) Todas (40) Kattu Naickens (41) Irulas (42) Kurumbas
11	Tripura	(43) Reangs
12	Uttar Pradesh	(44) Rajis
13	West Bengal	(45) Birhor (46) Toto (47) Lodhas
14	A&N Islands	(48) Great Andamanese (49) Onges (50) Jarwas (51) Sentenalese (52) Shompan

Threat for Direct action by Workers of Newsprint Factory at Vellur Kerala

7025. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers engaged in the construction of the Newsprint factory at Vellur, Karala have threatened direct action;

(b) if so, whether the schedule of commissioning will be delayed due to this; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES [(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) A section of the construction workers at the Kerala Newsprint Project threatened direct action and went on a hunger strike, which was withdrawn after conciliation.

(b) and (c). The mill and office staff are attending to their duties as usual, and the schedule of commissioning will not be affected.

Per Capita Expenditure in Orissa

7026. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure to be incurred for planned development in Orissa durng Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether, while allocating outlay for Orissa during the Sixth Plan period backwardness and under-development of this State was taken into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) Per capita outlay to be incurred in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period works out to Rs. 684.

(b) The Sixth Plan of Orissa has been determined after taking into consideration various factors including backwardness and under development of the State.

Assent to Labour Bills

7027. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) how many Labour Bills are awaiting the President's assent and What are they ; and

(b) when was the Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979 referred to the President for assent and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There are 7 such Bills pending for the assent of the President as detailed in the enclosed statement.

(b) This Bill was received from the state Government in January, 1980. Certain policy issues are involved regarding which, apart from inter-ministerial consultations, consultation has had to be carried out with the state Government also.

Statement

LABOUR BILLS PENDING FOR THE ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT AS ON 31-3-1982

1. Trade Union (West Bengal Amend ment), Bll, 1969.
2. Kerala Casual Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977.
3. The Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund—1979.
4. The Industrial Dispute (T.N. Amendment) Bill.
5. Industrial Dispute (W.B. Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Karnataka Today Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981.
7. West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Looder Godownman and other Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill, 1981.

दिल्ली में सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत सोसाइटियां

7028. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
(क) दिल्ली में सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत कितनी पंजीकृत सोसाइटियां हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी ऐसी सोसाइटियां हैं जिनके विरुद्ध सरकारी अनुदान के दुरुपयोग किये जाने के मामले ध्यान में आये हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी सोसाइटियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके अध्यक्ष तथा सचिव कौन हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि फर्म तथा सोसाइटियों के पंजीकार के कार्यालय में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों के अनुसार सोसाइटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन 29 मार्च, 1982 तक कुल 11416 सोसाइटी पंजीकृत की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) :—सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सीमेंट पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों पर सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य नीति का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

7029. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि सीमेंट पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों पर सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य नीति से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सीमेंट पर आधारित लघु उद्योग खुले बाजार की दरों पर, जो कि लेवी सीमेंट की कीमत से काफी अधिक है, सीमेंट खरीदने में कठिनाई का सामना करेंगे और इन उद्योगों को अपने कार्यों के लिए लेवी सीमेंट आवंटित नहीं किया जा रहा है, उन्हें लेवी सीमेंट कोटा आवंटित किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उद्योगों/व्यक्तियों को किन श्रेणियों को लेवी सीमेंट आवंटित किया जाएगा और क्या छोटे-मोटे कृषि कार्यों के लिए लेवी सीमेंट आवंटित किया जाएगा तथा क्या यह जारी रहेगा, यदि हां, तो इसे किस एजेन्सी के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया जायेगा और उसके लिए एजेन्सी किसे आवंटित की जाएगी।

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). सीमेंट के वितरण तथा मूल्य से संबंधित नई नीति के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट पर आधारित उद्योगों को अपनी आवश्यकताएं खुले बाजार से प्राप्त किए जाने वाले गैर लेवी वाले सीमेंट उत्पादन से पूरी करनी पड़ेगी। सीमेंट पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों से लेवी सीमेंट के आवंटन के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

लेवी सीमेंट राज्य/केन्द्र सरकार के विभागों, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के निगमों, बड़े, मझौले तथा लघु उद्योगों/कारखानों के निर्माण के लिए तथा 80 वर्ग मीटर तक के कुर्सी (प्लिन्थ) क्षेत्र वाले रिहायशी इकाइयां बनाने वाले छोटे छोटे उपभोक्ताओं व आवासीय

गृहों की मरम्मत करने के लिए कम मात्रा में सीमेंट लेने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को दिया जायेगा। राज्य सरकारें/संघशासित प्रदेश के प्रशासनों को भी यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल ग्रामीण मकानों, गन्दी बस्तियों के नागरिकों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, समाज के अन्य गरीब वर्गों के लिए मकानों, ग्रामीण जल संभरण योजनाओं तथा अन्य मदों जसी समाजोन्मुख योजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट प्रदान करें।

Crisis in Solvent Extraction Industry

7030. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether solvent Extraaction Industry is facing crisis :

(b) causes identified for the crisis : and

(c) proposal under Government's consideration for remedying the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY) : (a) to (c). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance of Interpol Sought for Detection of Crime

7031. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government requested any time during the last three years the assistance of Interpol for detection of any crime ; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the nature of the crime and the assistance given by the Interpol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cases are under investigation.

Total installed capacity of Cement Industry

7032. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of all the cement factories in the country ;

(b) whether there is any shortfall in production as compared to the installed capacity ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the anticipated requirement of cement during the last year of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTIER INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARY (a) : 29.25 million tonnes, as on 1.4.82.

(b) and (c). Cement Industry has not been in a position to fully utilise its installed capacity mainly on account of infrastructural constraints in regard to availability of power in major cement producing States and, to some extent, availability of coal.

(d) About 38 million, tonnes as assessed by the "Working Group on Cement Industry for 1980-85."

Purchase of commercial satellite from USA

7033. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to purchase the first commercial satellite from U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, at what cost ;

(c) when it is likely to be launched and from where ; and

(d) the commercial uses to which it will be put to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHR C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm fixed price payable to the Contractor for full, satisfactory and timely performance of the Contract placed on them for two INSAT-1 flight spacecraft and associated equipment (including equipment for Satellite Control Centre) and services is US $60.486 Million. In addition to this the Contractor aym

earn upto US $ 8.5 million as additional amounts as performance payments depending upon orbital performance of the two space craft in orbit.

(c) The first satellite (INSAT-1A) is expected to be launched in the second week of April, 1982. The launch of the second, INSAT-1B, is scheduled in July 1983. Both launches are from Cape Canaveral, U.S.A.

(d) The INSAT-1 satellites are multi-purpose satellites for long-distance telecommunications, meteorology and radio Television. Telecommunications is the revenue generating component of the INSAT-1 system.

Employment to widows on compassionate basis

7034. SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4051 on 16 December, 1981 regarding employment to the widows of police personnel has stated :

(a) whether the decision for providing employment on compassionate basis to the widows of police personnel has since been taken ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The job will be offered as soon as possible suitable vacancies become available.

Appointment of C S.S. officers as Deputy Secretaries

7035. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Joint Secretary (Admn.) and Deputy Secretary (Admn.) in the Ministry (proper) are officers of the Central Secretariat Services ;

(b) total number of posts of Deputy Secretary as on 1 February, 1982 and number of officers of all India Services, other than Class I services, and CSS respectively in position ;

(c) whether number of CSS Deputy Secretary in position is the all time largest ; and

(d) whether the Ministry propose to appoint some more CSS officers as Deputy Secretary, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 1-2-1982 there were 35 posts of Deputy Secretary/Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper). 21 officers belonged to All India Services. 11 to Central Secretariat Service and 1 to other Central Services. Two posts were vacant on that date.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The appointment of Deputy Secretaries is made on the basis of suitability of the officers and there is no, quota fixed for different Services for their appointment.

News Item Captioned "Dacoits Confess Arms supply by Army Officer"

7036. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Daciots confess arms supply by army officer" appearing in the Indian Express of 14 March, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the action taken with details there of £

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A detailed report on the news item has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Appropriate action will be considered after examining the report of the State Govenment on its receipt.

Resources for coastal area development plan

7037. SHRI R. P. GEAKWAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission propose to develop and set aside financial resources for coastal area development plan ;

(b) whether the steps are also envisaged for development of salt and marine chemicals industry in the State ;

(c) whether any study had been made in regard to the potential for the development of these industries ; and

(d) it so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The development of the Salt Industry is coordinated by the Salt Commissioner in close consultation with the States with a view to expanding its production in potential areas. The Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institue, Bhavnagar, a national laboratory under the Council of Scinentific and Industrial Research is also enggaged in research and development programmes for the development of the salt and marine chemicals.

(c) and (d). A study Group set up by the Deptt. of chemicals & Ferttlizers to carry out a detailed investigation about the possibility of exploitation of salt and sea water for the manufactrue of various chemicals submitted its report in June 1978. Based on the recommendations, Government has issued a number of licences and letters of intent for the manufacture of salt/marine chemicals.

Subsequent to the Study Group, a high level Salt Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Industry in 1978. The recommendations of the Committee are nnder the consideration of the Government.

Election of Representatives in Pradesh Council in A and N. Islands

7038 SHRI M MI. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many panchayats are there in the Andaman Group of Islands and in the Nicobar Group of Islands, Islands-wise details thereof;

(b) modalities of election of representatives in the Pradesh Council from amongest the Pradhans;

(c) whether it is done by secret balloting or by show of hands;

(d) if by show of hands, the reasons for the same; and

(e) by what time secret balloting for election of representatives will be introduced in these Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTATY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). A list indicating the names of 40 Panchayats in the Andaman Group of Islands and 2 pancyayats in the Nicobar Group of Islands, is attached. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Administration) Regulation, 1979 promulgated by the President under article 240 of the Constitution under which the Pradesh Council has been constituted divides the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands into a number of areas for the purpose of representation in the Pradesh Council. The representatives of the area within the jurisdiction of the Port Blair Municipal Board are to be elected by the members of that Board from amongst themselves. The representatives of any other asea are to be elected by an electoral college consistings of the Pradhans of all the Panchyats in the territory from amongst the Pradhans of Panchayats in that area. The representatives of any area in the Nicobar Group of Islands (other than the Great Nicobar area) are, until panchayats are consitiuted .nthat area, to be elected by an eclectoral college consisting of all the Captains of Tribals in the territory from amongtue Captians of Tribals in that area. The representaive of the Great Nicobar area where there are neither Pamchayats nor Captains of Tribals, at present, is to be nominated by the Central Government until panchayat are constituted in that area. Since the representatives are to be indirectly elected, the Regulation provides that the election shall be by show of hands. There is no proposal for introducting the system of secret balloting for election of members of the Pradesh Council.

Statement

Names of Panchayats in Andaman and Nicobars Islands

Andaman Group of Islands :
(South Andaman)

Port Blair Tahsil

1. School Line
2. Protherapur
3. Garacharma
4. Baratang
5. Havelock
6. Neil Island
7. Ramakrishnapur

Ferrargunj Tahsil
(Little Andaman)

8. Bambooflat
9. Wimberlygunj
10. Mannarghat
11. Shoal Bay
12. Ferrargunj
13. Mitharkhari
14. Tushnabad
15. Homfreygunj
16. Chouldari

Rangat Tahsil
(Middle Andaman)

17. Harinagar
18. Swadeshnagar
19. Sivapuram
20. Nimbutala
21. Rangat
22. Sabri
23. Bakultala
24. Kauslyanagar
25. Kadamtala
26. Uttara
27. Rampur
28. Pahalgaon
29. Kishorinagar
30. Ramnagar
31. Nabagram
32. Basantpur

Diglipur Tahsil
(North Andaman)

33. Sitanagar
34. Madhupur
35. Subashgram
36. Ramakrishnagram
37. Keralapuram
38. Shibpur
39. Laxmipuram
40. Radhanagar

NICOBAR GROUP OF ISLANDS:

Nancowrie Tahsil

(Nancowrie Island)

1. Campbell Bay
2. Laxinagar

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक और बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्यायें

7039. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्या और उसके हल करने के बारे में चर्चा की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बंधुआ मजदूर प्रथा को समाप्त करने और बंधुआ मज-दूरों की दशा सुधारने के लिए क्या सुझाव निर्देश दिए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने बैठक में छठी योजना तथा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में, जिसमें बंधुआ श्रमिकों का कार्यक्रम शामिल है, परिकल्पित निवेशों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपेक्षित स्रोतों को जुटाने के लिए अपने संकल्प तथा इरादे की पुनः पुष्टि की । परिषद् ने अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लाभ के कार्यक्रमों को प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर डाला ।

Workers in Silk Industry

7040. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in Silk Industry in various States in the country;

(b) wages earned by each category in different States; and

(c) what welfare measures Government have taken to safeguard the interest of the poor workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) A statement giving information regarding the registered silk factories as reported by Labour Bureau, Simla, is attached. The total number of workers in sericulture industry is, however, estimated at 40 lakhs.

(b) Wages earned by workers in the silk factories in each category differ from State to State. As regards sericulturists, most of them, are self-employed.;

(c) It is the State Governments or the Administrations concerned which have to adopt welfare measures for the workers in the silk industry in their States as the industry falls in the State sphere.

Statement

The estimated average daily number of workers employed in Silk Industry (in registered factories) during 1979

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of estimated workers in			
	Spinning, weaving and finishing of Silk textiles	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of Silk textiles	Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3,472	80	43	3,595
Assam	258	..	..	258
Bihar	653	61	61	714
Gujarat	2,680	..	93	2,773
Haryana	255	..	478	733
Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	41	41
Jammu and Kashmir	2,167	..	..	2,167
Karnataka	11,545	432	450	12,427(E)
Madhya Pradesh	435	95	20	550
Maharasthra	6,236	4,482	4,511	15,229
Orissa	210	..	.	210

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	73	235	53	361
Rajasthan	44	..	..	44
Tamil Nadu	747	9	172	928
Uttar Pradesh	286	..	157	443(E)
West Bengal	1,135	159	214	1,508
Delhi	924	20	40	984
Goa, Daman and Diu	121	13	..	134
TOTAL	31,241	5,586	6,272	43,099

The above figures are provisional.

(E) Estimated by repeating the figures of previous year.

Industrial Development of Punjab

7041. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is fact that Punjab is seriously lagging behind in industrial development in relation to other States such as Maharastra,

(b) if so, in order to ensure a balanced growth of agriculture and industry in Punjab whether Government propose to consider Central Public Sector investment in various suitable Industries such as Telephones, integral coaches, Aeronautical etc. to ensure that Punjab's legitimate interests are safeguarded and also to ensure that it continues to do its share in national interest as the Granary of the country; and

(c) Whether Government would issue necessary guidelines to various public sector industries in this direction to ensure correct, fair and equitable distribution of the public sector Industries and fulfil the natural aspiration of the weaker sections of work force in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir, Though in absolute volume the industrial output in Punjab is lower than in some other States like Maharastra, Punjab has witnessed a more rapid growth in industrial development ,in terms of percentage of growth of invested capital and industrial output as compared to All India average during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79.

(b) and (c) : Balanced regional development is an accepted policy of the Government. Central investments in public sector enterprises are, however, largely in capital intensive industries in which technoeconomic considerations become paramount in locational decisions. Subject to this, every attempt is made to spread Central investments in public sector enterprises in as equitable a manner as possible, The claims pf Punjab for the location of Central Public sector enterprises on which locational decisions are yet to be taken would be duly taken into account.

बिहार में पत्थर खदानों की ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

7042. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में ऐसे अनेकों पत्थर खदान हैं जिनके सिब्बंदियों ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदान की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है और न ही निरीक्षण के प्रयोजन से वहां कोई अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अनुसूचित शीर्षक "स्टोन क्वारिज" के अन्तर्गत आने वाले 127 प्रतिष्ठानों में से 47 प्रतिष्ठान भविष्य निधि बकाया राशि के भुगतान के दोषी हैं। किए गए निरीक्षणों के ब्यौरे एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं और सभा की मेज पर रख दिए जायेंगे ।

Representation regarding distribution Policy of Cement

7043. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Iron and Steel Trade Association has made representation to the Government regarding the distribution policy of cement ;

(b) if so, the details there of ;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested to Government to formulate a long-term distribution policy ; and

(d) if so, how Government intend to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of Tribal Communities of U.P Among Tribals

7044. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttar Pradesh has from time to time recommended to Central Government for inclusion of some tribal communities which are tribal in neighbouring State in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for their inclusion in the Constitution as Scheduled Tribes communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes requires legislation by Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above proposal as well as many other recommendations, suggestions and representations in respect of the various States/Union Territories are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in comsultation with the concerned State Governments and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments Union Territories are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

Firms in Delhi which have not aid minimum wages to the Employees

7046. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms in the capital which have not paid minimum wages to its employees during 1980-81; and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). By and large, the minimum rates of Wages are being implemented by most of the employers in different establishments in the capital. Whenever any complaint about non-implementation of the wage rates is received, the matter is taken up with the management to persuade them to pay the prescribed minimum rates of wages. Where persuasive efforts fail, necessary action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Delhi Administration has reported that complaints were received against 138 establishments for payment of less than the prescribed rates of minimum wages because of wrongful categorisation of workers; appropriate action was taken in these cases and settlements brought in most of them.

राजस्थान में कोटा में मंगलम सीमेंट कारखाना मोडक

7047. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा में मंगलम सीमेंट कारखाना मोडक में उसकी पूरी क्षमता से सीमेंट का उत्पादन आरंभ हो गया है और यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने में इस समय सीमेंट का उत्पादन कितनी मात्रा में हो रहा है; और

(ख) यह सीमेंट सरकार और विक्रेताओं को किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया जाता है और इस समय प्रत्येक विक्रेता को सीमेंट का कितना कोटा दिया जाता है तथा उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, नहीं 1 मार्च, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 की अवधि में इस कारखाने में सीमेंट उत्पादन केवल 1.88 लाख मी० टन हुआ था।

(ख) सीमेंट वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत जो 28-2-82 से पहले लागू थी, सरकारी विभागों सहित पार्टियों को सीमेंट की आपूर्ति क्षेत्रीय सीमेंट नियंत्रक द्वारा जारी किए गए रिलीज आर्डर के अनुसार की गई थी। सीमेंट पर आंशिक विनियंत्रण संबंधी-नीति की घोषणा के बाद भी जहां तक लेवी सीमेंट का संबंध है, वही व्यवस्था विद्यमान है। जहां तक गैर-लेवी सीमेंट के वितरण का संबंध है, सीमेंट उत्पादक बिना किसी मूल्य और वितरण के अपनी इच्छानुसार सीमेंट बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।

अंटार्कटिका अभियान के सदस्यों को पुरस्कार

7048. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार साहसी 21 सदस्यीय भारतीय अण्टार्कटिका दल सम्मान करने और प्रोत्साहक पुरस्कार देने का है जिसने अण्टार्कटिका क्षेत्र में मौसम संबंधी जानकारी एकत्र करने, गहरे समुद्र में खोज करने और हिन्द महासागर तथा अण्टार्कटिका क्षेत्र में संसाधन जुटाने और देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने में सराहनीय कार्य किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रानिकी पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) श्रीमान् 21 सदस्यीय टीम के सदस्यों की सेवाओं की समुचित सराहना का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Criteria for appointment of Junior and Senior Hindi Translators

7049. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the requisite qualification to the appointment of junior and Senior Hindi Translators for the ad-hoc and permanent post in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government;

(b) whether this criterion is being followed uniformly and strictly in all such Ministries/Departments;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and in which Ministries/Departments; and

(d) whether Government propose to set out strick/clear guidelines in this regard to aviod mal-practice being committed rampantly by the various Ministries/departments;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER): (a) to (d). The Central Secretariate Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981 which inter-alia, prescribe the qulification for appoitment to the posts of junior and Senior Hindi Translators in the Ministries/Departments participating in the Service, were notified in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sectoin 3(i) under G.S.R. No. 842, on 19th September, 1981. after the formation of the Central Secretariate Official Language Service, all recruitments will be made in accordance with the provisions of the rules and in particular the direct recruitment of junior and Senior Hindi Translators will be made through the Staff Selection Commission. However, pending formation of the cadre and direct recruitment through the Staff Selection Commission, the Ministries/Departments are advised from time to time to fill the posts included in the Service on ad-hoc basis, subject to the appointees having the qualifications identical to those provided in the rules.

For the posts of Junior and Senior Hindi Translators in Ministries Departments and other offices not participating in the aforesaid Service, requisite qualifications are prescribed in the respective recruitment rules which are finalised in consultation with the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms and, where necessary, with the approval of the Union public Service Commission. As such there does not appear to be any scope for mal-practices necessitating the issue of separate guidelines in this behalf.

Meeting of Zonal Councils of States

7050. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the zonal councils of States met during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by them and decisions taken by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) During the year 1981-82 (April, 1981 to March, 1982), three Zonal Councils met as under:-

Zonal Council	*Date of meeting*
Eastern	11-4-1981
Northern	9-5-1981
Northern	6-2-1982

(b) Information is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

"MEETING OF ZONAL COUNCILS OF STATES"

Name of the Zonal Council	Date of the Meeting.	Main Recommendations made in the meeting.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Eastern . . .	11-4-1981	(b) (i) The Eastern Zonal Council, in its meeting held on 11-4-1981, suggested:- (a) Need for greater investment by the financial institutions like I.D.B.I.,I.F.C.I.C.I.C.I. and L. I. C. in the economic development of the Eastern Zone; (b) Greater attention from the Central Government to development projects in the Eastern region and starting new Central hydel projects in the State of Sikkim; (c) The augmentation of the State resources by ensuring adequate royalty in respect of coal and other minerals produced in the area, by changing the mode of assessment of royalty for coal and by revising royalties on minerals other than coal;

1	2	3
		(d) The modernisation of the police force;
		(e) Theraisin8 of the strenght of the General Railways Police Force.
		(f) Adequate housing facilities for police personnel;
		(g) The reorientation of the scope of Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan to provide also for better education facilities; etc.
		(h) The upgradation of the Blasore-Jaleswar-Kharagpur-Calcultta Highway;
		(i) The construction of a dam on river Teesta by the Government of West Bengal in consultation with the Government of Sikkim;
		(b) (ii) The Council also decided to constitute Standing Committees of the Council to make in-depth studies where necessary, in respect of matters, proposed to be brought up before the Council.
Northern	9-5-1981	(b) (iii) The Northern Zonal Council, which met on 9-5-1981 recommended:—
		(a) The identification of parties and organisations behind divisive and separatist forces;
		(b) The circulation of important decisions taken by any State on major policy issues to all other States;
		(c) The creation of new All India Services in the fields of Engineering, Health, Education and Judiciary;
		(d) Expediting action at the States level in the context of rural orientation of the services;
		(e) The setting up of a Central Crime Record Office in the Northern Zone;
		(f) An early examination and processing of the report of the Committee of the Insectors General of Police on Inter-State crimes;
		(g) The Speedy construction of the Chenab Valley road;
		(h) The construction of a bridge by the Pubjab Government on Santokh garh-Polian-Jaijon road;
		(i) The setting up of a Food Laboratory in Delhi;
		(j) The reviewing of the relevant law relating to samples of unprocessed food-stuffs so that no harassment is caused to small traders;
		(k) Upgrading the radio stations located in Jammu and Kashmir, Simla and Amritsar; and
		(l) The provision of facilities for registration in the Punjab and Haryna Employment Exchanges located in Chandigarh to the residents of the Candigarh area.

1	2	3
		(b) (iv) The Council also decided to set up a Standing Committee to study problems in depath before they are placed before the Zonal Council.
Northern	6-2-1982	(b) (v) The Northern Council met again on 6-2-1982. The proceedings of the meeting of the Council are being finalised.

Special Courts for Harijans

7051. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where special courts have been set up for going in to the cases of the Harijans; and

(b) the total number of cases disposed of in those court so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The States where Special Courts have been set up are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu.

(b) In 3 Courts of Rajasthan 1161 cases have been disposed of during the period December 1980 to February 1982. In the 5 Courts of Andhra Pradesh a total number of 880 cases were disposed of during the period 1980 amd 1981. In Tamil Nadu 4 courts have started functioning w.e.f. 4February and March 1982 whereas in Bihar 4 Special Courts are expected to start functioning in the near future.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए नियतन

7052. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार और माहवार कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई ;

(ख) उन पर्वतीय राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उस धनराशि का उचित उपयोग किया है जो उनको आवंटित की गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या उनको जानकारी है कि बहुत से राज्यों की सीमाओं पर स्थापित किये जा रहे औद्योगिक एककों से उनके लिये वित्तीय तथा सामाजिक समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो गई हैं और यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस बारे में क्या विस्तृत कार्यवाही की है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) संबंधित राज्यों के संबंध में वर्ष 1979–80 के लिए स्वीकृत कुल राशि से विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के उपयोग का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है:—

राज्य	(प्रतिशत) वर्ष 1979–80
उत्तर प्रदेश	100.00
असम	100.00
तमिलनाडु	90.56
पश्चिम बंगाल	99.98

1	2
पश्चिमी घाट क्षेत्र	
महाराष्ट्र	98.11
केरल	100.00
कर्नाटक	89.35
तमिलनाडु	79.15
गोवा	73.64

वर्ष 1980-81 और वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए इसी प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) औद्योगिक इकाइयों के सामने ऋण की पर्याप्त पूर्ति, कच्चे माल और विपणन की समस्यायें आती हैं। निर्धारित किए गए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों में, जिनमें पहाड़ी जिले भी शामिल हैं, आवधिक ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त, निवेश राज सहायता की और परिवहन राज सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के रूप में विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिए जाते हैं।

विवरण

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आवंटित विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यवार, वर्षवार और क्षेत्रवार आंकड़ों का विवरण

(करोड़ रु०)

राज्य और वर्ष	कृषि और सबद्ध सेवाएं	सहकारिता	सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और विद्युत	उद्योग और खनन	परिवहन और संचार	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	आर्थिक सेवाएं	सामान्य सेवाएं	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. उत्तर प्रदेश									
1981-82 .	12.75	0.30	3.81	2.15	17.25	18.70	—	—	54.96
1980-81F .	18.42	0.44	8.40	2.64	26.33	29.78	—	—	41.20 (वि०के०स०) +44.81 (रा०यो०)
1979-80F .	14.60	0.67	5.75	0.93	22.42	25.96	—	—	32.50 (वि०के०स०) +37.83 (रा०यो०)
2. असम									
1981-82 . .	7.23	—	—	0.27	2.65	2.23	—	0.1[illegible]	12.55
1980-81 . .	6.20	—	0.50	1.32	0.04	1.09	—	0.46	9.61
1979-80 . .	4.43	—	0.37	2.2[illegible]	0.31	0.37	—	0.28	8.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. तमिलनाडू									
1981-82 . .	1.04	—	1.56	0.30	1.13	0.10	—	0.08	4.21 (वि०कें०स० की सीमा 3.79 करोड़ रु०)
1980-81 . .	3.19	—	0.10	0.23	0.82	0.30	—	—	4.64 (वि०कें०स० की सीमा 2.90 करोड़ रु०)
1979-80 . .	1.69	—	0.24	0.13	0.56	0.19	—	—	2.82 (वि०कें०स० की सीमा 2.50 करोड़ रु०)
4. पश्चिम बंगाल									
1981-82 . .	2.71	0.31	0.40	0.60	0.92	0.93	—	0.13	6.00
1980-81 . .	2.59	0.45	—	0.84	0.61	0.87	—	0.10	5.46 (वि०कें०स० की सीमा 5.45 करोड़ रु०
1979-80 . .	2.04	—	—	0.76	0.43	0.61	—	—	4.00
पश्चिमी घाट राज्य									
महाराष्ट्र									
1981-82 . .	2.62	—	0.62	0.34	0.20	—	—	0.02	3.80
1980-81 . .	2.45	—	0.58	0.05	—	—	—	0.01	3.09
1979-80 . .	1.42	—	0.71	0.03	0.33	0.07	—	0.01	2.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
केरल									
1981-82	3.15	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	0.01	3.21
1980-81	1.88	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	0.01	2.12
1979-80	1.88	--	0.02	--	0.32	--	--	0.01	2.23
कर्नाटक									
1981-82	0.84	--	0.53	0.42	0.52	--	--	0.03	2.34
1980-81	0.82	--	0.36	0.55	0.15	--	--	0.03	1.91
1979-80	0.60	--	0.20	0.66	0.05	--	--	0.03	1.54
तमिलनाडु									
1981-82	2.37	--	--	--	0.35	--	--	--	2.72
1980-82	1.30	--	--	--	0.50	--	--	--	1.80
1979-80	1.46	--	--	--	0.11	--	--	--	1.57
गोवा									
1981-82	0.18	--	0.08	--	0.40	--	--	--	0.66
1980-81	0.15	--	0.12	--	0.18	--	--	--	0.45
1979-80	0.13	--	0.16	--	0.04	--	--	--	0.33

Fये परिव्यय राज्य योजना और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता—दोनों के लिये मिला कर है।

विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

वि० के० स०—विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता

रा० यो०— राज्य योजना

Permission to multinationals to set up Industries in Backward Areas

7053. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to accelerate industrialisation of the rural and backward areas Government have formulated a scheme whereby the Multinationals and also the monopoly houses will be permitted to enter the manufacturing line without any export obligation ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up ;

(c) whether in formulating the above scheme Government have taken care to see that the small and medium scale industries do not suffer and their growth is not stunted in any way ; and

(d) whether before implementing the scheme Government would take the small and medium industries into confidence in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INUDSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) MRTP/FERA companies can enter industries included in Appendix -I to Press Note of 2.2.73. Their entry into other areas is subject to the prescribed level of export obligation. There is no change in the basic policy.

(b) to (d), Do not arise.

"Legislation against noise and smell pollution"

7054. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a growing concern has been expressed for enacting legislation against noise and smell pollution ; and

(b) if so, whether such a Bill is being drafted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to introduce legislation on noise and smell pollution. However, one of the recommendations made by the Tiwari Committee is that the Department of Environment should, have a Legal Wing which would enable to review on a continuing and systemic basis existing environmental legislation and suggest areas where new legislation would be required. The recommendation is under Governments' consideration.

Rajasthan Annual Plan 1982-83

7055. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has neglected the state of Rajasthan and has not effected any increase in its Annual Plan for the year 1982-83 and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Central Government will bring this State at par with other States and if so, how, and full details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) It is not true that Planning Commission had neglected the State of Rajasthan. It was not feasible to step up the State's Annual Plan outlay for 1982-83 beyond the previous year's level of account of severe constraints of State's own resources. Even to maintain this level of outaly in 1982-83, as a special case, Planning Commission in consultation with Ministry of Finance, decided (i) not to adjust the deficit estimated at Rs. 340 crores at the end of 1981-82 against the assessed resources for 1982-83 Plan; and (ii) to allocate advance Plan assistance of Rs. 5.82 crores.

(b) The Annual Plan outlay for the state is determined on the basis of allocation of Central assistance under the formula as approved by the National Development Council and the estimate of States own contribution.

Reservation for economically backward people

7056. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to provide reservation to the economically backward people living of and below the poverty line irrespective of caste, creed or sex so as to treat all the economically backward sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes evently ;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to bring about amendment in the Constitution to ensure even treatment to all the economically backward people ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not treating all the economically backward sections, reserved or unreserved categories ; evenly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not airse.

(c) Special programmes have been launched for the betterment of the economically backward people. These are spelt out in the Sixth Plan document.

Bokaro Steel Plant Explosion

7057. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(p) whether Government smells sabotage in the March 11, 1981 Bokaro Steel Plant explosion, in view o' the involvement of a contractor firm in the plant ; and

(h) if not, the reason behind the said conclusion and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). A high level technical Committee was appointed by Government to conduct a detailed enquiry into the explosion that took place on the 11th March, 1981 in Bokaro Steel Plant. On the basis of the evidence produced and relevant documents examined by them, the Committee found no basis to establish or even to suggest the possibility of any sabotage in the aforesaid explosion.

Revision of O.T. allowance

7058. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to revise the overtime allowance rates which are payable to the Central Govenment employees ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the ceiling fixed for overtime to fifty per cent in view of the rising prices of essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) in view of the need for utmost economy in administration expenditure of the Central Government, it is not considered necessary to revise the rates of overtime allowance to Central Government employees.

(c) No, Sir.

Establishment of new Institutes

7059. SHRI MAGANBHARI BAROT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased tn state :

(a) whether Government are considering establishment of new institutes for bio-technology, immunology and molecular biology ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government has already estabiished a National Biotechnology Board under Department of Science and Technology on 18th January, 1982. One of the terms of reference of this Board is to determine the Institutional structure best suited for the rapid development of biotechnology in India including, where necessary, the setting up of new institutions for research and /or production etc.

At the first meeting of the National Biotechnology Board held on 1-3-1982, a proposal by CSIR for setting up a new Institute for Microbial Technology was considered and approved by the Board with the following programme thrusts ad guidelines:—

(i) The objectives of the Institute should concentrate on the industrial application related to microbial technology with emphasis on antibiotic and alchohol production ;

(ii) The new Institute should take into consideration the work already being done in related areas in other institutions of CSIR (such as CCMB, CDRI, IICB and NCL) so that all the important areas of work in Biotechnology could be covered and also adequate support could be given.

to the other institutions wherever needed. This will help to optimise the productivity of the entire CSIR programme in Biotechnology ;

(iii) The Institute should establish close links with appropriate public sector undertakings so that industrial activity at national level be encouraged ; and

(iv) The location of the Institute can be decided by a site selection committee to be set up by CSIR which will take into account the necessary infrastructure required such as electricity, water, clean environment at the same time keep in mind the functional requirement such as working facilities for guest scientists, etc.

The details of the proposed new Institute are being worked out by the CSIR.

As part of its Sixth Five Year Plan programme for Intensification of Research in High Priority Areas (IRHPA), the Department of Science and Technology had set up in June 1981, a National Instt. of Immunology with the following objectives :—

(a) To undertake, aid, promote, guide and coordinate research of a high calibre in basic and applied immunology ;

(b) To provide and promote effective linkages on a continuing basis between various scientific and research agencies/laboratories and other organisat ons working in the country in the field of Immunology, vaccine development and related areas ;

(c) To Organise post-graduate, courses, workshops, seminars, sominars, symposia and training programmes of a specialised nature in the field of immunology, caccine development and related areas ;

(d) To organise training programmes for technicians in immunological methods and related techniques ;

(e) To serve as a National Reference Centre for Immunology and to provide consultancy services to medical and veterinary institutions, public health agencies and industry in the country ;

(f) To carry out research for development of new vaccines and immunological reagents for communicable diseases; as also for improvement of the currently available cavvines with deficient immunological properties ;

(g) To develop immunological approaches for control and promotion of male and female fertility ;

(h) To interact with industry for manufacture of vaccines and immunological reagents :

(i) To establish, maintain and manage laboratories, workshops, stores and other facilities for the efficient prosecution of scientific and technological research in immunology, vaccine development and related areas ;

(j) To collaborate with foreign research institutions and laboratories and other international organisations in fields relevant to the objectives of the Institute.

(k) To publish and dissominate information relating to results of research ;

(l) To institute professorships, other faculty positions, Fellowships, research cadre positions and Scholarships etc., for realising the objectives of the Institute.

(m) To establish affiliation with recognised Universities and institutions of higher learning for the purpose of enabling research scholars to register for post-graduate degrees.

(n) To receive grants-in-aid in cash or on other forms from the Government of India, State Governments, Charitable Institutions/Trusts, individuals and industry within the country;

(o) To receive, with the prior approval of the Central Government monetary assistance from foreign sources including international orgnisations for training programmes, scientific research and other activities.

(p) To acquire by Gift. purchase, exchange, lease, hire or otherwise however any property moveable and/or immoveable and to construct, improve, alter, demolish or repair buildings and structures as may be necessary or convenient for carrying on the activities of the Institute ;

(q) For the purpose of the Institute, to draw and accept and make and endorse discount and negotiate Government of India and other Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Cheques or other negotiable instruments ;

(r) For investing the funds of or money entrusted to the Institute, to open such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Governing Body and to sell or transpose such investment ;

(s) To do all other such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objectives.

(t) To take over the present ICMR-WHO Research and Training Centre in Immunology located at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences together with its present scientific and research activities, ancillary project grants and related research facilities.

Unlicensed Fire Arms

7060. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of unlicensed fire arms in every State, particularly with the dacoits, robbers and un-social elements;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the number of such arms;

(c) the steps Government are taking to minimise this menance;

(d) whether it is a fact that responsible citizens have a lot of difficulties in getting a licence or a fire arm even for self defence and further the prices of arms are so exorbitant that an ordinary person cannot purchase it ; and

(e) Whether Government propose to relax the licensing policy of arms to a great extant ond make the fire arms available at very cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). No estimate of the quantum of illegal arms in the country, has been made nor is it feasible to make such an estimate. The Government is seized of the problem of illegal arms in the country and the seriousness of its consequences. Instructions have been issued to the State Government from time to time suggesting various measures to curb the problem of illicit arms and to launch special drives to unearth the illegal arms and ammunition. We have received positive response from the State Governments in this respect.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir, In fact, there is need for tightening up the licensing policy of arms.

Insurance cover to Unemployed

7061. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give insurance cover to the unemployed in the near future;

(b) if so, details of the scheme for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons of the said decision together with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference, a Working Group has been appointed to examine in depth a suggestion regarding the introduction of a Scheme of Unemployment Insurance. Report of the Working Group is awaited.

Appointment of Officers in EPF Organisation

7062. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a large number of cases of recruitment of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners/Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners/Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) in the E.P.F. Organisation which are on ad hoc basis for a very long period in as much as all such recruitments/promotions have not been regularised with the result that there is very deep dissatisfaction among the officers of the Organisation; and

(b) the steps being taken to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) and (b). Under Section 5D(4) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, no appointment to the posts carrying the salary of Rs. 500/- can be made except after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. This procedure obviously take time. Recently the DPC, finalised the promotions to the cadres of R.P.F.C. (Gr. I) and (Gr. II) and orders of Government for regular promotion have already been issued.

Proposals for promotion on a regular basis in the Grades of RPFC (Special Grade) RPFC (Gr. III), APFC (Gr. I) and Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. I) for 'Direct Recruitment' quota, have already been sent to U.P.S.C. and selection is now under process.

Granite Polishing Factories

7063. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places having largest granite stone deposits, the number of granite polishing factories functioning in the country and the numher of persons provided employment therein;

(b) the names and location of such factories;

(c) the value of the granite polish produced by these factories in a year; and

(d) the amount of net profit earned by each of these factories and the full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Acrylic Fibre by DSIDC

7064. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has ordered for import of 160 bales of acrylic fibre;

(b) whether in February, 1981 the Bombay Port Trust has intimated to DSIDC that unless released, the bales wlil be auctioned;

(c) whether the DSIDC did not release the same;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether DSIDC has an outstanding dues Rs. 49 lakhs pending for three years to be realised from supplier;

(f) if so, the reasons for this long delay; and

(g) the steps taken to make quick recoveries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A consignment of 164 bales (and not 160 bales) was imported by DSIDC in 1977.

(d) to (d). The licensee on whose behalf the Acrylic Fibre was imported, neither came forward to take the delivery of this consignment nor agreed to give a no objection certificate to D.S.I.D.C. or any other consumer. In the absence of no objection certificate from the actual licensee, the Custom Authorities refused to take any action and also refused to give more time to DSIDC to settle this. As a result they ultimately decided to auction the whole consignment in March, 1981.

(e) to (g). It is a fact that there is a large amount of dues pending for three years. DSIDC under its Import Assistance Scheme imported various Industrial raw-materials on behalf of the actual users holding import licenses. Some of the Parties did not lift the material and D.S.I.D.C. have disposed of some material under the Import Control Order. Legal cases have been filed against the defaulting parties to make the recoveries.

"Prevention and Control of Water Pollution"

7065. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for prevention and control of pollution of water under the 1974 Act since its passage;

(b) whether there is any plan to take advance action in the form of location of industries at suitable sites so as to prevent major rivers and streams from getting polluted on account of waste material being thrown into them; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Central Board and State Boards

in 16 States for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to prevent and control water pollution. These Boards control the water pollution from point sources by issuing discharge permits under which the effluents have to conform to certain pescribed quality standards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Whenever any person wants to establish an industry, No Objection Certificate for the site is required to be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board. The State Boards may approve or disapprove a site for the location of the industry on the basis of the extent of the adverse effect it may cause to the environment.

Penalty against Iran under Bilateral Agreement of Kudremukh

7066. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government in finding buyers for the iron ore extracted from the Kudremutkh Iron Ore Project instead of Iran ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to invokve the penalty clause against Iran under the bilateral agteement ; and

(c) whether there have been any loss suffered by India because of Iran's attitude some time back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Various issues arising out of the bilateral agreements are currently under negotiation with Iran.

(c) It is not possible to work out the financial implications until the results of negotiations with Iran are known.

Situation of Assam border with Nagaland

7067. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the situation in Assam trouble torn border with Nagaland has taken a turn for the worst and group clashes and police firing have already taken heavy toll of lives and injuries to several persons ;

(b) whether attempt to defuse the situation after the police firing on Nagaland villages on 20 February have obviously failed ;

(c) if so, whether more group clashes have since been reported;

(d) if so, whether Centre's intervention has become necessary because of the serious situation arising out of both Governments stiff attitude; and

(e) the steps Union Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). There have been a few unfortunate incidents on Assam-Nagaland border including a case of police firing on February 20, 1982 resulting in the death of 2 persons and injury to 3.

(d) and (e). The Central Government is seized of the matter and is in close touch with the two State Govenments. They have been advised to adhere to the earlier agreements arrived at between the two Chief Ministers in letter and spirit and to speedily restore normalcy in the area. On the advice of the Central Government the authorities of the two State Governments have held meetings at different s levels with a view to sort out various matters. The situation is under constant review.

Handing over of Sick Mills to Workers

7068. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how much finance is involved in sick units; and

(b) whether Government would hand over these sick mills to the workers to run them in a profitable manner ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) According to the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sick units adopted by it, bank credit of Rs. 1808,66 crores was outstanding against the sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1980.

(b) Revival of sick industrial units is to be considered as per the guidelines circulated by the Government in October, 1981. Salient features of the guidelines

were indicated in reply to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 4974 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th March, 1982. Workers' participation in the management is one of the alternatives to be considered by the Government for revival of the sick unit.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल में एसिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों, हेड कांस्टेबलों की भर्ती

7069. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1981 से 31 जनवरी, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल में कितने एसिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों, हैड कांस्टेबलों और कांस्टैबलों की भर्ती की गई है; और

(ख) इन पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों तथा अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल में एसिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों/हैड कांस्टेबलों की भर्ती के बारे में विवरण

क्रम संख्या	अर्धसैनिक संगठन का नाम	1-1-1981 से 31-1-1982 तक भर्ती किये गये उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या		
		सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों न कि एसिस्टेंट इन्स्पैक्टरों जैसा कि प्रश्न में उल्लेख है ।	हैड कांस्टेबल	कांस्टेबल
1	2	3	4	5
1	सीमा सुरक्षा बल	58	3	3453
2	केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल	86	115	5601

	भर्ती का प्रतिशत					
	अनुसूचित जातियों			अनुसूचित जन जातियों		
	सब इन्स्पेक्टर	हैड कांस्टेबल	कान्स्टे-बल	सब इंस्पेक्टर	हैड कांस्टेबल	कांस्टेबल
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. सीमा सुरक्षा बल						
1. सीमा सुरक्षा बल	15.52	शून्य	15.12	5.18	शून्य	7.48
2. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल	4.65	6.95	16.44	2.92	1.79	5.62

इन बलों में भर्ती संवैधानिक उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है, जिनमें केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। चूंकि बलों के लिए भर्ती धर्म, निवास-स्थान इत्यादि के आधार पर नहीं की जाती, इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

Deputation of intelligence officers from State in Central Government

7070. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Intelligence officers working in the Central Government who have been deputed from various States;

(b) their number State-wise and since when they have been working; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). In the Intellingence Bureau, 1355 officers are on deputation from State Police Forces in various ranks. It is not in public interest to disclose details of these persons as they are employed in connection with maintenance of internal security.

Gangs of Criminals operating in Coal Belt of Dhanbad

7071. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether Central Government have received any report from the State of Bihar that nine major gangs of criminals are operating in the coal belt of Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have extended its co-operation against anti-social elements which are increasing in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). No specific reference has been received from the Government of Bihar that nine major gangs of criminals are operating in the coal belt of Dhanbad. The State Government are presently having 3 battalions and 3 companies of Central Reserve Police at their disposal. Central Forces are normally made available to States on their specific requests depending on the availability of the force.

Raising Quota of Departmental feeder post Holder Promotees for induction into Grade IV of ISS

7072. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has recently taken a decision to raise the quota of Departmental Feeder Post holder promotees for induction into Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service from 25 per cent to 40 per cent;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this decision and when it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether persons are rotting in this ad-hoc category for the last more than 10 years or so and there is absolutely no chance for their promotion; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons and how long it will take to regularise such ad-hoc appointees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Statistical Service Rules were amended with effect from the 15th August, 1981 to provide for 40 per cent of the vacancies in Grade IV of the Service to be filled by promotion as against not more than 25 per cent of the vacancies in Grade IV to be filled by promotion earlier.

(c) and (d). Forty one persons are holding Grade IV posts of the Indian Statistical Service on an ad-hoc basis for more than 10 years. Steps have been initiated to prepare select list for filling vacancies in Grade IV of the Service falling in the promotion quota. Such of those who are included in the Select List will be regularised. Efforts are being made to finalise the Select List as early as possible.

Industrialisation of Assam

7073. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the development of rural industries in Assam ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INUDSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been provided under the State sector for the development of village and small industries in Assam during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980—85. Detailed schemes have been formulated under the Five year Plan with a view to ensure continued employment to the rural artisans and to widen the employment opportunities by extending and diversifying the existing schemes. The infrastructural facilities such as procurement of material, storage, manufacture and distribution of improved implements, marketing facilities, training etc. are also being strengthened. Some of the important schemes under this sector aim at strengthening the weavers cooperative societies, development of eri silk industry, muga silk industry and mulberry industry, provision of common facilities centre and supply of improved tools for development of handicrafts & training of artisans.

Offer by Rumania to build an integrated steel plant using Kudremukh iron Ore

7074. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any offer was made by Rumania to build an integrated steel plant using Kudremukh Iron Ore ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cottage Industries through Electronics Goods

7075. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the exact number of home or cottage industries which have been established as well as the number of persons employed, industry-wise, through electronic manufacturing goods ;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to expand this sector with a specific view for the development of home or cottage employment ; and

(c) the details regarding the proposed projections likely to be approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Home and cottage sector units are mostly operating as un-registered units and as such the exact number of such industries as well as the number of persons employed is not available.

In the field of electronics even for low technology areas certain amount of skill and workmanship are needed for developing manufacturing activities for market acceptability. In view of this, unlike other industries, electronics industry has not developed much in this sector. However, there are certain products involving low technology where development of electronics would be possible in home or cottage industries. Government is exploring the feasibility of such development in home and cottage sector with appropriate assistance from some centralised agency in terms of technology input marketing etc.

Establishment of Hindi Medium High School in Rourkela

7076. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Mitra Sangh of Rourkela for the establishment of a Hindi medium high school in the steel township of Rourkela; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to concede the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rourkela Steel Plant Management provides facilities for running schools in Rourkela Steel Township only to established educational institutions. Mitra Sangh is a cultural organisation and not an established educational institution ; hence it is not considered advisable to concede to its request.

Recruitment to Class III Posts in Police in Delhi

7077. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recruitment to Class III posts in Police in the Union Territory of Delhi is made from the neighbouring States like Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, in addition to Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) if so, the dates during the past three years when recruitment was made from each one of these States alongwith number of candidates recruited, year-wise including the current financial year;

(c) whether Government would ensure that all the neighbouring States get adequate representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Delhi being the national Capital, recruitment of the Constables (Executive) is made both at Delhi as well as in other States. As regards, the direct recruitment to other Class III posts viz. Sub Inspectors (Executive), Statisticians, Librarian, Reporters, Assistant Sub Inspectors (Stenographers), Radio-Technician, Women Assistant Sub Inspectors and Senior and Accident Service Technician, Head Constables (Ministerial) and Junior Artist and Constables (Drivers and Mounted), the recruitment is done at Delhi, from amongst the candidates belonging to all parts of India and is not confined to candidates belonging to any particular State.

(b) The year-wise break-up of the recruitment of constables (Executive) made from various States is indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d) There is no State-wise reservation and those who fulfil the prescribed qualifications are recruited.

Statement

No. of Constables (Executive) recruited from :—

Financial Year	Haryana	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Madhya Pardesh	Kerala	Maharashtra
1979-80 . .	..	..	..	..	20	13	..	..
1980-81 . . .	333	286	..	164	..	..	..	..
1981-82 . . .	..	..	350	351	..	123	201	114

Industrialisation of Gujarat

7078. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the industrially back-eard area earmarked in Gujarat State :

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to give incentive .for starting new industries in backward areas in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Ten districts in Gujarat viz. Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, *Broach*, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, *Panchmahals*, Sabarkanta and *Surendernagar* have been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance from All India Term Lending Financial Institutions. Those underlined are further eligible to Central Investment Subsidy.

In the above-mentioned districts, in addition to the incentives and facilities offered by the State Govenment the Central Govenment also offers concesions like tax conscessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, Rural Industries Projects Programme, District Industries Centre and Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Non supply of Equipment by Instrumentation Ltd.

7079. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the erection of Thermal Plant has been already affected due to non-supply of equipment by Instrumentation Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non supply of equipment by Instrumentation Ltd. in time and action Government propose to take to step up the production of equipment in this pulic sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Delays in the erection of Thermal Plants are not solely due to delays in supply of equipment by instrumentation Ltd., Kota to the various Thermal Power Projects. However, there has been delays in supply of equipment by Instrumentation Ltd. to some of the Thermal power stations for the following reasons :—

(i) Delay in finalisation of design and engineering specification by the customers/consultants ;

(ii) Power cuts applied from time to time in Rajasthan.

(iii) Changes in the design specifications after the same have been finalised ;

(iv) Delay in getting the import licences for completing items ;

(v) Failure of the sub-contractors to keep up to the delivery schedule.

There is no constraint in regard to the manufacturing capacity of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, which is steadily increasing its output to the tune of about 25% every year.

Power Transmission Schemes Approved during 1981-82 and 1982-83

7080. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power transmission schemes approved by Planning Commission for different States in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) whether any such power transmission scheme of Orissa has been approved by the Planning Commission in the above period ;

(c) if so, the names of those schemes ; and

(d) the details about the next course of action likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The No. of transmission schemes approved by the

Planning Commission for different States in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follow:—

Year	State	U.T.	Inster-state/ Regional
1981-82 .	8	1	6
1982-83 .	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) No transmission scheme for Orissa State is pending.

Upper age limit for recruitment to class I to IV services

7081. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the existing upper age limits for recruitment to Class I, Class II (Non-gazetted), Class III and Class IV Services of the Central Government ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for the relaxation of upper age limit in the recruitment of certain category of services ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Except for the relaxation in age already provided for in the relevant recruitment of a service/post, in respect of certain specified categories of persons such as SC/ST, Government servants, etc., there is no proposal for relaxation of the upper age limits for any category of services.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Existing age limits for direct recruitment to various services are as follows:—

Service	Present upper age limits
Higher Services	
1.(a) All India and Central (Class-I Group A)	28y ears (For recruitment through Civil Services Examination).
(h) Engineering Services Examination (Group A)	27 years
(c) Geologists & Medical Service Examination (Group A).	30 years
Middle Group Services	
2. Central Class II- Group B (non-Gazetted) and Assistants in Offices not participating in Central Secretriat Service.	25 years
3. Central Class-III Group C (non-clerical) other than SAS Accountants and Divisional Accountants in Indian Audit and Accounts Department . . .	25 years

1	2
Clerical Services (Class-III Group C)	
4. UDC other than those recruited direct to the grade in the India Audit and Accounts Department	25 years
5. Lower Division Clerks	25 years
6. Class IV-Group D posts . . .	25 years

2. These age limits apply to the lowest rung of posts to be filled by direct recruitment and would not apply to technical, professional and special services. In the other cases, the minimum age of entry by direct recruitment, is prescribed in the recruitment rules for the service/post depending on the scale of pay, minimum educational qualifications and pre-entry experience needed for the posts.

Besides, certain concessions in the minimum age of entry are provided for special categories of persons such as the SC/ST, Government servants, widows, physically handicapped persons etc.

Setting up of major steel plant in Southern States

7082. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the raw material available in the Southern States justifies setting up of a major steel plant in the Public Sector in the South ;

(b) how much of the present needs of the entire Southern States are being met through the steel produced in the factories located in the South ; and

(c) whether at any time any techno-economic survey was conducted to find out the availability of essential input for a major steel plant and if so, the findings of the same and if no such survey has so far been conducted, whether Government would undertake such a survey and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Except for coking coal, other raw materials are available in Southern States for setting up a major steel plant.

(b) There is no system of State-wise allocation of iron and steel material.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such studies have been made. An integrated steel plant is under construction at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and a proposal for setting up a plant at Vijaynagar in Karnataka State has been formulated.

Application for setting up of Industries in Andhra Pradesh

7083. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications that are pending with the Central Government for setting up of industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh for more than six months ;

(h) if so, the types of industries for which these applications have been made and what additional industrial output will be achieved as a result of the new plants ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing them and by what time this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). 26 applications for the grant of

industrial licences for setting up of various industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh are pending for more than six months. Out of these, 12 applications relate to the manufacture of Vanaspati. Final decisions on these applications could not be taken as the question of setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of vanaspati was *sub-judice*. Other industries involved are miscellaneous chemicals, textiles, paper, cement, non-ferrous semis an commercial vehicles etc. The additional industrial output likely to be achieved as a result of the proposed industrial units will be known only after final decision are takens on these applications. All efforts are being made to dispose of the pending applications as early as possible.

Negotiations for Maruti

7084. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to manufacture of small car in the country;

(b) whether any negotiation with some concern in this regard has been made ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Based on an evaluation of the offers received, Maruti Udyog Ltd. has proposed to hold M/s. Suzuki Motor Company of Japan in regard to collaboration for establishing the project.

Setting up of Industry in backward Areas by Monopoly Houses and Multinationals

7085. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under Governments consideration to allow monopoly industrial units and multinationals to set up industries in backward regions of the country ;

(b) if so, the incentives offered and whether any multinational or monopoly house has responded ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) While no specific proposal in this regard is before Government, MRTP and FERA companies are eligible to set up industries included in Appendix-I to the Press Note of 2nd February, 1973. Preference will be given for location in "no industry districts" and notified backward regions of the country in that order.

(b) and (c). Several concessions and facilities are provided for setting up of industries in backward areas to all units ncluding those belonging to MRTP and FERA houses. These concessions include central investment subsidy, transport subsidy, concessional finance, income tax relief.

Reservation of Jobs for Freedom Fighters

7086. SHRI M. RAMGOPALREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS: be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Freedom Fighters Samiti have urged Government to introduce a system of job quota in different Departments and undertakings for freedom fighters; and

(b) if, so whether Government propose to reserve any jobs for them and also to look into their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Sanskrit Names of places in Tamil Nadu

7087. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFARIS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the Patrict 16 February, 1982 that Sanskrit names of places in Tamilnadu State are being Tamilised;

(b) if so, whether Central Goevrnment have also been consulted in theis regard;,

(c) whether Government realises that there are some historical names also and there should be some sentiments geographical, historical or natural drawing the attention of society behind it; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a body to advise Government to maintain the dignity, status or instincts knowledge in this regard?,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The change in the name of village 'Mayuram' to 'Mayiladuthurai' had been approved by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). A well defined procedure and broad guidelines have been laid down for considering proposals for changing the names of villages etc. under the guidelines, names of places having a historical connection should not be changed as far as possible and unless there is some very special reason, it is not desirable to change a name which people have got used to. Hence, there is no proposal to constitute a separate body to advise Government in the matter.

Recruitment of Candidates on Experience Basis

7088. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the main criteria for the selection of various post in Government, public sector as well as private sector undertaking is 'Experience'.

(b) whether Government have ever thought as to wherefrom the newly passed candidates will gain 'Experience'; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of giving opportunities to such candidates to gain experience?

THE DEFUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) to (c). The process of making appointments to posts services in the Government of India may be broadly divided into two categories viz., (i) initial recruitment, generally to the lowest rank in a Service or a cadre and (ii) promotion to higher posts of officers holding the next lower grade concerned. As regards initial entry into Service, this is by and large, though competitive examinations where the criterion for entry are generally certain minimum educational qualifications. However in the recruitment rules for certain posts, and even of a few Services, a lateral entry by direct recruitment, in addition to promotion, as channel of filling the post is provided. This requires professional qualifications and experience. These cases are few and limited.

Criteria of Allotment of Printing Paper and Newsprint to Various Publishers

7089. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) criteria of allotment of printing paper and newsprint to various publishers and newsprint industries;

(b) whether some religious book publishers have been allotted quota of printing paper and newsprint;

(c) if so, the names of such religious publishing houses and the quantum of quota being released to them separately;

(d) whether Muslim religious literature publishers and Budhist literature publishers etc. are getting such quota of paper;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education & Cuiture are allotting concesional white printing paper to State Governments and Union Territories for educational purposes. A small quantity of this paper is allotted to resigious organisations/publishers for publication of religiou and cultural books with educative value According to the criteria followed by the Ministry, stablished cultural organisations of at least ten years standing who have taken up inter alia publication of books as one of their main activities for at least five years, are considered for allotment of paper Newsprint is allocated to newspapers in accordance with the provisions of the Newsprint Control Order, subject to vari ousterms and conditions laid down in the newsprint allocation policy announced every year. No quota of newsprint was allotted to publishers of books.

(c): A list of publishers to whom allotment of white printi paper as made for t e qu ter Jan ar -March 1 82, for publication of religiou ultu l oo s, is att h d.

(d) to (f): A quota of ten tonnes was ffiade for the quarter January-March, 1982 to Lucknow Kitabgarh for publication of Quran Sharif. No request was recei ed for allocation of paper for. publication of Buddhist religious/cultural books.

Statement

List of publishers to whom allotment of white printing paper for the uatter January-March, 1982 for publication of religious/cultural books was made.

S.No.	Name	Qty. (in tonnes)
1.	The President, J Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram Ernakulam, P. O. Kalady-683574.	1
2.	The Manager, Yug Nirman Yojna, Gayatri Tapobhumi, Mathura	9
3.	The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Mission Marg., New Delhi.	3
4.	The Manager, Ramakrishna Math Dhantoli, Nagpur	33
5.	The Manager, Bharatha Darshana, first Main Road, Thyagarajanagar, Bangalore-560028	12
6.	Bochasanwasi Shree Akshrpurushottam Sanstha, Shabibag, Ahmedabad	7
7.	The President, Ramakrishna Math 1, Udbodhan Lane, Calcutta.	10
8.	The Manager, Gita Press, Gorakhpur.	290
9.	The Manager, Lucknow Kitabghar, Prabhakar Nilayam, 405/128, Chaupatiyan Road, Lucknow.	10 (For Quran Sharif)
	Total	375

मसर्स टाटा ट्रक कम्पनी द्वारा आवंटित किए गए ट्रक

7090. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स टाटा ट्रक कम्पनी द्वारा आवंटित किये जा रहे ट्रक वास्तविक प्रतीक्षा सूची के आधार पर नहीं हैं अपितु यह किन्हीं राजनीतिक नेताओं के आग्रह पर दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन व्यक्तियों और राजनीतिक नेताओं के आग्रह पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ट्रक आवंटित किये गये है और कब तक किन्हें आवंटित किये गये हैं?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) टेल्को ने बताया है कि कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की बिक्री उनकी निर्धारित वाणिज्यिक पद्धति के अनुसार और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए "पहले आओ पहले पाओ के आधार पर" की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Suspention of Operation by Small Scale Units engaged in Re-cycling of Steel Melting Scrap

7091. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale units engaged in re-cycling of steel melting scrap have been forced to suspend their operations in the face of 60 per cent duty on imported scrap;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact it was only as a part of Government's attempt to encougage recycling of steel scrap that these units were set up

(c) if so, whether some representations have been received from the manufacturers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature of actions taken in the matter keeping in view the hardship of the manufacturers, unemployement of workers and suspension of production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):(a) to(d). Small size electric melting furnaces are utilised by the small scale units for recycling of steel melting scrap, Majority of such employ inductions melting furnaces for the recycling of both indigenous and imported staiuless steel meltihg scrap. Such induction frunaces units came into operation to utilise the stainless steel scrap generated largelv by indigenous utensil making industry. Stainless steel melting csrap is also imported, through Metal Scrap Trade Corporaticn, as canalising agency. A representation highlighting the effect of the recent duty on imported stainless steel melting scrap has been received and has been taken up with concerned authorities.

Setting up Industries in Hill Areas of Backward Districts

7092. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concessions have been made available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in hill areas and backward districts and focal points ;

(b) if so, how are these areas, district and points defined ;

(c) the criteria for determining the concessions and what are they ; and

(d) whether such concessions will be extended to desert areas also ; if so, details thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). In addition to various incentives offered by states and Union Territories, Central Government offers incentives for the industrial development of backward areas in the form of Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional Finance, tax concessions, special facilities for import of raw materials etc. Besides Central programmes exist for assistance in hire purchase of machinery, technical consultancy and extension support through District Industries Centre.

A set of 246 districts have been identified as industrially backward for purposes of access to concessional finance. Out of these a farther set of 101 districts/areas are also eligible to Central Investment Subsidy. Lists of such backward districts/areas are available in the Parliament House Library.

Besides, certain hilly, remote and inaccessible areas (details at statement I have been identified under the Transport Subsidy Scheme also.

While no focal points as such have been determined by the Central Government, the industrially backward districts/areas have been identified by the Planning Commission in accordance with the criteria at statement II, necessary consultation with the state Governments and Union Territories.

(b) Under the Desert Development Programme 21 districts indicated in statement III have been covered. Out of these, 21 districts a total of 16 districts are already eligible for concessional finance. A total of 5 districts are further covered under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. The details are given in statement III mentioned.

Statement I

LIST OF AREAS IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFIT UNDER THE TRANSPORT SUBSIDY SCHEME.

1. Jammu & Kashmir.
2. North-Eastern region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
3. Himachal Pradesh.
4. Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh comprising the districts of Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli.
5. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
6. Lakshdweep.
7. Sikkim.

Statement

Criteria recommended to State and Union Territories for adoption as guidelines for the purpose of identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for concessional finance.

1. Per Capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the state Government on a predetermined basis where necessary).
2. Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
3. Per capita industrial output.
4. Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
5. Per capita consumption of electricity.
6. Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

Statement III

Districts covered under Desert Development Programme

Name of State	Name of District		
1. Haryana . .	1. Hissar	C.F.	CIS
	2. Bhiwan	C.F.	CIS
2. Himachal Pradesh .	1. Lahaul & Spiti	C.F.	
3. Gujarat . .	1. Banaskantha	C.F.	
	2. Mehsana	C.F.	
	3. Kutch	C.F.	
4. Jammu & Kashmir .	1. Leh) Formerly	C.F.	
	2. Kargil) Ladakh		
5. Rajasthan . . .	1. Ganganagar		
	2. Bikaner	C.F.	
	3. Barmer	C.F.	
	4. Nagaur	C.F.	CIS

1	2	3
6. Churu	C.F.	CIS
7. Jhunjhunu	C.F.	
8. Jodhpur	C.F.	CIS
9. Sikar	C.F.	
10. Jalore	C.F.	
11. Pali	C.F.	

£ Hissar (Blocks of Hissar Block No. 1, Barwana), Bahuna, Hansi & Tohana.

Bhiwani (Bhiwani and Dadri-Sub-divisions.)

G.F. Concessional Finance

CIS Central Investment Subsidy.

Demand for Tractors in A.P.

7093. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for tractors in the state of Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) if so, how many tractors were allotted to the state during last three years ;

(c) what is the demand of the state and to what extent its demand is likely to be during the current financial year ;

(u) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has a lesser quotain comparison to that in other States ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AHD MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) : The production of agricultural tractors in the country has by and large kept pace with the demand. No state-wise allocations of tractors are being made by the Government.

(c) to (e) : Do not arise.

Prices of Tyres

7094. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the percentages of price hike in respect of scooter tyres, truck and bus tyres, tractor tyres, and tyres of animal driven vehicles since 1979 ;

(b) how many times the prices of tyres were raised in 1981 and by what percentages ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) : The percentage of price hike in respect of scooter, truck and bus tyres, tractor tyres and tyres for animal driven vehicles from 1.1.1979 to 13.3.1982 as per information available with Government, is as follows :

Type of Tyres	Percentage increase
1. Scooter	60.9
2. Truck	64.0
3. Tractor	
(a) 4 ply	55.4
(b) 6 ply	56.3
4. Animal Driven Vehicles	Statistics not maintained.

In the year 1981, the prices of automobile tyres and tubes were increase in February, May and September and the percentage increase varies between 18 to 21.5 per cent.

There is no formal/ in formal control over the prices of tyres. The Bureau of Indnstrial Costs & Prices have already been requested to examine the claims of automobile tyre manufacturers that the

price increases are warranted by unavoidable incre ase in the cost of raw materials and other unavoidable cost elements, and to advise the Government on the appropriate further steps.

Distribution of Levy Cement in various States and Union Territories

7095. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken policy decision with regard to the distribution of levy cement in various States and the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the policy adopted for the distribution of levy cement in Delhi and other Union Territorries;

(c) the procedure formulated in different States for the distribution of levy cement to the small scale industries, housing projects and the factories set up in different States; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As from 28-2-1982, the system of cement distribution has been modioed in the context of partial decontrol of cement. The State Governments will now get bulk allocations exclusive of the requirements of irrigation and power projects. The various categories eligible for allotment of levy cement from the State UT Governments are detailed in the Press Note dated 27-2-1982 a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House Placed in library (See No. LT-3862/82).

Zonal Council Meeting at Chandigarh

7096. DR. A U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a difference of opinion on the question of minimum wages for workers in the Zonal Council of Northern States held in February, 1982 at Chandigarh and the Labour Ministry was urged to lay downcertain guidelines to be followed while determining the wages;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The subject of uniform minimum wages for workers in the States in the Northern Zone was disoussed in the 17th meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Chandigarh on 6th February, 1982. The proceedings of the meeting are being finalised.

Irregularities in distribution of Bajaj Auto by Sah and Sanghil Bombay

7097. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sah and Sanghi Bombay monopoly dealers of Bajaj Auto Ltd. have found wanting in fair distribution of products of Bajaj Auto Ltd. and some serious examples of irregularities have been brought out in the ONLOOKER magazine of 28 February, 1982 at page 37 thereof;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken on each irregalarities with their details;

(h) whether Government would not impose control on the sale distribution of Bajaj Auto Ltd. products being in great demand and with long waiting to check malpractices and irregularities being committed in the sales thereof;

(d) whether till such time the sale of the above products is not controlled cases recommended by MPs would be giveh due regard particularly to at least five cases during a year; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b): A detailed report was called for by the Government from M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. on the allegations referred to. Bajaj Auto Ltd. have stated that on the basis of investigations made by them and explanations furnished by the dealer, ther is no substance in the allegations that have beenmade in so far as the products of Bajaj Auto Ltd. are concerned.

(c) Government have imposed a ban on the re-sale of scooters and two-wheelers for a period of two years from the date of initial purchase with a view to eliminating the scope of malpractices. There is no proposal to impose control on the Sale & Distribution of scooters.

(d) Government have no such quotas under contemplation.

(e) Does not arise.

Plight of Adivasis of Bihar Working in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh

7098. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sad plight of a number of Adivasi workers from Bihar who are forced to work in miserable conditions in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab or in other States;

(b) whether Government are also aware that some women and children (minor) are also exploited while bonded and migrant labourers are forced to work through the contractors;

(c) whether Government are also aware that some time young women and men are also found missing due to the unsatisfactory behaviour meted out to them; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard to ban the exploitation of bonded and migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Governments etc. and will be laid on the Table on receipt.

Amount Allocated under Special Component Plan and spent during 1980-81

7099. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to various States under the Special Component Plan for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent by each State during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately; and

(c) names of States which did not spent the amount in full in 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the estimated flow of funds to the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 Statewise, is enclosed.

(c) Since the Special Component Plans of States/Union Territories have only recently been introduced, there have been some shortfalls in expenditure. The reports received from the States indicate, however, that a beginning has been made in the implementation of the Special Component Plans. Efforts are being made continuously by the State Governments to identify schemes and quantity outlays out of the general sector development programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The Government of India also continue to emphasise the importance of the proper and effective implementation of the Special Component Plans; this is done during discussions in the Planning Commission, through correspondence and during tours.

Statement

Postion as on 15-3-1982.

Outlay & Expenditure on SCP 1980-81 *and* **1981-82** *for the Scheduled Castes*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	S.C.P 1980-81		S.C.P. 1981-82	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	4410·00	3667·41	4429·48	Actual expenditure on SCP 1981-82 not yet available.
2	Assam	174·46	133·56	306·65	
3	Bihar	3618·00	3207·00	4451·30	
4.	Gujarat	2382·00	1351·93	2506·01	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Haryana	2851·00	2760·99	3266·37	
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	679·00	630·28	1098·50	
7	Karnataka	5995·00	4619·93	5223·30	
8	Kerala	1728·00	1463·65	2016·47	
9	Madhya Pradesh . . .	4028·72	3124·77	4118·14	
10	Maharasthra . . .	2276·00	1289·56	4201·08	
11	Manipur	49·41	46·42	82·47	
12	Orissa	1598·76	1417·32	2811·13	
13	Punjab	2857·00	2162·02	1925·17	
14	Rajasthan	4010·00	3041·81	3068·35	
15	Tamil Nadu	6775·00	2876·59	7889·24	
16	Tripura	190·30	151·02	291·41	
17	Uttar Pradesh	6112·00	5482·61	9585·04	
18	West Bengal	3851·00	2856·64	4244·30	
19	Sikkim	—SCP 1980-81 not prepared		27·01	
20	Delhi	1044·00	506·08	1010·11	
21	Chandigarh	SCP 1980-81 not prepared		53·39	
22	Pondicherry	155·28	122·94	225·57	
	TOTAL . .	54784.93	40912.53	62830.49	

पिछड़ी जातियों का विकास और उनके लिए नौकरियों का आरक्षण

7100. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़ी जातियों के विकास के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है और इस धनराशि को कैसे खर्च करने का विचार किया गया है तथा उसके आधार क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चोहाण): छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए 960 करोड़ रू० की कुल व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत परिकल्पित परिव्यय 720 करोड़ रू० है और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत परिकल्पित परिव्यय 240 करोड़ रु० है। पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए चलाई जाने वाली स्कीमें इस प्रकार के शैक्षणिक प्रोत्साहनों से सम्बन्धित हैं, जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकाएं, ठहरने के लिए अनुदान, छात्रावासों का निर्माण, पुस्तकें और लेखन सामग्री, पुस्तक बैंक आदि। पिछड़े वर्गों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रकों में स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये

अनुदान और राज सहायता भी दी जा रही है जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति वित्त और विकास निगमों की शेयर पूंजी के लिए राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान भी शामिल हैं। पीने के पानी की पूर्ति मकान और मकान बनाने के लिए जगहें और कानूनी सहायता से सम्बन्धित स्कीमें शुरू करने के लिए भी सहायता दी जा रही है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्रक के अन्दर्गत की गई धनराशि की व्यवस्थाएं, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को विकास के अन्य सामान्य क्षेत्रकों से मिलने वाले लाभों की अनुपूरक होती हैं।

पिछले निष्पादन और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिव्ययों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Elimination of Factors that impede Industrial Production

7101. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed all Ministries concerned to eliminate factors that impede industrial production; and

(b) if so, what specific directions have been given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has declared 1982 as the year of productivity. This means elimination of factors impeding industrial production. Focus is also of factors which inhibit growth in each sector as also the policies and procedures which may come in the way of optimisation of production. The performance of key industries is being closely monitored and where possible revised production targets have been fixed.

Provision of Forum for Settling of Disputes between Administration and Staff

7102. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was certain Departments and independent offices of the Government of India wherein there is no forum for 'negotiating and settling the disputes between the official administration and the staff on the pattern of joint Consultative Machinery of the Staff Councils ;

(b) if so, the names of such Departments ;

(c) what are the guidelines laid down in this regard ; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to provide such forums in each Department and office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that reference is to the setting up of Departmental Councils under the JCM Scheme. There are two Ministries/Departments, *viz.* (i) Department of Rehabilitation, and (ii) Ministry of Industrial Development, where Departmental Councils are yet to be set up.

(c) A Departmental Council has to be set up to deal with matters affecting staff employed in the Department(s) concerned. The guidelines are contained in the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration.

(d) The Department of Rehabilitation and the Ministry of Industrial Development have been requested to consider the feasibility of setting up Departmental Council for their Departments.

Recommendations of Labour Bureau for Women Employment in Clothing, Chemical and Electronic Industries

7103. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations contained in the Study on Employment of women in clothing, chemical and electronic industries, which was made by the Labour Bureau ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The study made by Labour Bureau in 1978 regarding employment of women in clothing, chemicals and electronic industries was of a fact-finding nature and hence no recommendation was made in the Report.

(b) Does not arise therefore.

States' Annual Plans for 1982-83

7104. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan size will be smaller for the 1982-83 than the previous annual plans despite the increased allocations ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the allocations for the States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No. Sir. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the Central Sector and for all the States is higher than that for 1981-82 except in some states where it has been kept at last years' level in view of their tight resources position.

(b) Does not arise.

Increrse in Industrial sickness

7105. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidence of the industrial sickness has been on increase since 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether Government would lay a statement showing the increase till 1981, State-wise ; and

(c) the action programme to combat the growing sickness?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY) : (a) Government have not adopted any definition of sick industrial units and are not collecting statistical data in this regard. The Reserve Bank of India, however. collects data on the sick industrial units assisted by banks, as per the definition of sick units adopted by it. According to the latest data made available by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick units in the country since 1979 has been as follows :—

As at the end of	No. of sick units
December 1979	22,366
December 1980	24,550

(b) A Statement showing State-wise data on large sick units (having bank credit of Rs. one crore or above) and Small Scale Sick Units, as at the end of 1979 and 1980 is enclosed. The Reserve Bank of India has not collected State-wise data in respect of medium units. State-wise data for period after December 1980 are also not yet available.

(c) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country. Government announced in October, 1981, certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Government and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were indicated in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4974 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th March. 1982.

Statement

Name of the State	As at the end of December, 1979		As at the end of December, 1980	
	Large Scale Unit	small Scale Unit	Large Scale Unit	Small Scale Unit (Provisional)
West Bengal	93	6948	102	7452
Maharashtra	74	2763	85	2581
Uttar Pradesh	49	1152	49	1446
Gujarat	37	856	39	958
Tamil Nadu	32	955	31	1246

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	17	1039	20	1157
Madhya Pradesh	15	525	19	538
Andhra Pradesh	14	1323	15	1625
Kerala	12	653	13	763
Bihar	12	802	12	892
Haryana	5	225	5	246
Rajasthan	5	323	4	253
Orissa	3	772	4	842
Goa	3	75	4	73
Assam	2	1045	2	1590
Delhi	3	530	2	589
Pondicherry	1	3	2	24
Punjab	1	403	1	496
Manipur	..	186	..	186
Tripura	..	70	..	106
Jammu & Kashmir	..	71	..	65
Himachal Pradesh	..	51	..	64
Chandigarh	..	43	..	32
Meghalaya	..	25	..	22
Nagaland	..	3	..	5
Dadra/Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	3
Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	2
Total	378	20841*	409	23256

*Since revised to 20,975

Civil and Human Rights of Agricultural Workers in Tamil Nadu

7106. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Home Ministry study cited in a monograph on Civil and Human Rights of Agricultural labonrers in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so. the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A newspaper report about the monograph has come to notice of Government. Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Change in Industrial Policy

7107. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring about certain changes in the existing industrial policy with a view to making it more realistic and production-oriented; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Not presently, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Efforts to Utilize Brain Drain

7108. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission Member Shri M. S. Swaminathan recently met Indian scientists working in the US and explored the possibility of co-operation with them; and

(b) whether any suggestion were made at the meeting to fined out new areas for research, identify and assist scientists to work in India; if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, planning Commission and chairman, SACC during his recent visit to United States from February 9 to 19, 1982 for chairing the UN Advisory Committee for Science and Technology Development met a cross section of young and senior Indian scientists. Discussions were held specially in the emerging area of Biotechnology which is of enormous significance from the view point of its application in Agriculture, medicine and Industry. Organisational matters, provision of enzymes, chemicals and isotopes, manpower development, institutional training, compilation and exchange of information, institutional mechanism for a continuous feed back etc. were discussed. Some of the areas for research such as Vaccine production, of interferon research, production of synthetic peptides, nitrogen fixation etc. were considered important for collaborative programmes and for utilizing the expertise of Indian nationals abroad.

Second Phase of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

7109. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have substantially increased the production target and added new features for the second phase of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details there of and how much more indigenous raw material and manpower can now be utilised; and

(c) whether the investment target has also gone up and if so, to what extent and whether we propose to take foreign assistance for this stage of the construction and if so, the countries that have shown interest to help us and the details of the help that will be forthcoming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No. Sir, There has been no change in the proposed capacity of the steel plant namely 3.4 million tonnes of liquid Steel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total estimated cost, as sanctioned by Government in June, 1979 for setting up an integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, was Rs. 2,256 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 500.20 crores. While sanctioning this estimate, however, it was stipulated that detailed and firmed up project cost estimate supported by a Comprehensive Revised Detailed Project Report (CRDPR) incorporating modern technologies and finally determined product-mix, would be prepared. According to CRDPR, revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,935.41 crores. With the margin money and interest during construction the revised cost comes to Rs. 3098.98 crores.

Under the inter-Governmental Agreement dated June, 12, 1979 between the Governments of India and of the USSR, the Soviet credit of Roubles 250 million made available earlier by the USSR is to be utilised for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The Government of India has not as yet made a formal request for more credit for this project. However, the indications are that USSR Government will favourably consider a request for a further credit of Roubles 250 million for completion of the project.

Uniform selling price of Cement

7110. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement industry has decided to take concerted action to help to stabilise cement price in the country at lower levels;

(b) if so, whether to achieve this purpose the cement industry has decided to fix uniform selling prices on a regional basis for every quarter taking into account the

various elements including overheads and transportation charges;

(c) the other steps the cement industry has taken to reduce the prices and also made available cement in all the regions of the country; and

(d) to what extent cement is available at all the regions and at what prices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) : The non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. However, the representatives of the Cement Manufacturers' Association had met and assured the Government that the Cement Industry would maintain supplies of cement from the non-levy quota to all areas in the country including deficit pockets at the least upto the same level as obtained in 1981 irrespective of the transport costs. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have further announced the maximum consumers' price of cement for different States as under:-

Rs. per bag 50 kg.	States/Union Territories
70/-	Maharashtra
65/-	Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and North Eastern States.
62/-	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Recommendations of Ghosh Committee on Cement

7111. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the item-wise comparison of the recommendations of L.Kumar High powered committee and the present A.K. Ghosh Committee on cement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Important recommendations of the High level Committee on cement industry headed by Shri Lovraj Kumar were:—

(i) Introduction of 3 tier system of retention prices of cement ;

(ii) uniform f.o.r. price of Ordinary Portland Cemet, Portland Pozzolanic cement and Portland Slag Cement throughout the country ;

(iii) Continuance of the subsidies for cousumption of furnace oil by units already having oil firing equipment subsidy for captive power generation by cement producing units for existing sets.

The following are the main recommendations of the Committe on Development of Cement Industry headed by Dr A.K. Ghosh, Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices:—

(1) There should be one single ex-factory retention price of cement for all cement units throughout the country ;

(2) Partial de-control of cement be introduced with immediate effect ;

(3) All existing units may be required to first supply upto 75% of their installed capacity to the Cement Controller and any production in excess of this percentage should be permitted to be sold by them in the open market free from price and distribution control ;

(4) levy percentage of cement should be fixed at 60% of out-put for all new urits which start their production after 1-1-1982 for a period of four years ; and

(5) in order to meet the deficit in cement supply in the short-run and in order to keep the free market prices in check, cement import by actual users should be permitted either directly or through State Trading Corporation.

Incentives for New Units

7112. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the various incentives-quantum and terms which are offered by the Central Government and the various incentives offered by the State Governments and Union Territories (State-wise) for increasing industrial productions in large, medium and small industrial sectors (Sector-wise) ; and

(b) how these direct and indirect incentives given by various States to the new industrial units compare in quantum and numbers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of fiscal incentives and concessions given by the Central Government for couraging industrial investment and growth is enclosed. With regard to incentives etc. given by the various State Government, these vary from State to State. Information on the incentives given by the various State Governments is not available in this Ministry.

Statement

India offers a number of fiscal incentives and concessions to industrial units in order to encourage industrial investment and growth. Important tax concessions and other incentives are described below.

1. *Tax Holiday*

New industrial undertakings producing a wide range of commodities are exempt for a period of 8 years from income tax to the extent of 25% of profit earned by them in the case of compnies and to the extent of 20% of such profits in the case of other entities.

2. *Concession for New Industries in Backward Areas*

A deduction equal to 20% of the profits or gains derived by new industrial undertakings and hotels set up in specified backward areas is allowed in computing taxable profits. This concession is available for a period of 10 years from the date of establishment of the industry.

3. *Depreciation Allowance*

Indian tax laws provide liberal provision for depreciation of capital assets. Plant and machinery have been reclassified into seven broad categories of useful life with rates of depreciation allowance varying from 5% to 100%.

Extra shift allowance is also available for plant and machinery working more than one short.

4. *Additional Depreciation Allowance*

Additional depreciation allowance equal to 50% of normal depreciation allowance is also allowed in respect of new plant and machinery in the year of installation.

5. *Investment Allowance*

This is another deduction allowed from taxable profits. It is allowed at the rate of 25% of the cost of new plant and machinery installed for generation and distribution of electricity or any other form of power, for construction and for manufacture of an article or thing except those considered to be of low priority.

6. *Deduction of Expenditure on Scientific Research*

All revenue expenditure incurred on scientific research related to business is admissible in full as deduction in computing taxable business profits. Capital expenditure on scientific research is also allowed in full as a deduction in the year in which it is incurred. Besides, in order to encourage the participation of industry in research and development projects, a weighted deduction of an amount equal to 125% of the expenditure incurred in approved in-house R&D units carrying out any approved research programme is also allowed.

7. *Wealth Tax Holiday*

In order to encourage investment in the shares of new companies, individual have been exempted from wealth tax in respect of the value of equity shares form part of the initial equity capital of new industrial companies engaged in construction or manufacture of specified items. This exemption is available for 5 successive years.

8. *Exemption from Surtax*

In the case of non-resident company which has not made the prescribed arrangements for declaration and payment of dividends within India, no surtax will be levied on its income by way of interest, royalties or technical service fees received from Government or a local authority or an Indian company.

9. *Payments of patents, trade marks etc.*

Payments received by a foreign investor for the assignment of patents and trade marks or sale of technical know-how etc. will not be taxable if it is a capital receipt.

10. *Interest on Loans to Indian Enterprise*

Interest received by a foreign investor from an industrial undertakings in India in respect of money borrowed or debt incurred by the Indian firms in a foreign country for purchase of plant and

machinery or raw materials from abroad is exempt from tax to the extent of rates approved by the Government.

11. *Tax concessions for Foreign Experts*

Foreign technicians and experts working in India enjoy certain tax concessions in respect of income received by them, such as, educational expenses of children, leave passage, etc.

12. *Export Market Development Allowance*

A weighted deduction on an amount equal to one and one-third times the expenditure incurred by resident tax payers on export promotion is allowed from their business income. This cocession is available to corporate as well as non-corprate tax payers. To be admissible, the expenditure must relate to advertisement or publicity outside India or maintenance of a branch or office outside India or travelling outside India for promotion of sales outside India.

13. *Investment subsidy in Backward Districts.*

New industrial units set up in specialised backward districts of the country are eligible for an investment subsidy from the Government to the extent of 15% of capital investment or Rs. 1.5 million whichever is less. In the backward districts of North Eastern region this subsidy will be equal to 20% of capital investment or Rs. 2 million whichever is less.

14. *Transport Subsidy*

The scheme envisages grant of a transport subsidy to industrial units in selected areas to the extent of 50% of the transport cost of raw materials brought into, and finished goods which are taken out of the areas.

Survey Regarding Socio-Economic Position of Harijans

7113. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the socio-economic position of Harijans ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the survey report has been published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). No survey at the national level has been conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Planning Commission regarding the Socio-economic position of Scheduled Castes. It is however well known that the Scheduled Castes suffer from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

Ocean Erosion

7114. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is ocean erosion in our country ;

(b) if so, the places where it is occurring ; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest this erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT(SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, in some coastal areas, the problem of erosion of beach sand by the ocean current has been noticed on the east and west coasts. This is a natural phenomenon especially during the monsoon. In some areas of Kerala coastline, the problem has been reported to be significant.

(c) The State Governments are taking necessary measures like strengthening the beach fronts, erecting see walls Gyones etc, wherever the problem is of a significant nature.

Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women

7115. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Regional Vocational Training Institutes for women at Chandigarh and other places in the country so as to provide Vocational Guidance and Training to women during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(h) if so, whether any such Regional Institutes have already been set up alongwith the names of the places and the dates on which they have heen set up ;

(c) the likely date by which the Regional Institute for women at Chandigarh would be opened and start functioning ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning and opening of this Institute especially because such a facility is not available to the women from North-Western State like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Praddesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and also because Chandigarh offers and ideal location for this purpose to all these states ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up more Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women in a phased manner during the Plan Period after conclusion of the first phase of the Project (in March, 1982, now extended upto December, 1982).

(b) The names, places and dates of establishing Vocational Training Institutes for Women are as under :

1. National Vocational Training Institute for Women, New Delhi—May, 1977.
2. Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, Bombay—August, 1977.
3. Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, Bangalore—19 October, 1977.

(c) The issue will be considered in the second phase of the Project.

(d) Does not arise.

Talks of Sikh Grievances in Punjab

7116. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in Prime Minister's talks with Akali Dal on the Sikh grievances and developments in Punjab ;

(b) the demands which have been settled ; and

(c) the steps being taken to look into other demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a), to (c) . Akali leaders met Prime Minister on 5th April, 1982 at New Delhi for another round of discussion. The talks in this regard have not yet concluded.

Sale of Coir

7117. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of State Marketing Federations to evolve a scheme for increasing the sale of coir-products;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for popularising coir products in rural areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government and Coir Board have taken / are taking several steps to popularise coir and coir products within the country including rural areas. Some o f these steps are :

(i) Release of advertisement in regional languages.

(ii) Advertisement in Radio in different languages.

(iii) Distribution of folders in different louguages Illnstrating usage of coir products.

(iv) Screening of film on coir in festival places.

(v) Mobile publicity/sales through van at festival places.

(vi) Hand cart sale of coir products.

Setting up of ferro nickel plant in Orissa

7118. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of annual import of Ferro Nickel by our country to support the stainless steel manufacturing activity of our Steel Plants;

(b) whether it is a fact that this import can be met indigenously by putting up a Ferro-Nickel plant in Orissa near Sukinda where rich Nickel Ore exists:

(c) whether tests carried out by the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Orissa in Norway have yielded positive result and whether distinct viability of a Ferro Nickel project in Orissa has emerged; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to promote this 100 per cent import-substitution project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to available information, 2,498 tonnes of ferro-nickel were imported in 1979-80. Later statistics are not available.

(b) to (d). No concrete proposal for putting up a ferro-nickel plant based on the Sukinda nickel ore has been received by the Government.

Closure of Kota Atomic Power Station

7119. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI JAINARAYAN ROAT:
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kota Atomic Power Project has been closed;

(b) if so, since when it has been closed;

(c) the reasons of the closure; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Govt. to re-start the Atomic Energy Plant of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH). (a) to (d) Unit-2 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shut down on 20-1-82 due to a problem with the turbine. Some of the turbine blades that failed are being replaced and maintenance work is also in progress. Unit-1 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shut down on 4-3-82, since the light water leak in one of the end shields which had earlier been attended to recurred. Investigations are in progress to determine the course of action required for permanent repair of the end shield. Efforts are being made to bring both the units back on line as early as possible.

Pay Scale of Officers of Central Sectt. Official Language service

7120. SHRI KAMLA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimun educational qualification for the officers in Central Secretatiat Official Language Service has been prescribed as M. A. whereas for Officers in Assistant Grade Service, C.I.S. and I. A. S. etc. it is B.A.;

(b) whether despite the higher qualification, the pay scales of translators etc. have been kept lower as compared to these appointed in the above services;

(c) whether the posts of translators have been included in Group 'C' posts whereas those of Assistants, Stenographers etc. are termed as Group 'B' posts;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the pay scales of the officers of Central Secretariat official Language service keeping in view the requirements of higher qualifications and skill for this service; and

(e) if not, the reasons therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. The Central Seeretariat Official Language Service will consist of the following five grades:-

(i)	Grade-V	Junior Translator (Rs. 425-700)
(ii)	Grade-IV	Senior Translator (Rs. 550-800)
(iii)	Grade-III	Assistant Director (Rs. 650-1200)
(iv)	Grade-II	Deputy Director (Rs. 1100-1600)
(v)	Grade-I	Director (Rs. 1500-1800).

For the posts of Junior Translator the minimum educational qualification is B. A. Only for such posts in Grade III and IV as are filled by direct recuritment, the minimum educational qualification is M. A.

(b) Pay-Scales for different posts are prescrihed keeping in view a number of factors, one of which is the educational qualification.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) . No, Sir. As pay-scales for different posts are prescrib keeping in view a number of factors, it is not proposed to increase the pay-scale of fficers of different grades of the Service.

औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े तालुकों की घोषणा किया जाना

7121. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ापन निर्धारित करने के क्या नियम बनाए गए हैं, और इस समय इस प्रकार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और क्या ये क्षेत्र जिला स्तर के हैं अथवा तालुका स्तर के;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ापन निर्धारित करने के लिए जिले को एक एकाई के रूप में मानते हुए किसी क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन का सही-सही मूल्यांकन नहीं होता और उसके परिणामस्वरूप औद्योगिक प्रगति की गति अवरुद्ध हो रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई है कि यदि औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन निर्धारित करने के लिए जिले के स्थान पर तालुका को एक एकाई माना जाता है, तो इससे सही स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने में सहायता मिलेगी और औद्योगिक प्रगति की गति तेज होगी?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की समिति की सितम्बर, 1969 में हुई बैठक में हुए निर्णयों के अनुसरण में योजना आयोग ने दिसम्बर, 1969 में आर्थिक औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का निर्धारण करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए जाने के लिए निम्नलिखित मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्त सुझाए थे :—

(1) इस बात पर निर्भर करते हुए कि क्या जिला मुख्य रूप से खाद्यानों/नकदी फसलों का उत्पादक है प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्नों/वाणिज्यिक फसलों का उत्पादन ।

(2) खेतिहर कामगारों से जनसंख्या का अनुपात ।

(3) प्रति व्यक्ति औद्योगिक उत्पादन (सकल) ।

(4) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर फैक्टरी कर्मचारियों की संख्या या वैकल्पिक रूप में प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर द्वितीयक और तृतीयक कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।

(5) बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत ।

(6) जनसंख्या की तुलना में पक्की सड़कों की लम्बाई या जनसंख्या की तुलना में रेलवे की मील दूरी ।

यह भी बताया गया था कि केवल राज्य के औसत से काफी नीचे सूचकांक वाले जिलों को ही वित्तीय संस्थाओं से उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहनों के लिए चुना जाए ।

राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपनाए गए माप-दंडों के ब्यौरों के साथ उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सूचना के आधार पर, 247 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया है जो आवधि ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त की सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं — इनमें से 101 जिले/क्षेत्र निवेश राज्य सहायता की केन्द्रीय स्कीम के लिए भी पात्र हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई औद्योगिक प्रकीर्ण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय किए जाने तक औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के निर्धारण के लिए मापदंड सहित औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के समग्र प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

Recruitment of Hindi Translators and and Hindi Officers

7122. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stae:

(a) the rules that govern the recruitment of Hindi Translators and Hindi Officers in various Ministries Departments, as

per the recommendations of the Kendriya Rajbhasha Seva;

(b) the number of personnel working in each category of these posts in various Ministries/Departments and what is the basis for including minimum qualifications prescribed to recruit them;

(c) whether any reservations have beem made in favour of SC/ST candidates; and

(d) the total number of officials working on these posts in each of the Ministry/ Department and the percentage of SC/ST candidates therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981 govern the recruitment of Hindi Translators in the various Ministries/ Departments participating in the Service. Pending the finalisation of rules for Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts of the Service, the participating Ministries/Departments have been advised to fill the posts of Hindi Officers on *ad-hoc* basis, preferably from amongst the incumbents of the poats of Senior Hindi Translators, etc. which have been included in Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service Group 'C' Posts). Recruitment to the posts of Hindi Translators and Hindi Officers in non-particpating Ministries/ Departments is governed by the respective recruitment rules.

(b) to (d). The required information is not available. It is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House after it become available.

Vim and Scourer of M/s. Hindustan Lever

7123. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether maximum advantage has been taken for non-inclusion of scourers in the sub rule of the Industries (Development and Regulition) Act by Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd., U.K. so as to enjoy unlimited production of its international brand "WIM" and selling it at exorbitant prices ;

(b) whether the base material for the manufacture of scourer is marble powder, mixed with soda ash and degreasing compounds and its production does not require any sophisticated technology;

(c) whether Scourer can easily be included in the items reserved for small scale sector ; if so, the reasons for not including the scourer in this list; and

(d) when Goverment propose to bring about the necessary amendment in the law ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The manufacture of scourers is outside the purview of the Industries (Dvelopment and Regulation Act, 1951. As such, it is not possible to regulate capacities under the provisions of this enactment. There is also no price control over the sale of 'VIM'.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) anu (d). The question of inclusion or otherwise of scourer in the list of items reserved for small-scale sector is already under examination.

Extenstion of EPF to establishments employing more than ten persons.

7124. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question relating to extension of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to the establishments employing ten persons is under consideration with Government for the last ten years ;

(b) if so, why a final decision could not be taken and by what date the matter will be finally decided ; and

(c) if not, the detailed reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (c) The Act already provides that the Central Government may after giving the notice apply the provisions of the Act to an establishment employing less than 20 persons. Application of the provisions of the Act uniformly to all establishments employing 10 or more persons however requires amendment of the Employees Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Proposals for amendment of the Act including this are under consideration of Government.

Pending cases of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

7125. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending cases of delivery of Bajaj and Priya Scooters, dealer-wise and quarterly quota released to each dealer during the year 1981 in the country ; and

(b) the production of these scooters during the last three years i.e. upto December, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement furnishing the details as reported by the manufacturers is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3863/82].

(b) the production of these scooters during the last three years is given below:

Year Jan-Dec.	Bajaj Super	Bajaj Chetak	Priya
1979	12,510	17,763	19,491
1980	32,138	39,516	25,006
1981	40,728	43,442	24,546

Allotment of scooters on priority basis by M/s. Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.

7126. SHRI BHEEKHABAHI : SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scooters are being allotted by Board of Directors of M/s. Bajaj Auto and Maharashtra Scooters on priority basis apart from the open market booking ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were allotted priority letters during 1980, 1981 and upto February, 1982 ;

(c) the criteria followed by the Directors etc. of these companies to allot the scooters on priority basis ; and

(d) who is actually authorised to issue the priority letters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The manufacturers have reported that scooters are normally allotted only according to the chronological order of registration by customers. However, priority allotments are made in some cases at the discretion of the management of the companies concerned and in accordance with their commercial policies and procedures and taking into account all relevant aspects. The priority letters are issued by the Managing Director of the Sales Executive. The details of priority allotments as reported by the manufacturers are furnished below:

	1980	1981	1982
Bajaj Super	1213	883	363

In respect of Priya scooters, 27 allotments of scooters on priority have been reported for the period 1-1-1980 to 28-2-1982. These have been made primarily to the employees of the company.

Change in priority of basic objectives of tribal sub-Plan

7127. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of change in the priority of basic objectives of Tribal Sub-Plans of various States ;

(b) whether State Government instead of drawing up schemes benefiting tribals directly have spent crores of rupees on area development schemes like medium and major irrigation schemes, roads, etc ;

(c) whether heavy administrative expenditure has been incurred and is being incurred in the name of tribal development in many States ;

(d) whether Government have created any impartial monitoring cell or reviewing machinery to oversee and prevent infructuous expenditure ;

(e) whether Special Cenral Assistance is utilised for such purposes ;

(f) whether Government have given any guidelines, if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, whether Government propose to give further guidelines to prepare schemes giving individual benefits to tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Emphasis is given on income-generating schemes directly benefitting tribals as well as on area development schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A monitoring cell has been created in the Home Ministry. Monitoring and reviewing systems form part of State Governments also.

(e) Special Central Assistance is largely being utilised for beneficiary-oriented schemes.

(f) Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to weight the planning process in the Tribal sub-Plan in favour of beneficiary-oriented programmes. The guidelines include preparation of Block Plans, Integrated Tribal Development Projects reports and Tribal sub-Plans.

(g) Does not arise.

Allocation to Rajasthan under tribal sub-Plan

7128. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds allotted to the Government of Rajasthan under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years ;

(b) whether due to non-utilisation of funds so allotted, the major part of it was surrendered by Government of Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the causes of non-utilisation of the funds and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The funds of the Rajasthan Tribal Sub-Plan and expediture incurred are as under:—

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
	(Rupees in lakh)	
1979-80 . .	4083·41	3824·38
1980-81 . .	4652·95	2282·33
1981-82 . .	4554·03	4554·03 (Anticipated)

(c) The shortfall in expenditure has been reported as mainly due to ommission in booking of full expenditure on Mahi project and 12% general cut on all development programmes during 1979-80.

The Development Commissioner and Secretary, Tribal Area Development Deptt. review the progress of expenditure from time to time for steps for utilisation of funds.

Financial loss to Sponge Iron Pipe Factory in Orissa due to collapse of wall

7129. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the wall of the Sponge Iron Pipe Factory Kalinga Iron Works, Borbil (Orissa) has collapsed at it's construction stage

(b) if so, the reasons of the collapse of that wall ;

(c) the total financial loss incurred due to the collaspse of that wall ;

(d) the other damages caused due to that accident ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Orissa.

Suggestion by I.L.O. to review migration policy

7130 .SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that International Labour Organisation (ILO) has urged different receiving and sending countries including India to review the migration policy ;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions given by I.L.O. to different countries ;

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereon ;

(d) how far these stratigies are decided to be implemented by his Ministry ; and

(e) the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The ILO has not urged the Government of India to review the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 or its migration policy. However, the Resolution Concerning Follow-up to the World Employment Conference (Geneva, June 4-17, 1976) adopted by the 65th Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva June, 6—27, 1979) contained Recommendations' Addressed to ILO Member States'. Relevant extracts of part 'C' of these Recommendations Conoerning 'Population and Migration Policies' is attached (Statement-I).

(c) to (e) The Government has taken note of these Recommendations. A statement indicating action taken or proposed to be taken on these Recommendations is also attachet. (Statement-II).

Statement—I

Resolution Concerning Follow-up to the World Employment Conference

* * * *

Recommendations Addressed to the ILO's Member States

* * * *

C. Population and Migration Policies

The Conference calles on member states :

(a) to adopt, where appropriate, national population policies and family welfare measures, which can be an important means for the largest possible attainment of basic needs for the mass of the population in as short a period as possible ;

(b) to provide more attractive alternatives to migration in the country of origin, in particular through the creation of productive and remunerative employment opportunities to absorb would be migrants ;

(c) to ensure that migrant workers enjoy equality of opportunity and treatment, while avoiding abusive migration and, simultaneously, discouraging the brain drain that deprives countries of skills that have a crucial importance for their own development ;

(d) to conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements for solving the problems of migrant workers in host and home countries, These could provide, where appropriate, for ; adopting legislation and improving housing policies and social services with a view to eliminating discrimination against migrant workers in the host countries ; bringing families together ; safeguarding the acquired rights of the returning migrants, especially with regard to social security ; instituting employment creating schemes for returning migrants, involving also collective savings (accumulated within the social security system) and personal savings for productive and employment-creating investments ; creating schemes for adult education and for the education of children of migrant workers and primary education in the mother tongue ; strengthening the position of migrant workers in social and working life ; and possible schemes to assist developing countries especially in the area of training, welfare services, taxation and re-employment.

Statement-II

Parts (b), (c) & (d) of the Recommendations on 'Population and Migration Policies'—(Statement-I) are directly related to migration policy. In so far as the Recommendations contained under (b) are concerned, the successive Five-Year Plans have envisaged progressive reduction of the incidence of unemployment and poverty. Concerted efforts are being made to promote employment opportunities for both educated and other categories of employable persons in urban and rural areas. Apart from the different sectoral programmes which generate direct and indirect employment, special employment programmes are also

being initiated. Measures for self-employment promotion, accelaration of vocational training programmes to improve skill levels and employability, are also being taken.

In regard to Recommendations under (c), immigration into India is negligible and the labour laws generally do not discriminate against foreign workers. Emigration of Indian workers seeking jobs abroad is, at present, regulated by the Ministry of Labour within the framework of gaidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated the 20th March, 1979. A Bill to regulate reccruitment and protect the interests of Indian workers seeking jobs abroad is in the process of finalisation. Illegal emigration from the country is a punishable offence.

As regards Recommendations contained under (d), regarding concluding of multilateral and bilateral agreement for solving the problems of migrant workers in the host and home countries, it has been the policy of the Government to settle matters relating to Indian Migrant workers through bilateral consultations.

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Emplyees in Jessop & Company

7131. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees *vis-a-vis* the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Jessop and Co. Calcutta in Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts as on 31 December, 1981.

(b) whether there are about 117 sweepers employed in the same company and none of them belongs to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the reasons for appointing non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the posts of sweepers; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to fill the backlog of Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The requisite information is given below:

	Group A	Group B
Number of Employees	443	614
SC/ST Employees	3	2

(b) There are 117 sweepers employed in the company and all are from SC community.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Whenever the company makes fresh recruitment, efforts are made to select SC/ST candidates to the maximum extent by giving due relaxation wherever possible. The company would continue to make efforts to recruit more SC and ST employees so as to fill up the backlog.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं डिवीजनों में "स्ट्रकचरल स्टील" की कमी

7132. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और कुमाऊ डिवीजनों में लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किये जा रहे पुलों और इमारतों के निर्माण कार्य पर "स्ट्रकचरल स्टील" की कमी का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन क्षेत्रों में इस्पात की समय पर सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय कुमाऊ और गढ़वाल विकास निगम को भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड का प्राधिकरण एजेन्ट नियुक्त करने के लिए तैयार है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में एक पुल के निर्माण के लिए इस्पात प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी, 1982 में एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। पार्टी को अपेक्षित मात्रा में इस्पात का आवंटन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड इस्पात का वितरण करने के लिए एजेन्ट नियुक्त नहीं करती है। लोहे और इस्पात के वितरण के लिए संयुक्त संयंत्र

द्वारा बनाये गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत राज्य लोक निर्माण विभागों को अपनी मांग मुख्य उत्पादकों के शाखा कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत करवानी होती है और सामग्री की सप्लाई उपलब्धि के आधार पर की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ खण्डों का अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित किया जाना

7133. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, जमोली और देहरादून जिलों के क्रमश: कपकोटा, धरचुल्ला, मंसियारीजोशीमठ और यमुनावर खण्डों को, वहां अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की बहुलता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी, नहीं श्रीमान।

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या उल्लिखित खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर अधिक नहीं है। अत: इन क्षेत्रों को अनुसूचित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वायु और जलप्रदूषण बोर्ड

7134. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में वायु और जल प्रदूषण बोर्डों का गठन किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन किन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे बोर्ड काम नहीं कर रहे हैं?

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी, पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 22 राज्यों में से 6 राज्यों अर्थात मेघालय, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा ने अभी भी अलग से राज्य बोर्डों का गठन करना है। प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिये अलग से बोर्ड का गठन करने के लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को ही सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिये राज्य बोर्ड के रूप में कार्य करना होता है।

अलमोड़ा में उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र

7135. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के दूरदराज के एक पहाड़ी कस्बे अलमोड़ा में उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस स्थान पर किसी ऐसे केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का विचार किया गया है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

Purchase from small scale sector to remove sickness in units

7136. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make purchases from the small scale sector in order to remove the sickness in the small scale units; and

(b) if so, the details there of and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) : As part of the existing Government purchase programme, small scale units are entitled to pruchase and price preference. This programme helps *inter-alia* prevention of sickness.

Production of Detergents in Hindustan Lever

7137. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a two months long strike in the biggest unit of Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd., U. K. at Bombay factory during the year 1981;

(b) whether notwisthstanding the strike the company has submitted statistics of production to Government to the effect that they have made a record production in synthetic detergents and soap during the year 1981;

(c) whether the figures of production given by the company include synthetic detergent procured by the company from third party such as the Haryana detergents Ltd.;

(d) whether consignments of synthetic detergent exported by the company to USSR have been rejected by the Soviet Union on grounds of below standard quality;

(e) whether the rejected goods have been repacked and redistributed in sur cartons inside the country in a clandestine manner by the company; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का विस्तार

7138. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों के विस्तार की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसके कारण और औचित्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) : औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 में संगत कानूनों के अनुसार राज्य की सामाजिक आर्थिक नीति की परिसीमा के भीतर कुछ विनियमनों के अधीन निजी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों के विकास की एक भूमिका सौंपी गई है। औद्योगिक नीति वक्तव्य, 1980 में भी राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं और नीतियों के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के विकास की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया गया है। किन्तु, विशिष्ट योजनायें बनाने का काम सम्बन्धित उपक्रमों के ऊपर ही छोड़ दिया गया है।

Posting of Dupty Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar

7139. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, initially appointed as Deputy R.P.F.C. in Sub-Regional Office, Ranchi is still in, the charge of R.P.F.C. for Grade I Region of Bihar, from the date of retirement of Grade I R.P.F.C.

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken action to post Grade I R.P.F.C. under schedule, as specified under the Service Regulation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) to (c) . The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned "B.H.E.L.to produce power, steam from natural gas"

7140. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "BHEL to produce power, steam from natural gas" as published in the Indian Express dated 8 March, 1982.

(b) if so, whether India's first project for generation of electricity and steam from surplus natural gas available from Bombay offshore has been entrusted to the State owned Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL);

(c) whether the contract awarded by Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was bagged by BHEL against stiff international competition ; and

(d) if the answer to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative,

(i) what does the scheme envisage;

(ii) whether BHEL has the capacity to undertake complete design, engineering, installation and commissioning of such power plants of various sizes; and

(iii) whether all the necessary parts will be produced indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI (NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i), (ii) & (iii). The scheme envisages setting up of a power plant, on turnkey basis, consisting of 2×20 MW gas turbines, Waste Heat Boilers and associated electricals and auxiliaries etc. BHEL has the necessary capacity to undertake complete design, engineering, installation and commissioning of such power plants.. All the parts except Gas turbines for which the technology is not available with BHEL are proposed to be manufactured indigenously.

Regional Labour Institutes at Madras Calcutta and Kanpur

7141. SHRI HARIN ATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption : "3 Regional Labour Institutes Lethargic", as published in the 'Economic Times' dated 13 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Regional Labour Institutes at Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur have become nonfunctional and are in a state of slumber;

(c) if so, the year of establishment of each of the Institutes with aims and objects thereof and the extent to which the objectives have been fulfilled; and

(d) if the objectives have not been fulfilled or are not being fulfilled, the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) The Government have seen the news item as published in the "Economic Times" dated 13 March, 1982.

(b) to (d). The Institutes were established during 1962· Their objectives are to promote safety and healthy working conditions in factories and docks and thereby assist in the achievement of improved work environment, better motivation, higher productivity and improving the quality of working life. The following figures indicate the number of studies/surveys/training programmes etc. undertaken by the 3 institutes during 1979, 1980 and 1981:

	1979	1980	1981
Programmes conducted			
1. Training programmes of half day duration and above half day duration.	468	482	449
2. No. of participants in the programme at Sl. No. 1 above.	11948	11359	11023
3. Talks delivered at course, meetings, etc.	85	87	98
4. Research studies, surveys and projects.	29	42	24
5. Papers presented at seminars, symposium etc.	2	15	1
6. Publications	4	3	6
7. Technical Advice given	101 Units	112 Units	263 Units.

Setting up of "Brain Bank"

7142. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a list of Indian Scientists and technologists working in the United States was prepared by our Scientific counsellor at the Embassy in Washington;

(b) if so, the number of Indian Scientists with whom contact was established and how many of these Scientist have so far responded;

(c) whether areas of cooperation with Indian Scientists serving abroad have been identified; and

(d) what are the proposals to assist scientists wishing to work and collaborate between institutions in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):

(a) A list of Indian Scientists and Technologists working in United States has been prepared by our Science Counsellor at the Embassy in Washington.

(b) Detailed bio-data of 3000 Indian Scientists and Technologists have been obtained.

(c) No. specific areas of cooperation have been identified; however in a few selected areas at specific requests of the concerned agencies such as Department of Ocean Development and Electronics, Scientists have been identified.

(d) Various proposals/programmes have been initiated to assist the scientists wishing to work in collaboration with Indian scientists working in India and abroad. An Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Science & Technology has been set up to analyse and solve the problems that come in the way of using the services of Indian scientists & technologists working abroad. A complete package programme to provide relevant information, to simplify procedures (in terms of licensing, finances, contact points., etc.) is under preparation to assist those interested in setting up industrial ventures. Some Indian scientists & technologists abroad are interested to ensure better interaction with the scientific community by way of exchange of information, short and long term visits, individual and group discussions, joint research projects, etc. For these problems, arrangements have been and are being made through travel and research grants, necessary provision of local facilities, etc. Appropriate twinning between the Indian experts

from abroad and those working in Indian being effected to ensure a conducive environment for research and development.

Frustration Among scientists

7143. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a study by the UNESCO that frustration among scientists in the developing countries of Asia and Pacific region is leading to exodus of highly qualified scientists to the industrialised countries; and

(b) what are the proposals of the Government of India to remove frustration in scientific communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government has noted the study conducted by UNESCO mentioning about frustration among scientist in the developing countries of Asian and Pacific regions. To check brain drain efforts are being made to improve the position regarding working conditions. opportunities in their specialised areas as also better material conditions. In the Science and Technology sector, provision of Rs. 3367 crores, (both plan and non-plan), has been made for the 6th Plan period as against Rs. 1809 crores for the period 1974-79. We are trying to open up new opportunities in challenging areas as well as to improve the living and working conditions of scientists and technologists. It is the policy of Government to check the brain drain as also to attract Indian Experts working aborad.

Representation of C.I.T.U. in Coir Board

7144. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving representation to C.I.T.U. the major union in in Coir Industry in Kerala, in the Coir Board; and

(b) whether Government would consider the question of giving representation to C.I.T.U. in the Coir Board ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Coir Board was constituted on 22nd August, 1981, after taking into consideration the overall interest of the coir industry and suggestions received from various sources

(b) The Coir Industry Rules, 1954 provides for appointment of 23 members in the Coir Board. The Coir Board constituted on 22nd August, 1981 consists of 23 members and at present there is no vacancy in the Board.

Production of Steel and its Distribution

7145. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of different categories of steel in the country, mill-wise, during the last three years and what steps are being taken to achieve full targeted capacity production; and

(b) what is the method and proportion of steel distribution for various sectors of national economy including those for public sector, small-scale and cottage industries and agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Categorywise production of steel in the country from 1978-79 to 1980-81 is as per the enclosed Statement Millwise figures for integrated steel plants and for mini steel plants are not available, separately. Constant efforts are made to ensure that steel plants receive continuous supply of coal, electricity and other inputs to achieve higher capacity utilisation.

(b) Priority sectors like defence, irrigation, P & T, railways etc. are given direct allocation by the Joint Plant Committee. Other consumers register their demand with the main producers and are given supplies according to their past off take and availability. The broad category-wise proportion of steel distributed during 1981-82 is as follows:

a) Core Sector including Railways and Defence Govt. Departments	43%
b) Small Scale Sector	28%
c) Engineering Exporters	9%
d) Others	20%
Total	100%

Statement

All India Production of Saleable Steel

('000 tonnes)

Products	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4
A. Main Producers.			
(a) Semis	1615	1635	1950
(b) Flat products plates	657	670	612
*HR Sheets (10—14 G)	223	219	164
*HR Coils (Skelp)	933	823	755
CR Sheets/Coils/HR Sheets (16 G & above) . .	417	315	343
GP/GC Sheets	195	186	153
Tin Plates	58	54	32
Electrical Steel Sheets	74	68	69
B (c) Non-flat Products.			
Rounds/Flats	704	638	738
Wire-rods	458	385	371
Structurals	844	697	731
(d) Railway Materials			
Rails	255	214	285
Sleepers	50	52	44
Wheels, Tyres & Axles	41	37	36
Other railway materials	15	20	3
TOTAL (A) :	6539	6013	6286
(B) Mini Steel Plants, Billet/Pencil Ingot . . .	1503	1325	1325
GRAND TOTAL :	8042	7338	7621

*Includes production of strips meant for Rourkela pipe Plant.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र/सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग

7746. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम अब भी अपने श्रमिकों से, उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही आदि करने के लिए भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रयोग करने की बजाय अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार करते हैं, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप श्रमिकों को भारी कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों से यह अनुरोध करेगी कि वे पत्र व्यवहार आदि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में करें और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) और (ख) : औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश अधिनियम, 1946 के उपबन्धों के अधीन केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्मित किए गए आदेश स्थायी आदेशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि श्रमिकों के दुर्व्यवहार की जांच पड़ताल से संबंधित जांच की कार्यवाही हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी या उस राज्य की भाषा में, जिस राज्य में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थित है, जिसे श्रमिक पसन्द करें, रिकार्ड की जाएं। जहां ऐसे उपबन्ध विद्यमान न हों, वहां औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के श्रमिक इन उपबन्धों के अनुपान के लिए तथा औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशों में उपयुक्त उपबन्ध शामिल करने के लिए अनुरोध कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने अधिनियम के अधीन सत्यापन अधिकारियों को पहले ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए हैं कि औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के स्थायी आदेशों को प्रमाणित करने से पहले उनमें आदर्श स्थायी आदेशों के अधीन लाभदायक उपबन्ध शामिल किए जाएं।

उत्तर क्षेत्र परिषद की बैठक

7144. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 1982 को हुई उत्तर क्षेत्र परिषद की बैठक में अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के शीघ्र निपटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों का ब्यौरा क्या है, ये विवाद निपटाने के लिए कब से विचाराधीन हैं तथा इनको कब तक हल कर लेने का निर्णय लिया गया है और उन्हें हल करने के लिए किन उपायों पर विचार किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर : (क) 6 फरवरी 1982 को हुई उत्तर क्षेत्र परिषद की बैठक में अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के शीघ्र निपटाने के संबंध में ऐसे किसी प्रश्न पर विशेष रूप से विचार विमर्श नहीं किया गया था। फिर भी जैसी कि राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1956 में व्यवस्था की गई है ऐसे मामलों जिनमें उस परिषद में प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले कुछ अथवा सभी राज्य सामान्य रूचि रखते हैं, उस बैठक में उन पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था।

(ख) 6–2–1982 को हुई उत्तर क्षेत्र परिषद की बैठक की कार्यवाई को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद कार्रवाई को अन्तर्राज्यीय मामलों समेत सभी मामलों पर बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों पर उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए सम्बद्ध राज्यों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय को भेजा जाएगा।

Growth of Indian industry of Health Food

7148. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what ate the popular health foods with foreign stamps in the Indian markets;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish the brand names in health foods; and

(c) what steps are proposed to help the growth of the Indian industry of health food ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ताम्बा, सीसा, लोहा और अभ्रक की पुरानी खानों का सर्वेक्षण करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में चमोली जिले की किसान सभा की ओर से ज्ञापन

7149. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में चमोली जिले की 'किसान सभा' की ओर से कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें उक्त जिले में ताम्बा, सीसा, लोहा और अभ्रक की पुरानी खानों का सर्वेक्षण करने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चमोली जिले के ऐसे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं जहां सरकार द्वारा उक्त खनिजों के लिए तदानुसार, सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है और तत्संबंधी रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मिजो गतिविधियां

7150. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अधिसूचना के द्वारा मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट और उससे संबंधित संगठनों को अवैध घोषित किया गया है क्योंकि ये संगठन मिजोरम में पृथकतावादी आंदोलन को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं, लोगों और सुरक्षा बलों पर आक्रमण कर रहे हैं और लूट तथा लोगों से जबरन धन वसूल करने की गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन संगठनों को विदेशी शक्तियों से धन, शस्त्रास्त्र, प्रशिक्षण और प्रेरणा मिल रही है;

(ग) इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां कब से चल रही हैं; और

(घ) क्या उनके नेता से बातचीत की जा रही थी और यदि हां, तो बात चीत का ब्यौरा क्या है और बातचीत विफल होने के क्या कारण हैं और श्री लालडेंगा के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर : (क) मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट की गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे और इसके सहबद्ध निकायों को 20 जनवरी, 1982 को, गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियां (निवारक) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधीन गैर कानूनी संघ घोषित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) से (घ). ज्ञात हुआ है कि मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट और इसके सम्बद्ध निकायों ने विदेशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर लिए हैं और इनसे सहायता प्राप्त की है । जबकि वार्ता चल रही थी मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट और इसकी सम्बद्ध निकायों ने हिंसक और गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियां जारी रखीं । श्री लालडेंगा उन मांगों पर जोर देते रहे जो संविधान के अनुसार अमान्य अथवा उल्लंघनकारी हैं । चूंकि वार्ता के कोई परिणाम नहीं निकले अत: यह महसूस किया गया कि वार्ता जारी रखने से कोई लाभप्रद उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा । श्री लालडेंगा को पश्चिमी यूरोप के कुछ देशों के लिए पारपत्र दे दिया गया है ।

Implementation of Minimum wages in Bihar

7151. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in States like Bihar, where it is a concentration of agriculture and rural labour and Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe workers, there is no adequate staff to implement minimum wages; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to aid such State Governments to strengthen their machinery for identification and implementation of minimum farm wages; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) All the State Governments have been advised to devote greater attention to the enforcement of minimum wages in vulnerable areas where there is concentration of agricultural workers or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes workers. The Government of Bihar have intimated that they have set up a separate agricultural labour directorate and appointed Inspectors to enforce minimum wages for agricultural workers. The State Government have also prepared a list of low wage pockets and susceptible areas in various divisions to ensure payment of prescribed minimum wages to agricultural workers.

(b) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

चलचित्र के लिए रंगीन पाजिटिव फिल्मों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक एकक की स्थापना

7152. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो-फिल्म लिमिटेड, ऊटकामंड का देश में चलचित्र के लिए रंगीन पाजिटिव फिल्मों का निर्माण करने हेतु एक एकक की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में उक्त एकक की स्थापना करने के लिए एक आवेदन पत्र दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए प्रस्तावित स्थान का नाम क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने इस बीच इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अनुमानित लागत लगभग 140 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि प्रस्तावित संयंत्र की स्थापना पंचमढ़ी के निकट की जाय ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

(च) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी एक उपयुक्त सहयोगी की तलाश में है तथा कुछ प्रस्ताव कम्पनी के विचाराधीन हैं। जहां तक इसके स्थापना स्थल का सम्बन्ध है मध्य प्रदेश सहित अनेक राज्यों ने अपने क्षेत्र में परियोजना की स्थापना करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है सहयोगी का अन्तिम राय से चयन करने के बाद ही परियोजना तथा इसके स्थापना स्थल के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायगा ।

Take Over of Sick Units in Gujarat

7153. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the particulars of the sick and closed industrial units in Gujarat State taken over by the Centre during the period 1977 to 1981 ;

(b) how they are functioning at present ;

(c) the number of sick and closed industrial units at present in Gujarat State ;

(d) whether Government are considering to take over them also ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Government of India took over during 1977—1981 the management of two industrial units in Gujarat under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The particulars of these units and their functioning are shown in the enclosed *statement*.

(c) According to the data on sick units collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sick units adopted by it, there were 39 large sick units (having bank credit of Rs. one crore or above) and 958 Small Scale Sick Units (Provisional) in Gujarat at the end of December, 1980. Data on medium sick units are not available.

(d) and (e). Proposal for take over of management of the industrial undertaking of M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Private Limited Surendranagar Gujarat under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is presently under consideration of the Government, A show cause notice has been issued to the company on 1st March, 1982.

Statement

of the the taking	Date of take-over	Employment			Value of production			Cash profit		
		1978	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
					(Rs. in lakhs)					
Maha Laxmi Bombay .	10-8-77	1259	1307	1318	574·0	661·0	738·0	12·93	51·95	45·93
Naya Laxmi Baroda. . .	23-7-77	2209	2244	2310	797·32	869·63	1029·42	18·89	38·77	54·87

Steel supplied to Madhya Pradesh during Last Three Years

7154. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly requirement of steel in Madhya Pradesh State :

(b) the quantity of steel supplied by Central Government to that State during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether due to the less quantity of steel supplied to M.P. State, there has been set back in the programme ; and

(d) whether Government will meet the full requirements of M.P. State in regard to steel and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (d). Under the present system of distribution of iron and steel, neither the demand is registered State-wise nor allocation made State-wise. Priority sectors like Defence, Irrigation, Railways, Small Scale Industries Corporations etc. are given direct allocations by the Joint Plant Committee ; other consumers register their demands with the main producers. The availability of steel has improved during the last year. Iron and steel supplied to customers in Madhya Pradesh, either directly or through stockyards during last three years is as follows :—

('000 tonnes)

Item	Supplies during		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 April to Jan. 1982 (Provisional)
Pig iron	43·4	70·0	58·8
Saleable steel	252·5	227·7	193·3
TOTAL	295·9	297·7	252·1

Government is no aware of any setback to the Development Programme of the State due to non-availability of iron and steel. SAIL will continue to endeavour to meet the requirements of the customers in Madhya Pradesh to the maximum extent possible.

Increase in Paper Production since 1977

7155. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the paper production in the country increased since 1977 ;

(b) whether it has any effect in our import ;

(c) if so, to what extent the import of paper decreased as a result of increase in the domestic production ; and

(d) the quantity with value of paper imported during the years 1980 and 1981 stating the reasons why the import of paper could not be avoided ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The production of paper and paper board

has increased from a level of about 9.38 lakh tonnes in 1977 to a level of about 12.35 lakh tonres in 1981.

(b) to (d). Import of paper is generally of a small quantiry of speeilised varieties which are not being manufactured in the country. During the last few years, import of writing and printing paper had to be resorted to through the State Trading Corporation of India to meet the gap between demand and domestic production. Corresponding with increase in domestic production, however, the import of writing and printing paper has been progressively reduced. The quantity and value of writing and printing paper imported through the STC is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity (in metric tonnes	Value (Rs. crores)
1979-80 . .	66353	36·75
1980-81 . .	59012	39·17
1981-82 (Estimated) . .	46000	22·55

Additional Incentives to New Cement Units

7156. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide additional incentives for newer cement plants established after January 1st, 1982, as a sequal to the representation made by the cement manufacturers ;

(b) if so,, whether under the new package of measures announced by Government the retention price for cement is the same for both old and new units ; and

(c) the additional incentives that are being considered by Government to give to the new cement units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (c). Under the scheme of partial decontrol of cement announced on 27th February, 1982 Government have already given adequate incentives to new units commencing commercial production after 1-1-1982, by fixing their contribution to the levy cement at a lower level of 50% of the installed capacity. It has further been decided that in their case, for the purpose of determining the 50% levy quota, installed capacity will be taken at 75% of the licensed capacity in the first year of production, and 85% of the licensed capacity in the 2nd year.

(b) Government have decided that henceforth there shall be one single ex-factory retention price for all cement factories in the country.

Steps to improve Steel Production during 1982-83

7157. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steel Authority of India Ltd. which exercises administrative control over the four integrated Steel Plants in the country have claimed that the production of both ingot and saleable steel during the first 11 months of the current financial year has substantially improved over that in the entire financial year 1980-81 ;

(b) whether according to them between April, 1981 and February 1982 the total production ingot steel was 6.06 m.t. that is 0.576 m.t. more than the production in the value of 1980-81.

(c) whether these production figures were achieved despite frequent power cuts suffered by all the three steel plants; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to see that this trend of improving steel production will be continued during the 1982-83 financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production of ingot steel at these plants during the period from April, 1981 to February, 1982 was 6.034 MT which was .555 million tonnes higher than production of 1980-81.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Measu [illegible] tructural support are being reviewed constantly at various levels in SAIL as well as in Government. The upward trend in production is expected to continue in 1982-83 also.

Poor Section of People affected from Dual Pricing of Cement

7158. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he decision of Central Government to depute a dual pricing policy for cement effective from March 1st after considering recommendations of the Ghosh Committee will be helpful in revitalising the industry which had been operating on meagre profit margins;

(b) if so, whether this dual pricing for cement has greatly affected the poor sections of the peple and low and middle income group who are building their houses in Delhi and various other States ;

(c) whether group housing corporations in Delhi will be exempted and will be provided control rate cement for construction of their houses as these group housing socleities come under the low income group or middle income group;

(d) the main reasons for not providing them the control rate cement ;

(e) whether Government are giving a serious thought and considering to provide cement to these group housing socieities at a control rate as was done earlier ; and

(f) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) Levy cement will be given to such persons constructing dwelling units having a plinth area of upto 80 sq. metres as also those requiring small quantities for repair of residential houses. Group Housing Societies where indivudual flats have a plinth area of upto 80 sq. metres will also be eligible for levy cement.

Bonded labour in and around Delhi

7159. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labourers in and around Delhi and in each other State and Union Territories as on 1 March, 1982 ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to each State for solving the problem of bonded labourers in 1981 and 1982 and;

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unfair labour practice in Hindustan Lever Ltd.

7160. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3461 on 9 September, 1981 regarding unfair labour practice in Hindustan Lever Ltd. and state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that taking advantage of the long drawn pendency before Supreme Court of India, Hindustan Lever Limited has resorted to reducing the strength of its permanent employees from 106 in1969 to 60 in 1982 mainly through employment of contract labour ;

(b) whether Government propose to step in and check such abuse of long drawn litigation by such multinational giants ;

(c) if so, the action proposed ; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (d). The information has been called from the Delhi Administration. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Burglary in Nurses Hostel of Safdar jung Hospital and Lady Doctors Hostel in AIMS

7161. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in National Herald of 9 March, 1982 about burglary in Nurses Hostel, Safdarjung Hospital and in the Lady Doctors, Hostel in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents and the action taken in regard to these incidents; and

(c) what security steps have been taken in the Hospitals to safeguard the honour of nurses and lady doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two incidents of burglary, one each having been committed in the Hostel of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Safdarjung Hospital, on the night of 28-2-1982 and 7-3-1982 respectively, have been reported to the Delhi Police. Cases u/s 457/380/IPC have been registered at Police Station, Vinay Nagar and efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits.

(c) The Police patrolling around these Hospitals, and particularly the residential area, has been intensified.

News Captioned "Centre's Move Against Police Association"

7162. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Business Standard dated 8th March, 1982 under the heading "Centre's move against Police Associations".

(b) if so, what are the details of the instructions issued by the Central Government to the State Governments about the curtailment of activities of the Police Associations;

(c) what are the details of the guidelines issued by the National Police Commission which were endorsed by the Chief Ministers Conference held in June, 1979, and

(d) what steps the State Governments have taken in response to Central Governments instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 and Rules framed thereunder provide for the recognition of Associations for Police personnel and also for the suspension of recognition granted to such associations. The following guidelines recommednded by by the National Police Commission for grant of recognition to Police Associations were endorsed by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in June, 1979.

(i) Membership shall be restricted to serving policemen only. No outsiders whether a Government servant or not, shall be entitled to membership or function as an office bearer of the Association or be connected with it in any advisory or other capacity.

(ii) Members shall not have the right to strike work or withhold their services or otherwise delay the performance of their duties in any manner.

(iii) The Association shall not resort to any coercive method or agitation for obtaining redressal of grievances.

(iv) The Association shall not do anything which may affect the efficiency of the force or undermine its discipline.

(v) The Association shall be absolutely non-political in character and shall not be connected directly or indirectly with political activity of any kind.

There is no change in the legal provision in respect of recognition of Police Associations.

झाझा बीड़ी फैक्टरी, बिहार की ओर राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

7163. श्री निहार सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में झाझा बीड़ी फैक्टरी में मासिक तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर कुल कितने श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस फैक्टरी द्वारा राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का कितना राशि जमा कराई गई है और कितना राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) बकाया राशि वसूल करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस फैक्टरी के विरुद्ध कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठाद कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है क्योंकि यह एक ऐसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है जहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना अभी तक लागू नहीं की गई है और इसलिए कार्मचारी राज्य बीमा देय राशि जमा कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। कारखाने में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों क: संख्या, भविष्य निधि के लिए जमा क: गई राशि और अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन सम्बन्धी शिकायतों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र क: जा रही है और सभा को मेज़ पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Rotation Grade I Officers of Central Secretariat Services

7164. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 583 on 24 February, 1982 regarding rotation of of Grade I Officers of Central Secretariat Service, and state:

(a) whether some of the officers involved in such long stay in one Ministry!attached office for the last more than 2 decades or so have now been emanelled for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, if so, who are they;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of them are trying to stay on in the same Ministry Office even after promotion on ground of their retirement towards the end of the year and others on same other reasons; and

(c) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to forestall such manipulations and see that rotation of such officers is made in the interests of healthy administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Out of the 59 officers who have been empanelled for promotion to the selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, there are 18 officers who are working in the same Ministry/ Department for more than 2 decades. Their particulars are furnished in the Statement attached

(b) and (c) The rotation scheme to transfer the Central Secretariat Service Officers of the level of Under Secretary and above who have been working in the same Ministry/Department for many years, is being framed from the point of view of proper career development of such officers and the efficiency of the administration. The question of manoeuvring or manipulations by individual officers stay on in the same Ministry Department on Personal reasons does not arise However, officers who have less than two years before their retirement on superannuation are not being considered for transfer under the rotation scheme. Out of the 18 officers mentioned in the Statement annexed, there are 10 officers who are due to superannuate within a period of less than two years. Out of thesr 10 officers, one officers has since superanuated on 31-3-1982.

Statement

Name of the officer (with date of birth)		Serial No. with Select List.	Ministry/Department where presently serving.	Date from which continuously serving in the same Ministry/ Department.	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SK Sharma (26-6-1927)		11	Ministry of Home Affairs	7-7-1960	
M M . S h arma (18-6-1932)		12	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	January 1959	

1	2	3	4	5
*3.	SL Kamboth (19-1-1925)	14	Department of Food	23-4-1959
*4.	Sudershan Sharma (30-12-1924)	15	Ministry of Home Affairs	22-7-1953
5.	Inder Singh Bist (13-7-1935)	16	Ministry of Home Affairs	1-9-1960
*6.	Inder Jit Murgai (15-3-1924)	18	Ministry of Shipping & Transport	1-4-1944 Since retired on 31-3-1982
7.	IC Bhatia (18-1-1935)	21	Ministry of Communications	1-9-1961
8.	RN Tiwari (11-5-1936)	25	Ministry of Health &. F.W.	10-4-1958
*9.	VD Ahuja (15-6-1924)	28	Department of Statistics	12-11-1955
*10.	SL Kuthiala (1-12-1924)	32	Ministry of Health & F.W.	1-11-1941
11.	Sangat Singh (SC) (7-6-1927)	38	Ministry of Health & F.W.	December, 1957
12.	PC Gururani (15-10-1926)	40	Ministry of Communications	6-2-1948
*13.	RL Bahl (24-12-1924)	43	Department of Expenditure	1-1-1951
*14.	OP Nayar (16-12-1924)	51	Department of Food	18-10-1958
*15.	GS Pahwa (20-9-1924)	52	Department of Expenditure	4-4-1960
*16.	JM Panjwani (8-1-1925)	55	Ministry of Communications	2-5-1959
*17.	OP Dang (1-12-1924)	56	Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and A.R	12-5-1959
18.	SR Ahir (22-6-1927)	57A	Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Personnel & A.R.	30-1-1956.

NOTE:—Officers marked with asterisks are due to retire on superannuation within a period of less than two years.

Reservation for Backward Classes in Sixth Five Year Plan

7165. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in Government Services for backward classes have been provided in Sixth Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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"Institutions Authorised by Government to Teach Electronics"

7166. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the institutions authorised by Government to teach electronics; (except universities);

(b) is there any complaint on any authorised institutions or unauthorised institutions; if so, the action taken; and

(c) is there any proposal to start a transistor manufacturing unit by Government to supply transistors at low cost; if so, will it be started in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) For undergraduate and post-graduate level teaching in electronics, universities and affiliated colleges, institutions of national importance under Act of Parliament and Institutions deemed as universities under Section 3 of UGC Act, are recognised places of teaching by Government. Besides, Professional bodies like the Institute of Engineers and the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers conduct Graduateship examinations consisting of two sections—Section A and Section B which are recognised as equivalent to graduate degree in engineering.

(b) Department of Electronics is not aware of any such complaint.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Withdrawal of Ortmann and Herbst Collaboration

7167. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when did Ortmann and Herbst, West Germany withdraw its collaboration for making soft drink/dairy machinery from Mohan Machine Ltd., and

(b) the reasons for termination of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The foreign collaboration agreement of M/s. Mohan Machines Ltd. with M/s. Ortmann & Herbst, West Germany, for the manufacture of automatic bottling plants etc., was for a specific period which has since expired. Government have no information whether the foreign collaborator withdrew before the expiry of the agreement.

Looting of Banks Post Offices, Petrol Pumps etc.

7168, SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether looting of Banks, Post Offices, Petrol Pumps, and so on, take place/has been taking place due to the inadequate security measures;

(b) how many looting cases are yet to be worked out; and

(c) the measures being taken to prevent looting of Banks, Post Offices etc. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Prevention of crime like looting of Banks, Post Offices, Petrol Pumps and so on is essentially within the sphere of responsibility of State Governments. In view of the increasing incidence of looting/dacoities, banks have been reviewing and strengthening their security arrangements, Governmeent have also issued comprehensive guidelines advising all public sector banks to take a number of steps designed to strengthen their arrang ements for security. The existing internal securtity arrangemens for the Post Offices are considered adequate for normal security. No data in regard to number of looting cases yet to be worked out is being compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject.

Indo-French Joint Committee for Cooperation in Science and Technology

7169. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:;

(a) whether Indo-French cooperation in the field of Science and Technology has taken a new turn during January, 1982;

(b) whether Indo-French Joint Committee for cooperation in Science and Technology met on 18th January, 1982 and decided broad parameters for closer cooperation;

(c) if so, what were the steps and decision arrived at; and

(d) what are the fields for which agreement has been reached and what steps are being taken to implemen tehem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) (a) to (d) The Indo-French Joint Committee for Cooperation in Science and Technology met for its second biennial meeting in Paris from 11th to 14th January,

1982. Apart from reviewing ongoing programmes, cooperation in a number of areas of mutual interest was agreed upon. These include:

(1) Biotechnology including immunology.

(2) Renewable sources of energy.

(3) Informatics and Applied Mathematics.

(4) Opto-electronics and optics.

(5) Research on blue and green algae.

(6) Electrical Engineering.

(7) Telecommunication.

(8) Information system.

(9) Geology.

(10) Chemistry of natural products.

(11) Scientific Instruments.

(12) Semi-conductors.

In these areas concrete steps for exchanges of Scientists and information and exchanges of specialized equipments in some areas were agreed upon for implementation during the years 1982 and 1983. The participating Institutions on the two sides have also been identified.

A new development is the agreement to establish an Indo-French Centre for Advanced Research in India as a mechanism for coordinating and accelerating Scientific and Technological Cooperation in selected areas.

Expenditure incurred by Departments of Central Government in connection with All India Industrial Strike

7170. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister or HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by different departments of the Central Government in connection with 19th January, 1982. All India Industrial Strike for providing food, tiffen etc. (department-wise break-up) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): As the measures taken to deal with the strike are a normal activity of the Government, no separate records of expenditure on this account have been kept.

Process to Convert Organic Waste into Fuel

7171. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has developed a process and fabricated equipment to convert organic waste into fuel ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country produces nearly two hundred million tonnes per year of agricultural waste and this by itself is a big source for generating energy which can go a long way for helping the growth of agro-based and other small scale industries in the rural areas ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have examined the process carefully and whether there is any plan to utilise the rich waste for conversion into fuel, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Chemical Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has developed a Technology for converting organic waste into convenient pelletised fuel. The technology consists basically of charring the biomass to break the fibre for making briquette. The char is then mixed with moisture and suitable binders such as clay for briquetting by roller or extruder. The furnace is initially heated by any convenient fuel and later the gases produced from charring are recycled and burnt in the furnace.

(c) According to the report of the Working Group on Energy Policy set up by the Planning Commission, 200 million tonnes per year of agricultural residues are produced in the country of which about 40 million tonnes are used as fuel. There are several competing uses for these wastes including fodder for household animals, material for roofing and organic matter for compost making. The allocation of available agricultural wastes of different uses would depend on availability of materials for these uses, the prices at which they are available, the social conventions regarding the use of agricultural waste for different purposes etc.

(d) The Commission on Additional Sources of Energy in the Department of Science and Technology is supporting a large number of research, development and demonstretion projects to convert efficiently

the agricultural waste into energy. These include biogas programme, pyrol ytic and thermo-chemical conversion of residues into briquettes and gas, bioconversion into ethanol, etc. The R & D Schemes aim to develop modern efficient ways of using the energy from farm waste rather than just by burning them. Biogas is one such form which is already used on a widespread basis ; the other forms of bioenergy are under development/pilot-plant trials/field trials.

Wrong Methodology in Indexing Fertilizer Price

7172. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govern nment are aware of the fact that a wrong methodology is being used in indexing fertilizer price ; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to improve the methodolcgy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The present wholesale price index number is being worked out on the basis of the recommendations in the Report of the Working Group for revision of the index numbers of wholesale prices in India (Base : 1970-71=100).

The Working Group constituted for the next revision of the index numbers of wholesale prices would have cccasion to consider further methodological issues.

Downgradation of Army Officers in Warrants of Precedence

7173. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the stature of Army Officers in the Warrants of Precedence issued by Government has been persistently downgraded sicne Independence in relation to Government servants and this downgradation has come about after every war in which the Armed Forces have been engaged ; and

(b) what measures do Government propose to take for removing widespread resentment among officers on this score as brought out in a recent article by Lt. Gen. Z.C. Bakshi, published in the 'Statesman' on 22 December, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The first post-Independence Warrant of Precedence was formulated in 1948 in the light of historical and constitutional changes. It is not correct to say that the position of Army Officers in the Warrant of Precedence has been persistently downgraded. The factual position has been stated in the reply to Starred Question No. 55 on 19-7-1978.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Workers Vulnerable to Respiratory Diseases

7174. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that prolonged and continuous working in an environment polluted with cotton dust and fibres renders the textile workers vulnerable to respiratory diseases, prominent among these being sinus ;

(b) whether Government have studied the occupatioanl hazards of textile workers and not only workers engaged in high dust areas such as blow and cardroom but even workers in low dust areas such as winding, reeling and weaving sections;

(c) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Cotton textile workers who happen to inhale cotton dust in concentrations beyond permissible level for a number of years are prone to suffer from the respiratory disease called Byssionosis.

(b) and (c). The KEM Hospital in association with Central Labour Institute, Bombay carried out an intensive and details study (1976) in Bombay which covered workers in spinning, winding, weaving and folding sections apart from those in carding section.

(d) The study revealed that 14% of workers in the carding section, 10% in spinning and 11% in winding section and 3% in both weaving and folding section were found to be suffering from Byssionosis ;

Byssionosis is a notifiable disease under section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948 and compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In order

to keep down dust concentration in the carding and blowing rooms, the following remedial measures have been suggested to the managements.

(i) Improving exhaust conditions;

(ii) Use of vacuum spraying;

(iii) Replacing conventional cards by high power cards,

(iv) To make use of simple dust respiratory where all the above measures can not be implemented.

(v) Periodical medical examination of workers.

A statement Correcting the reply to U S Q No. 1667 dated 3-3-82 regarding installation of tubewells for parks and gardens by Horticulture Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : It was mentioned in the third sentence of the reply that at present only four tubewells are in working condition. After the above had been answered, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi reported that only *one* and *not four* tubewells are in working condition The words "four tubewells are" occurring in the third sentence of the reply may, therefore, be corrected to read as "one tube well is".

12.00

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): हमने ऑल-इंडिया रेडियो के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है। आपका मेरे पास जवाब आया है, श्री वसंत साठे जी के नाम से।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर बात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कहां पर जायें। आपने इसको पढ़ लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको पढ़ कर, फिर मेरे से बात कीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैम्बर प्रिवलेज मोशन दे और मिनिस्टर उसको घर पर भेज दे, आपके माध्यम से।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr Speaker you fix up the procedure for privilege motions once and for all. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : There is no privilege involved in this.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : I will bring to your notice the facts. The Minister sent a reply, Shri N.D. Tiwari has sent a reply to my privilege notice which is complete untruth and I want to formally seek your permission to raise that issue in the House

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, आपके द्वारा श्री वसंत साठे जी का जवाब आया है, जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I have also seen the reply sent by the hon. Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, आप मेरे से बात कर लेना।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इस पर क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को बताया है। मेरे पास आ कर बात करिए, देखिए क्या होता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रिवलेज मोशन आपके कंसीडरेशन में है या नहीं है?

MR.SPEAKER : It is not a privilege issue. We can take it up in other ways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your direction Sir ? What is your direction ?

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे से बात कर लेना।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Plaseed in Library. See* No. LT-3827/82]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you take it up afterwards ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANVATE : You want to discuss in the Chamber ? (*Interuptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not here. I am not going to discuss it here. You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister has givem a reply which is untruth.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : why do you not listen to us instead of saying 'come to me' ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : These are serious charges against the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not satisfied we will do it again.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : On the face of it the reply given to him by the Minister is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : I have only seen. If he is satistfied. I am again open. I have not closed the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : I am raising another notice of privilege motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A.P. Sharma.

REVIEW ON ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINAS FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and Englsih versions) of Indian Airlines for the year 1980-81, under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines, for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3828/82].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइएगा, बात कर लेंगे । आपके हितों की मैं रक्षा करूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इसको पढ़ लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी पढ़ लूंगा । मैंने इसको आपके पास भेजा है । आप पढ़ लीजिए ।

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

** Not recorded

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने आपको लिखा है कि आप फैक्ट्स दीजिए । उस के बाद में करूंगा ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR SPEAKER : One minute. Mr. Hiralal, we have asked you to give the facts in writing. You have not still given them. When you give them I will go into them.

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : मैंने नोटिस में दे दिया है ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . . **

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed any Member.

आपने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस समय था, लेकिन जिस तरीके से उनके साथ व्यवहार किया गया . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही तो पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या हुआ ? क्यों नहीं मुझे लिख कर देते हैं ।

I am not allowing him. I wanted him to give in writing. What has gone . . . .

(Interruptions)

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD. FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table——

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) shaowing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3829/82].

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 236 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1982 under sub-section 3 of section 10 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3830/82]

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER : No, Not allowed.

Mr. Janardhan Poojary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPOSIT, INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-12-1981, NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy o the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-383/82]

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* Recorded.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 310 (Hindi and English versions) pibIished in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 130/81-CE dated the 27th June, 1981 in Order to extend the duration of the concession thereunder to packets of Oral Rehydration Salts intended exclusively for supply to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare or any other organisation as may be authorised by that Ministry or both, for distribition free of cost under the National Maternity and Child Health Programme from the 1st April, 1982 to the 21st March 1983, issued under the Central Excise Rules. 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3832!82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum maintaining the existing position with regard to levy of additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

(ii) G.S.R. 296 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies mentioned in the notification into Indian currency or vice versa, for the prupose of Customs valuation.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3833/82].

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का कोई सवाल नहीं ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : For me there is no question of ruling Party or Opposition. For me all are Members.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : He is entitled to give me in writing. If he does not give, I cannot take it up. I wanted him to give in writing.

I have been given to understand this, Mr. Hiralal you must observe the rules. I have asked you by special messenger that you should give all the facts in writing to me, and you have not given. If you give it, I will look into them, and look very proprly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, He has not given.

(Interruptions) **

MR SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.05 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 5 April, 1982, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta today—

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

"Shri Dharm Bir Sinha, M.P. along with others was arrested on 5-4-82 at Calcutta for violating the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P.C. and prosecuted under section 143/188 I.P.C. *vide* Hare Street Police Station Case No. 257 dated 5-4-82."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (GORAKHPUR) : You are not listening to me. I am raising a different point, notice which I had already given.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER : Not allowed. I do not believe on hearsay. I do not believe on these things until I have got facts. Not allowed. Shri Lakshmanan.

**Not recorded

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (MADRAS NORTH) : I beg to present the Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rattan Singh Rajda.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : We cannot take action on the basis of hearsay.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What do you want to say in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER : You give me any notice. I will ascertain the facts.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We have given a calling attention notice. We have given adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग-एटेन्शन में तब करता हूं जब फैक्ट्स आ जाते हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody except Mr. Rajda.

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER : He is violating the rules.

(Interruptions) **

MR SPEAKER : I have demanded the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He has already given that...

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह बात बार-बार कहता हूं—मैं भी इस हाउस का सदस्य हूं, आपने मुझे बैठाया है, आपकी इज्जत और मेरी इज्जत दो नहीं हैं, एक हैं। आपने कुछ नियम बनाये हुए हैं जिन के अनुसार मुझे कार्य करना पड़ता है। मैंने उन को कहा है कि लिख कर दे दीजिए कि क्या घटना घटी है।

...(व्यवधान)...

आप निराधार बात क्यों करते हैं, आप की समझ क्यों नहीं आती है ....

जब मैं सारी बातें कर सकता हूं, तो उन की बात क्यों नहीं कर सकता हूं ....

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I have demanded facts. If he gives me those facts, I will act accordingly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want general notice. I want to ascertain facts and than act accordingly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow discussion here. If he wants to give facts in writing to me, I will proceed accordingly.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि मुझे ह्यूमीलिएट किया है। मैंने पूछा है कि किस तरीके से किया है।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mind if they are bent upon doing this thing.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : Please sit down. That is my direction. Yes, Mr. Rajda. I have not allowed other hon. Members to speak anything. He can give me all the facts. I will act accordingly. I will move in the matter, I can assure him. But, unnecessarily, he is wasting the time of the House. It is too bad.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : अगर दो-दो मिनट हर आदमी की बात सुन लेते, तो टाइम खराब न होता।

(व्यवधान)

**Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER : I hear all the things. I discuss all the things and then only I can allow a discussion.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी. यह इस से अलग बात है । मैंने एक मोशन दिया है । मैं एक मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूंगा । पाकिस्तान की जेलों में 10 हिन्दुस्तानी 8 साल से बिना मुकदमा चलाए बन्द हैं ।** . . .

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फायदा जब मैं एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

I have not allowed him.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्यों को पता नहीं क्या जिद्द हो जाती है । झगड़ा क्या है इस बात का । मैंने उस पर 377 एलाऊ किया है ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : 377 में कोई कार्यवाही होती ही नहीं है ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed a Single word.

*(Interruptions)***

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*Not recorded

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ILLEGAL BUILDING ACTIVITY IN DELHI

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported large scale illegal building activity in Delhi."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): Sir, The incidence of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in the Union Territory of Delhi is a source of concern to the Government. With a view to curving such activities, the Delhi Administration have taken the following steps :—

(i) Instructions have been issued to all the concerned agencies viz. the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Development Authority to take necessary action to ensure that no unauthorised constructions take place and to take suitable preventive action.

(ii) Instructions have been issued to the concerned agencies that all encroachments and unauthorised structures which have already come up should be dealt with accordance with the provisions of Law.

(iii) All Station House Office rs have been held responsible for detecting and taking appropriate steps for removal of unauthorised structures/encroachments on public land in their respective areas.

(iv) Instructions have been issued for disallowing water and electric connections to new constructions raised without the requisite approval or sanction of the Competent Authority. This does not, however, apply to resettlement colonies/Jhuggi Jhonpries colonies and village abadi within the Lal Dora.

(v) Necessary guidelines regarding the steps to be taken for expeditious disposal of court cases and vacation of court stay orders obtained by the parties engaged in unauthorised construction activities, have been issued to all the concerned agencies.

(vi) The programmes for demolition of unauthorised structures are chalked out by the concerned agencies in consultation with the Police Department. The implementation of these programmes is monitored by periodical meetings held by the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, with senior officers of the concerned agencies.

(vii) A special Cell headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up to deal with land racketeers.

2. The Government have also decided to bring forward legislation to amend the relevant status to deal more effectively with the offences relating to encroachment on public land and unauthorised constructions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Also please make it clear—with your permission I am speaking because I am not entitled to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can he participate ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The Statement is incomplete. Let him make it clear whether the instructions have been issued by the Ministry staying these demolitions, just like these instructions.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अग्रवाल का नाम नहीं है ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : नहीं, मैंने पहले कह दिया । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और से पुछवा लेना ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has assumed serious proportions of great public importance in the sense that the reply that I have heard from the hon. Minister adds insult to injury.

Sir, the question of unauthorised constructions on such a large scale in this Capital city of Delhi and walled city has assumed such serious proportions that one is led to suspect whether there is any authority to regulate or whether there is any law prevailing as far as the building construction is concerned in the walled city.

Sir, recently, in *Blitz*, an article appeared and it highlighted the whole thing, I mean, the entire racketeering that is going on under the heading "Rape of old Delhi". It has given all the details, but I am not going into all those details. But certain basic facts which have come to light give a very sordid story as to how people who are concerned with this problem of maintenance of these civic laws are hand in glove.

Unauthorised and illegal constructions have taken place in various parts and building bye-laws and Master Plan had been completely flouted. There is the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. The same Act has been made applicable to Delhi and all other metropolitan cities. Now we have got civic authorities who have to work. There are building bye-laws and accordingly all the plans for buildings are approved and sanctioned by the Committee. Here, in spite of the development plans in spite of the building bye-laws. unauthorised constructions are springing up on a very large scale day in and day out. About 20,000 of them have cropped up and pagri for them varies from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs, and in this matter some people are hand in glove This is a very serious matter and the hon. Minister should take it very seriously. In the reply he has stated :

> "Instructions have been issued to the concerned agencies that all encroachments and unauthorised structures which have already come up should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Law.
>
> All Station House Officers have been held responsible for detecting and taking appropriate steps for removal of unauthorised structures etc."

This is how it adds insult to injury in the sense that prior to your issuing these guidelines or instructions, the question is whether any authority was looking after this building contruction and whether anybody cared to see that no unauthorised construction crops up in the walled city of Delhi

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

The various areas in which this unauthorised construction has come up are all main areas of Delhi where markets have sprung up. Apart from this, these unauthorised constructions have sprung up in different by-lanes in the commercial areas, and many of them have sprung up near the shopping centres and this has been going on for a long

[Shri Ratan Sinh Rajda]

time. Now, the question arises : Who has connived or who is colluding in this regard ? And that is a vry relevant point.

I make bold to say that this unauthorised construction on such a large sacle in the open day light cannot go in unless there is connivance with the civic authority. That apart, other authorities who are hand in glove with this sort of nefarious activity are racketeers or builders. They can do it if the Municipal Councillors of the area or the elected representatives of the area are involved in it. It is a very serious matter. If elected Members get themselves involved in unauthorised or illegal activities, then we shall have to think how to deal with such a serious matter.

In this matter I have come across one or two serious incidents to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

The land bounded by Ring Road, DESU staff quarters and Barapullah Nallah is DDA land. This land was notified under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act and was placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority *vide* notification No. F. 19 (53)/63-L&H dated 2-11-1963 and F. 9(42)/72—L&B dated 6-12-1973. A portion of the land was under unauthorised cultivation and they were allowed to cultivate on this land till October, 1981. This land is required by the Delhi Development Authority for housing complex for which the layout etc. have been prepared and tenders have been called. The land which was under unauthorised cultivation was taken over by the DDA long ago and the development work was started in November, 1981. This land required considrable filling. As soon as the filling of the land was commenced from the eastern side of the land, close to the Ring Road, the members of Gurdwara Bala Sahib put a steel gate on Ring Road on the 15th November, 1981. A report was lodged with the local police on that very day in which it was stated the land belonged to the Delhi Development Authority. There was no religious struture on this land till date. This land has been with the DDA for the last about 20 years.

As most of the land was low lying, cultivation on licence fee basis was allowed as per Government policy till it was required for implementation of the development schemes of the DDA.

President of Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, S. Sulakan Singh, had met the Vice-Chairman in February, 1982. They represented that if the DDA puts a housing complex in this area, it might obstruct the view of the Gurdwara. A joint visit was arranged with the Engineer Member. After the visit to the site and after explaining the layout plan, it was made clear to the representatives of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee that the housing complex in no way would affect the view of the Gurdwara which was quite at a distance and was standing magnificiently from the main Ring Road. On this, the representatives stated that they were interested only in an approcah road to be given to them from Ring Road because the existing approach road by the side of the Sidhartha Enclave passed through a congested area of Sunlight Colony. As I considered this as a reasonable demand, I asked the Engineer Member to modify the layout plan with a view to providing wide approach from Ring Road. The layout plan was accordingly modified and explained to them. In addition, parking space was also carved out in front of the Gurdwara. President of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee appeared satisfied and he told that as far as he was concerned, they were satisfied with the revised layout plan which now provides an approach road from Ring Raod in addition to the existing approach through the Sunlight Colony.

However, the local representaives of Gurdwara have continued to entertain some of their designs. It became very clear on the 19th March, 1982 when they put up tents and started holding an 'Akhand Path'. This is the device commonly known to us for starting unauthorised construction by holding religious ceremony and collecting people to prevent any action of the authorities for removal of the unauthorised constructions.

As soon as the activities/designs of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee were known, steps were taken to inform the local police authorities.

"In addition, attempts were made on the 25th November, 27th November, 29th November and 1st February, 1982 to remove the unauthorised steel, gate on Ring Road but all these operations could not take place on account of the inability of the local police in providing police assistance to the Delhi Development Authority."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, it is not November, 1982. Please see, 1982 or 1981. It must be 1981.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The dates, I have given.

"In addition attempts were made on the 25th November, 27th November, 29th November ,1981 and 1st February, 1982. . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you put your question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I have raised a very serious matter. My point is that the law of jungle prevails. People who have big force, who are racketeers, are minting money in crores of rupees. Whether they should be allowed scot free ? Whether there is any law, building bye-law which can be implemented ? Whether all these laws, rules and building bye-laws on the statute book are for implementation or merely for chatting in the meetings of the Municipal Corporation ?

Now, I am very much pained and I am really very much constrained to state the allegations which have been made in Blitz. Certain names have been cited. It is stated that certain municiapl councillors and elected representatives, especially those belonging to the then Jan Sangh are also involved in this. If that is so, there are also names of some councillors and elected representatives of the Congress (I). They are also involved in this. I am not concerned, because I do not want to put a blame on anybody. But if it is a fact ,then it becomes a serious matter, and then all the respective Parties themselves must take action against such people who are hand in glove with the anti-social elements. From this view point, I would like to put certain questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not yet put your question. Make it very short. Your background was too long.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is a very burning topic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why, it has been allowed in the Call Attention.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : We all are coneerned.

Whether it is a fact that hundreds of buildings in and around Sadar Bazar, Mori Gate, Kashmiri Gate and Walled City have been converted into commercial shopping centres against the DDA, Municipal Corporation rules and bye-laws and their policies and also in violation of the Master Plan ? Whether the Government would set up a high-powered enquiry committee to find out how without proper sanction of plans, these builders were allowed to come up, and from where the cement was made available for construction of these unauthorised buildings ? (*Interruptions*) What action, the Corporation has taken or the Delhi Adminstration or DDA and the Government has taken as far as these unauthorised constructions are concerned ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I also want to put one question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Your turn will come and you are free to raise it. 1100 shops were built in three months unauthorised at DDA area in Sarai Hafiz in Sadar Bazar. This has been admitted before a responsible committee of Parliament. That is why, I am referring, Since, it is not out, I may not make further comments on it. What action has been taken against this ? How many shops have been demolished ? Have you taken any action for demolition, because there is a provision for demolition also ? When unauthorised constructions are going on, our Administration, is completely armed with full provisions of law to get it demolished then and there. But no action has so far been taken.

My last question is, whether the Government would appoint a high-powered committee to inquire into this entire scandal which is going on? If all those political parties and their leaders who are involved in it, they may be Jana Sangh people ; they may be Congress-I people. .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : There is no Jana Sangh.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : B.J.P. Because that has been named here. I do not want to shield anybody. If I am a social worker, an elected representative and if I indulge in anti-social activities, I have no right myself to call an elected representativre. From this view-point, I would like the Government not to shirk their responsibility but to expose such elements and to take stern action, according to law, against these elements.

I would further like to know whether any action against any Government or any municipal servant has been taken for dereliction of duty in connivance with these elements in regard to these unlawful activities that are going on.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister should clarify whether there is any secret collusion between him and Mr. Rajda . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You leave it to the Minister and Mr. Rajda. You

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

don't interfere. He has asked questions and the Minister will reply.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I want to make it clear that the Government also shares the concern of the hon. Member and we are very much determined to see that Delhi is kept free from unauthorised construction:

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In what way are you determined?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am coming to that. We are determined to see that Delhi is built up as a beautiful city as a national capital and as an international centre of collaboration. With that end in view, the Government is working.

Sir, the problem must be properly analysed. It is not purely a problem of some unauthorised occupation of land. The problem has different angles and different aspects. it has a historical aspect; it has a political aspect; it has a humanitarian aspect and then it has a legal aspect. I am going to take up one by one and explain to you all the different aspects of the problem, facts and place them before the House. There is no hide and seek about it.

I will give you one instance, In 1962, in 1967 and in 1977, in all these years, the resolutions were passed that all the illegal constructions be regularised by the municipal authorities. This is one aspect of the problem. Another aspect is the humanitarian aspect. I would like to place before the House some broad facts which will throw much light as to how the problem is being dealt with. About 2 lakh families, about 1 million people belonging to J.J. colonies have been rehabiliated in re-settlement colonies and about 25,000 families await resettlement. Upto March, 1977, all the people who have encroached upon the land have been rehabilitated. Out of them, about 25,000 families still remain to be rehabilitated and they have to be rehabilitated. The scheme is under process.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Kindly allow me to draw your attention to one thing.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This does not pertain to JJ colonies, those re-settlement colonies.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am placing the total picture about the problem of Delhi before the House.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: We are on the civic problem. Please don't mix up the issues and don't mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do'not disturb the Minister in the middle. If you want any clarification, I will allow later on.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He must be relevant.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is very much relevant to the background as to how the problem has developed from the humanitarian aspect.

From March, 1977 upto January, 1980, another 55,000 people have encroached upon the land. Now, one thing we have to see that the present encroachment. The unauthorised constructions are estimated to be 29,872. Out of that during 1977 and 1978 and 1979 calendar years, 19,901 unauthorised constructions tookplace.

From 1977 to 1988, the number of houses demolished is 5,347. DDA have demolished 11,966 unauthorised constructions.

Only in 1980 and 1981, DDA reported that 452 cases are under stay.

I am placing the various aspects of the problem before the House.

1,800 people have been arrested by Special Cell constituted during 1980.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't get diverted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why is the Hon. Minister talking about unauthorised colonies? I am not in talking of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are not authorised persons! The Hon. Member is not in one of them!

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: I expect some enlightenment from the Hon. Member.

Under Delhi Land Transfer Act, 366 case have been booked. As regards the conversion of plots from residential to commercial, I would place the figures before the House—DDA figure is not available—I am giving the general figure—2,297

cases were booked and 1,538 cases are pending before the court.

My submission would be that the local bodies which are in charge of keeping the City of Delhi free from encroachment and unauthorised constructions, are very active. But, they have certain constraints which I have placed before you.

So far as DDA is concerned, as a preventive measure, they have fenced 1,500 hectares of land and upgraded it.

I have received reports that out of total land under the management of Delhi which is 61,000 acres, the encroached land which is not cultivable consists of 1,500 acres.

The main problem is to be understood.

In regard to demolition, I would like to place before the House that from 1977 to 1981, the percentage of demolition was 5 to 7%.

In the year, 1981-82, the percentage of demolition is 27%

So, my submission would be that the local bodies are very much active and they are doing their level best to meet the challenge of the situation. But, there are a number of constraints, as I told you.

So far as Gurdwara is concerned—Shri Ratansinh Rajda has very emphatically stressed the point—and I would only like to place before the House that as a matter of fact there has been some attempts to encroach upon and DDA had planned a Housing Complex in the area now and this was objected to on the ground that this might obstruct the view of Gurdwara, as the Hon. Member has said. Subsequently, some tents were pitched at the site and the construction of the boundary wall was started and work was commenced and Nishan Saheb was installed in the site. The Delhi Administration held discussions with the leaders of the Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and have reported that in deference to the religious sentiments of the followers of the Gurdwara Khalsa, it has been agreed to provide clear approaches to the Gurdwara besides parking space and a park in front of the Gurdwara. The DDA has modified the lay-out plan accordingly. He knows everything. Does he advise the Government to precipitate the situation and create a law and order problem?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: No, Sir.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Then I am very happy and I would request for cooperation to see that this problem is solved amicably. We are in touch with them and we have found out the way, and I am sure the DDA will take over the remaining portion of the land, the portion which will be kept open so that the sight of the Gurudwara is not obstructed. The rest of the construction will start and the DDA will take it up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Chandra Rawat.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, you told me that you would allow me at the end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one clarification ; it should be very short.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The Minister has made the confusion worse confounded from this viewpoint that this Call-Attention pertains to unauthorised constructions which have cropped up on a very large scale in the walled city of Delhi, but instead he has talked about *jhuggi-jhompris* and he has given statistics what action was taken and how many structures were demolished. The Government comes out heavily on poor people and demolish their hutments. But these racketeers are hand in glove with them. That is why, Government is dragging their feet and are not taking action against such people who are anit-social elements. I want to know what action Government would take against these elements.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I shall be very much grateful if any specific allegation is made....(*Interruptions*) against any of the employees of the local body. Allegations against some political leaders have been specifically made. If you so like, I can. I thought that on some other question I would place all the facts relating to the allegations. Are you interested in knowing that ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you investigated into that story ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Yes; it has been investigated (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have demanded a high-powered Commitee to be appointed to go into the entire thing. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is not a general discussion. Please do not record it. He is replying only to Mr. Rajda. (*Interruptions*)**

** Not recorded.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Municipal Corporation, Delhi, has reported that Shri Manoharlal Kumar generally played in the background like other builders by entering into an agreement with the....

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Who is that Manoharlal Kumar ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Is he not an office-bearer of the BJP Party in Delhi ? Is he or is he not ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY: Yes. In the Deed itself it is categorically mentioned that he is a leader of the BJP in Delhi. He has generally played in the background like other builders by entering into an agreement with the original owner of the building......

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only Mr. Rajda can ask for clarification, not everybody else. Mr Tytler, please leave something for your colleague, Mr. Rawat.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: ...by entering into an agreement with the original owner of the building making huge changes......(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There are other members also. Let them speak and you can reply.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has replied. Now Mr Harish Rawat.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने, जो असली विषयवस्तु कालिंग अटेंशन की थी, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। हमारी मंशा इस कालिंग अटेंशन के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान, इस सदन का ध्यान और इस सदन के माध्यम से सारी दिल्ली की जनता का ध्यान उन अवैध कब्जों की ओर दिलाना था जिन्होंने दिल्ली के दिल, चांदनी चौक को एक स्लम बनाकर रख दिया है। हाल में लें० गवर्नर का एक बयान हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि अवैध कब्जे हटाये जायेंगे। कुछ अवैध कब्जे हटाये भी गये लेकिन ये वहां लोग थे जोकि खोमचे लगाते थे, जोकि फुटपाथ पर थे या जो रेहड़ी लगाते थे। ऐसे लोगों को ही हटाया गया लेकिन जो असली लोग हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े कंट्रेक्टर्स हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। अभी यहां पर हमारे दोस्त राजदा साहब को कांग्रेस की पुरानी संस्कृति ने ही प्रेरित किया जो उन्होंने यहां पर असल बात को कहा लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी ने उसका कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया। (**व्यवधान**) 1967 में जब दिल्ली में जनसंघ शासक दल था, तबसे यहां पर अवैध कब्जों की शुरूआत हुई। 1977 से जनता पार्टी के नाम से जनसंघ का यहां पर कब्जा रहा। मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आज भी वहां पर दिल्ली की जो एजेंसीज हैं--डी०डी०ए०, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और दिल्ली नगर निगम -- उनमें बी० जे० पी० के लोग घुसे हुए हैं और वे उनसे मिलकर अवैध कब्जों का निर्माण करते हैं। मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं कि अकेले चांदनी चौक में तीन हजार से ज्यादा ऐसे अवैध निर्माण कार्य किये गये हैं। पांच मंजिली इमारतें तक बनाई गई हैं। ये लोग करते क्या हैं? वास्तव में वे लोग पहले मकान मालिक से मिल लेते हैं और सस्ती कीमत पर मकान खरीद लेते हैं या फिर मकान मालिक से कोई समझौता कर लेते हैं और फिर रातों-रात ऊंची बिल्डिंग बनाना शुरू कर देंगे। आप जानते हैं कि चांदनी चौक में छोटे-छोटे कमरों के लिये भी दो-तीन लाख रुपये की पगड़ी मिल जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने जो पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज एक्ट बनाया, जिसके द्वारा अवैध कब्जों को रोकने की कोशिश की, उसके लिये ये बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन यह जो दिल्ली में अवैध कब्जों

की बाढ़ आई हुई है उनको रोकने के लिये क्या आप कानूनों में कोई सशोधन करने की बात सोच रहे हैं ? यह जो ऐक्ट हैं—दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल अमेन्डमेंट ऐक्ट दिल्ली डेवलमेंन्ट ऐक्ट, पंजाब म्युनिसिपल ऐक्ट, 1911—यह बहुत ही पुराने हैं। आज जिस अनुपात से दिल्ली बढ़ती जा रही है, हम समझते हैं, इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक दिल्ली की आबादी 1 करोड़ 25 लाख हो जायेगी। इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, आज जिस प्रकार से अवैध कब्जे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनको रोकने में यह एक्ट नाकाफी लग रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वे उन ऐक्ट्स में कोई ऐसे संशोधन करेंगे, कोई ऐसे प्रावधान लायेंगे और इस प्रकार से इनको माडीफाई करेंगे कि जिससे दिल्ली की वर्तमान तथा आगे बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां पर कोई छींटाकशी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मोरी गेट में, वाल्ड सिटी में, डी० डी० ए० की जगह थी, वहां मास्टर प्लान के सारे बाई-लाज को वायलेट करके मल्टी-स्टोरी कामर्शियल शापिंग सेन्टर बनाया गया उसको बनाने के लिये पैसा कहां से आया ? बनाने के लिये सीमेंट कहां से आया, क्या डी० डी०ए० को समय पर इसकी जानकारी नहीं हो पाई थी या जो भी एजेंसी काम कर रही थी, उसको समय पर जानकारी नहीं हो पाई थी ? जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त, श्री टाइटलर, ने सही कहा—उसको बनाने वाला व्यक्ति श्री मनोहर लाल कुमार है। जिसको कि दिल्ली का हाजी—मस्तान भी कहा जाता है, जैसा कि अखबारों में छपा है, । वह व्यक्ति एक राजनीतिक दल बी. जे. बी. का है, जैसा कि श्री गजदा जी ने कहा और वाइस-प्रेजीडेंट है। सदर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का पदाधिकारी है। उसने मिलकर इसको बनाया है। डी० डी०ए० के लोगों ने पी० ए० सी० की कमेटी में इस बात को कबूल किया है। आफिस जो कि सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में है, वहां कुछ ही महीनों के अन्दर 1500 अवैध दुकाने बनी हुई हैं। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि किस तरीके से मनोहर लाल इस काम में सक्षम हो पाया है कि वह इस तरह के अवैध कामों को कर दे। क्या वही दिल्ली का सर्वेसर्वा है, क्या वही दिल्ली का लेफ्टिनेंट गर्वनर है, और क्या दिल्ली की सरकार वही है ?

मान्यवर, नम्रता तो समझ में आती है। मैं मानता हूं कि श्री भीष्म बाबू बहुत विनम्र हैं। सारा सदन उनकी विनम्रता की सराहना करता है। मैं भी मानता हूं कि वे राजनीतिक नेता हैं और ईमानदार व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन केवल उनकी ईमानदारी से क्या होगा ? उनकी नाक के नीचे....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, sorry for interrupting him. After the DDA won the case in the Supreme Court, it has not been able to touch a piece of his land. That is the major difficulty.

श्री हरीश रावत : मुझे जानकारी है उस व्यक्ति के पैरोल में न केवल हमारें कुछ कर्मचारी हैं, बल्कि राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्त्ता भी हैं। यह मझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि जब कभी भी डी० डी० ए० उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करता है या दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन कोई कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करता है, तो धरना देने की धमकी

[श्री हरीश रावत]

दी जाती है । तमाम राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को लेकर लेफ्टिनेंट गर्वनर या वाइस प्रेजीडेंट, डी०डी०ए० के वहां हल्ला-गुल्ला मचा दिया जाता है । वह व्यक्ति यह सोचकर कि हम पर कोई छिटा न आ जाये, चुप रह जाता है । मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप श्री मनोहर लाल जैसे व्यक्ति के लिये अपनी विनम्रता को तोड़ेंगे ? आपकी नाक के नीचे इस तरह से हाजी मस्तान पनप रहा है, जिसने हजारों इल्लिगल कन्सट्रकशन कर दिये हैं, जिसने करोड़ों रुपया इल्लिगल कन्सट्रक्शन द्वारा बनाया है, उसके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ? आपके पास एक्ट है, एन० एस० ए० है, आप उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में सक्षम हैं । इसलिये आप इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करिये ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : प्योर-ड्रिंक्स के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये ।

श्री हरीश रावत : मान्यवर, डी० डी० ए० को केवल झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी गिराने वाला पहलवान न बनाइए । ऐसे पहलवानों से भिड़ाइए, उनके अवैध कब्जों को गिराइए ।

मान्यवर, एक जगह है, जो कि पहले ग्रीन-बैल्ट एरिया था । उसमें बिना लैण्ड-यूज़ को चेंज किए एक बिल्डिंग बनाई गई जिसका कि ज़िक्र श्री टाइटलर ने किया है । महेन्द्र इन्कलेव के नाम से, वह व्यक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हार गया, लेकिन उसको "स्टे" मिल गया । उसको क्यों स्टे दिया गया ? कहां से उसको स्टे मिल गया ? उसने अपने एन्कलेव में एक व्यक्ति को फ्लैट दे रखा है, योगेन्द्र जैन, जोकि बी० जे० पी० का जनरल सेक्रेटरी है, वैसे वह पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का कर्मचारी है । बार-बार उन लोगों के द्वारा धमकी दी जाती है । मुझे जानकारी है कि डी० डी० ए० ने कई बार उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन हर बार उनको कार्यवाही करने से रोक दिया गया ।

मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार और भी कई उदाहरण हमारे पास हैं । अवैध कब्जा राजनीतिक दल विशेष कार्यकर्त्ताओं के द्वारा मिलकर, डी० डी० ए० को धमका कर, हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को धमका कर किया गया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे अवैध कब्जा को गिराने के लिए डी० डी० ए० के द्वारा या दूसरी-तीसरी एजेन्सी के द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? मुझे जानकारी है, जब भी हायर-लैवल पर कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो नीचे के लोग उन व्यक्तियों को बता देते हैं. . . .और वे व्यक्ति कोर्ट से स्टे ले लेते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—ऐसे कितने केसेज़ में आपने कार्यवाही के नोटिस दिये और कितने केसेज़ ऐसे हैं जिनमें कोर्ट के द्वारा स्टे दिये गये? यह प्रोसेस रुके, इस दृष्टि से कानून में कोई अमेण्डमेंट करने के लिये क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

. . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . .

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—इन सारे केसेज़ में हमको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि एक राजनीतिक दल के कार्यकर्त्ता, डी० डी० ए० के कुछ कर्मचारी, कुछ पुलिस के अधिकारी—ये सारे लोग मिले हुए हैं, यहां तक कि फाइलों को, रिकार्डस को बदल दिया गया है, ज़मीन किसी के नाम है उसके मालिकाना हुकूक को बदल दिया गया है । क्या आप इस सारे मामले की उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायेंगे, क्या इसकी जांच सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा करवाने को तैयार हैं ? क्या ऐसे आफिसर्ज़, जिनके साथ मिल कर यह अवैध निर्माण किया गया है, उनको पिन-प्वाइन्ट करके क्या आप कोई सज़ा देंगे ? . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

कितने लोगों को डी० डी० ए० के द्वारा नोटिस दिये गये तथा कितनों को कोर्ट द्वार स्टे दिया गया—कृपा कर यह भी स्पष्ट कर दें ताकि मालूम हो सके कि कभी-कभी विकास कार्यों में न्याय-पालिकायें भी बाधक बन जाती हैं।

आपने 1980 में एक स्पेशल सेल बनाया था, जिसका इन्चार्ज एक एस०पी० को बनाया था। इस सेल के बनने के बाद कितने अवैध कब्जे रुके तथा क्या यह सेल कोई कार्यवाहीं करने में इफेक्टिव रहा है ?

ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जो अवैध कब्जे किये जाते हैं और उनमें जो कोर्ट से स्टे मिल जाते हैं—इसका कारण कानून में इसका नान-कागनिज़िबिल आफेन्स होना है। क्या इस आफेन्स को कागनिज़िबिल आफेन्स बनाने की दृष्टि से आप कानून में कोई संशोधन करेंगे ताकि डी० डी० ए० सही तरीके से कार्यवाही कर सके ?

आवास-विकास एक सामाजिक समस्या है और साथ ही आर्थिक समस्या भी है। दिल्ली आज जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, मैं यह समझता हूं कि डी० डी० ए० ने बहुत सराहनीय काम किया है, बड़ा उल्लेखनीय काम किया है और वे निश्चित रूप से इसके लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं! इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक दिल्ली की आबादी 1 करोड़ 25 लाख हो जायगी और यदि हमने इफेक्टिव तरीके से सारे लोगों को अभी से बसाने की कोशिश नहीं की, उनके आवास-विकास की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, तो दिल्ली एक स्लम बन कर रह जायेगा, जो आज सुन्दर नगर है, वह गन्दा नगर बन जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली की भविष्य की आवश्यकता को देखकर क्या कोई नया मास्टर प्लान बनाने का विचार है ? आज दिल्ली में जन-संख्या का कन्सेन्ट्रेशन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है—इसलिये आप ऐसा क्या प्रयास करने जा रहे हैं जिससे उसकी सुन्दरता को बनाये रखा जा सके, दिल्ली की जो ग्रीनरी है उसको बनाये रखा जा सके ?

हमारे काल-एटेन्शन की जो वास्तविक मंशा है—अवैध कब्जों को रोकने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोग जो एक राजनीतिक दल के कार्यकर्त्ता हैं जो कुछ अन्य लोगों के साथ मिल कर डी० डी० ए० और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मैलाइन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उनके ख़िलाफ़ सख्त कदम उठाये जायेंगे या नहीं उठाये जायेंगे—यह बतलाने की कृपा करें ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Mr. Deputy Sepeaker, Sir, the hon. Members are very much interested to know about Mr. M. L. Kumar's part of the story which I am going to tell to the House.

13.00 hrs.

I have the report that the building constructed by M.L. Kumar opposite, the fire brigade station on Kutab Road is still under stay. (*Interruption*) The 3-storeyed building which has 136 shops in Sabji Mandi, Mori Gate area has been stayed by the court of law. The original owner is Smt. Vimla Rani Gupta

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : रुई मंडी में पिछले हफ्ते बहुत सी बिल्डिगें खड़ी हो गई हैं।

I think that somebody has given you some wrong information. This man has all along been a very big racketeer; and no one has been able to stop him at all. It is my constituency. I know the position; I may tell this to you ; it is on record, because , 2 years ago I had gone there; the whole colony has come up there.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसके लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बना दी जाए।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I can give you the particular names of officials who are involved in this......

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am telling this to you on the basis of the information which I have got with me. I

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty)
do not have information on all the cases of racketeering; we don't have the information in all cases. Whatever information I have, I am placing it before you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not general discussion. Only these who have given Calling Attention Notice should put questions.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: On the basis of the information which I have, I am stating the position.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You reply to Mr. Harish Rawat.

AN HON MEMBER: You personally go there; it is very near.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Not only M.L. Kumar is involved; there are others.like Shri Atma Prakash Kaushik, Shri Sukbir Saran Agarwal, Shri Iswar Das Nigam, Mrs. Ram, Jewellers, Shri Surinder Gupta etc.They are there they are the kingpins of these conversion gang; they are organising all sorts of racketeering. So far as M.L. Kumar is concerned, he has himself built a 3 storeyed building. That was demolished during the Janata regime and subsequently......(*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER: He has rebuilt it now.

श्री हरीश रावत : 50 मार्केटिंग काम्प्लेक्स बनाए हैं ।

....(व्यवधान)....

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Subsequently there has been a resolution in the MCD. It said that all illegal constructions should be regularised. In pursuance of that, during Janata regime, it was again reconstructed. Now, the stay is operative. Each case has its own story. This is one story of violation and how it has been done. In some cases political parties are involved; in some cases big personalities are involved; there is no doubt about it. As far as we are concerned we are taking determined steps so as to see that irregular constructions are removed. As far as amendment of the statue is concerned, the position is this. It has been mentioned by hon. Members that the existing laws are not adequate for the purpose. There have been protracted litigations which have been going on. So, as a matter of policy the Law Ministry has decided that the statue should be amended. Our purpose is to see that Government should have enough power; the local body should have enough power; they should be in a position to effectively deal with the situation. That is why the Law Ministry is now drafting the Bill.In this Session itself, we will try to bring forward a Bill before this House. Our sole purpose is to make the Statute more effective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supposing somebody constructs a house and he goes to the court and gets a stay order. Why should not the Delhi Corporation try to vacate the stay order for a long time?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Court has to vacate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who has to take up this matter with the Court?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The Corporation takes it up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why have MCD or the NDMC not taken any action?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The M. C. D. or the other concerned Local Bodies are very much alert and they also go to the Court and try their level best to vacate the staty order. But everyone knows that the Court procedure is a time consuming process.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Why have they not taken any action in this case?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: About the Mahindra Enclave, the position is this. The problem here is that originally it was a refugee property. Those refugees were going to Pakistan. So the Rehabilitation Ministry put the land to auction and Mr. Darshan Singh, Mr. Balwant Singh and some such name were the purchaser. Subsequently, the Delhi Administration wanted to acquire the land and those lands were brought under Notification, under Sections 4 and 6. After that, they challenged before the High Court and the Supreme Court. They lost their case. Accordingly the acquisition proceedings started and when the acquisition proceedings started, again they went to the Court. Again they lost, the case. There are three clauses pertaining to this under Articles 351, 352 and 353. So far as the Articles 352 and 353 are concerned, we are not taking possession of the land.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : With due respect to the hon. Minister, I may state that the officers are misleading the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

Today also it has come in the paper.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Do I deny that ? It does not mean that today, yesterday or day before yesterday, new constructions had not come up. I do not say so. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरीश रावत : जब कोई इल्लीगल कंस्ट्रक्शन होता है तो क्या उसके डिमोलिशन से पहले डी० डी० ए० द्वारा नोटिस देना जरूरी होता है ? क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि जैसे ही इल्लीगल कंस्ट्रक्शन हो वैसे ही डी० डी० ए० उसको जा कर तोड़ दे ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, there are various things given in the Statute. They must be given notice and certain period will have to be givem and in between whenever they go,sometime the law and order problem is created. The Local Body and the Police Administration also try, as far as possible, to avoid any law and order situation which will not be desirable. Various factors are there. These persons in this particular Mohindru Enclave have repeatedly tried to have their plans passed, but they did not succeed. The entire thing is illegal, and unauthorised constructions are existing there. As I said, it involves three plots. Out of these three plots, we have taken possession of only half of plot No. 351. We have not taken possession of plots No. 352 and 353 because constructions exist on them. Naturally, our effort would be to take over the entire thing. The people who are staying there have directly made a representation to the Ministry indicating their grievances and requesting for considering the same. That is under our consideration, and we will take effective steps as required.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Why did they go to the Supreme Court ? (*Interruptions*). .Officers are involved. . (*Interruptions*) where did they get cement and other things from ?

SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY: So far as the distribution of cement is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, that is not handled by us. Cement is made available only on legal basis, not otherwise.

As I said, this problem is a complicated one, and we have to approach it in its totality.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His questions will be sugar-coated.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The Minister has made a comprehensive statement and there is nothing left over. Shri Rajda is a very balanced and reasonable man, but unfortunately, he has lost his balance today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is his version.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Shri Rajda stated that it was confusion worse confounded in this case. Unfortunately, he himself is confused today.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : He is answering like a Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is preparing the ground to put his questions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Shri Rajda said that it was a burning problem. The hon. Ministers are very cool-hearted and cool-minded and they can extinguish any burning thing, and naturally it will cool down. I hope, Shri Rajda will also be cooled down.

Delhi has been a great city. Now it has become almost one of the finest cities of the world. Only the old Delhi is over populated; it is very thickly populated. New Delhi is very thinly populated. I want the Minister to see that the beauty of the city is maintained. The Minister while replying has said very correctly that in the years 1962, 1967 and 1977, Jan Sangh, now BJP, came to power, and they were occupying the seats of power in Delhi Municipal Corporation, and the metropolitan city. During that period not on account of their love for the people, but for their votes, they brought so many people and got them settled here, so that they get their votes. It was purely done for votes. If out of humanitarian considerations, they had done this, I would have agreed to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How were you elected? Only on vote.

SHRI M. GOPAL RAM REDDY : I got very good majority; 2·5 lakhs, and from rural areas.

These three names have been constantly mentioned. One is Mr. Manohar Lal, one Shri Yogendra Jain and the third is Mr. Kumar.

I want the Minister to constitute a high-powered commission to go into the antecedents of these three persons and take necessary action.

About 216 illegal structures and colonies have come up. Once the Government takes a decision; they should not give any time for the person to go to the court and

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

they should immediately demolish these structures. After all, it is the Government property and I hope the Janata Party will not come in the way and again start saying that this Government has demolished so many things. Previously when Mrs. Gandhi wanted to make this city very beautiful and they have taken advantage of it. Now they have forgotten this. On account of their enmity with the BJP they are making speeches. Otherwise they would not have made such speeches.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, Mahindra Enclave still remains. This Parliament gives legality to this unauthorised construction. I would say this only.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether Parliament is in a position to pass a law to prevent the man to go to the court if anybody constructs a house unauthorisedly? If this is not possible, whether the Government will use National Security Act against such person? If the Government does this I think most of the things can be stopped.

It has been said several times that the cement was given by the Officers concerned. But as you know plenty of cement is available outside the permits. Then why unnecessarily blame the Officers? Afterall, Officers are here to serve the country and to serve the Government and they have nothing to grind. If we say Officers are hand-in-glove, I think we are not doing justice to our Officers, our own persons and are preventing them to do their duty properly.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, My submission would be that the Hon. Member has very much appreciated the problem. I am very grateful to him. We are very much serious and are very actively pursuing the matter to see that unauthorised constructions are removed and that Delhi becomes a beautiful city. Perhaps the Hon. Member has not taken notice of the fact that 80 to 100 people have been arrested. I have placed this information before the House. Special cells have been set up to check illegal conversions from residential into commercial. I have placed before the House 2,297 cases have been booked by only one Agency so far as the DDA land is concerned. I have placed before the House that 11,900 illegal constructions have been demolished. I am sure that these are certain political elements which stand in our way. They are very powerful elements also. They are not only individually powerful, they also have certain political parties' support behind them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But they cannot be more powerful than the Government.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The problem is now that the matter has been shifted to the courts.

For the information of the Hon. Members, in the case of Mahindra Enclave, there has been some stay order from the High Court, because there are a number of high people, who have filed the case in the courts .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is not right.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : One set of stay orders has been vacated, but some new people have moved the courts. Suppose in a particular unauthorized colony, there are 400 pople and 150 went to the court and lost the case, then others come up...(*Interruptions*) So, the problem is that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is for the Government to reply.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Government is taking note of the anxiety of the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*) Government also shares the concern of the House that the people who are indulging in unauthorized construction, should not be given any laxity.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mrs. Kishori Sinha.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : I do not want to blame any party-BJP, Janata Party or, for that matter, Congress (I)—for the illegal activities of the individuals who are responsible for such a big racket in the capital of the country. It appears to me that the desire to become rich quickly brought together a group of persons, irrespective of party affiliations.

The main point is that large scale building construction work against the rules and regulations of the Corporation, or, even against the Master Plan was going on in Sadar Bazar, Chandni Chowk and other areas like Pahar Ganj and nobody brought it to the notice of the appropriate authorities.

AN HON. MEMBER : Windsor Place. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Even four-storey-high buildings came up without attracting the notice of the officials of the Corporation, DDA and even of the police.

I am glad that Government had come with a statement detailing the various steps to prevent such unauthorized construction ; but Government have not said a word about the proposal, if any to take action against officers responsible for negligence or connivance. For instance, the Municipal Commissioner is directly responsible for ensuring that rules and regulations are followed in constructing any building.

Therefore, I would like to ask this question : did the Municipal Commissioner who is an IAS officer come to know of this illegal construction ? If so what action did he take? What other steps does Government propose to take to deal with those who have actually made a huge amount of unearned profits ? I would like to suggest that the Government should set up an enquiry committee in order to fix responsibility on the erring officers· (*Interruptions*).

My demand is that they should be removed, if they have erred. (*Interruptions*)

Secondly, Government proposes to bring a legislation to amend the statute, to make it more effective. Will Government consider taking powers, under the law, to acquire constructions which cannot be demolished ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have drawn the attention of the Government to such a complex problem of Delhi. Government is very much concerned; and as my colleague has stated, this Government is committed to a planned development of Delhi.

My colleague has given facts as to what was the position earlier, and how this problem has come up. We have got old laws. In cases of land acquisition, that Act is so old. It is an Act of 1894. The Act to deal with this problem is also old. It you see those Acts, some are of the year 1911. Therefore, the main problem is that we have to amend this law. Earlier, Delhi was not facing so much of influx of population. It was not like that. You have seen that the population growth is so much high that we have started thinking on national capital region to disperse the pressure on Delhi. We have provided Rs. 10 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan though it is token amount but because of the reason that Delhi is growing so fast such type of problems are bound to come.

श्री हरीश रावत : हरियाणा और उत्तरप्रदेश मान गये हैं आपके प्रपोजल को ?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Therefore, for dealing with this problem, this is high time that we must amend the law. Therefore, we have gone to the cabinet. Whatever proposals we have brought before the Cabinet for the amendment of these three laws, the Cabinet has accepted them. The Law Ministry is preparing a Bill. As soon as a Bill is prepared, we will definitely try to introduce it in this Session. As my colleague has said, we will try to introduce this Bill in this Session. At the moment, the Bill is not in our hands: it is being prepared. So, you can very well appreciate the efforts made by the Government. Last year, in this August House, we had amended the public Premises Eviction Act. Why have we amended it when we are not concerned with this problem? we are very much concerned with this problem. The Government has sometimes to take an human approach also. We have a democratic set up. Our local bodies have to function also according to the rules available to them, according to the laws which are available to them. Under that, they have to exercise it. (*Interruptions*) They are exercising it very well. The courts are also there. As has been mentioned by my colleague, if an officer acts over enthusiastically or they will not act within the frame work of a particular act or law or what ever you may say, then the court will come immediately: then it will be ridiculous on the part of the entire staff of the Government. Therefore, they are trying their level best. About the officers also, I can assure the House that when we get complaints about them, no officer or anybody can be spared by us; we will never spare anybody. My hon. friend, Mr. Rawat has said that we are sweet persons; definitely we are sweet. As you know, this is the culture of Congress (I) (*Interruptions*) But we are firm people in dealing with the problem: we will deal with this problem very firmly, you should appreciate it. We are not going to spare anybody; he will never be spared. We will do that. We will take care of this problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has not answered all the questions.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has answered all the questions she has asked. Shri T. R. Shamanna.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He must answer all questions. How can he evade the questions?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South)The Minister has given fantastic figures to show that so many irregular buildings have been dismantled, arrests have been made and cases have been launched against the offenders. He has made BJP and the Jan Sangh responsible for these irregularities. I tell you that I was a Councillor for nearly 17 years; for five terms I was elected. Out of 50 years, except for one term, the Congress was ruling the administration of the city corporation; and during that period, form 1961 to 1981, it was less than 100; but in 1981, 450 slums came up in Bangalore. I am telling you without any exaggeration how 1·15 lakh houses have come up in Bangalore; most of them have come up without authorisation. Therefore, it may not necessarily be the Jan Sangh or the BJP which is responsible for this; the Ruling Party generally helps the unauthorised constructions to come up.

As far as Bangalore is concerned, it was considered a paradise it was considered a garden city, but now the city is going from bad to worse. I am quite sure that unless steps are taken, Delhi, Bombay and Banglore will go to dogs and the future generarions will curse us if we do not stop this unauthorised construction and unauthorised encroachment. Therefore, I strictly appeal to the Central Government to see that not only Delhi but the other Corporations also do their job well. Furthermore, you have got the advantage of the Delhi Administrations rule for all this. What prevents you from enacting new legislation and arm the Administration with all the powers and see that unauthorised structures are removed and encroachment is stopped? For a strong government, it is no at all difficult to see that irregular growth is arrested.

Without going further into the details, may I ask you the following clarifications? Is there not a need to have a master plan and well thought out building bye-laws and strong enforcement of the laws to check the unauthorised structures? Is it not necessary to see that each and every building is constructed according to the rules so that unauthorised structures do not come up? These days for each and every thing people go to court and the court's give stay. Therefore the laws must be framed in such a way that it is not easy for the courts to give stay. It will not be difficult for the Central Government to take the necessary measures to see to this. Thousands of buildings are constructed. What is the Government doing? What are the administrators of the Corporation doing? Can they not take any action at the time of construction of buildings. After all, two storeyed and three-storeyed buildings cannot come up in a day or two. It takes months. Therefore, if they act, it will be very easy for the Government to see that these unauthorised structures are removed.

It is very necessary that we would think properly. You have to see that there is an optimum growth of the cities, because both the cities and the population are increasing. If the population increases at the present rate., it will be very difficult. For example, in a city like Bangalore in 1961 the population was less than nine lakhs and now it has increased to more than 30 lakhs. The area was 26 sq. metres and it is now more than 120 sq. metres. When the city is developing unauthorised structures are also coming up. Therefore, the Government should have satellite towns instead of unauthorised structures. Particularly, the Central Government spends lot of money and New Delhi is fully developed but old Delhi is not and it is a congested city. Therefore, the Government should should make up its mind that all the unauthorised structures should be removed. Further, the Administration's rule has not given us any changed circumstances. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to see that the Corporation elections are held immediately so that whatever the ruling Party has done will be brought to the notice of the people. Therefore, it is very necessary that the city administration is passed on to the persons elected by the people.

Next, the urban land laws are not enforced. I am sorry to say that they are not enforced peoperly now. The Urban Land Ceiling Act should be amended and after such alterations as are necessary to suit the present conditions, it should be enforced.

The next point I want to mention is that the Housing Minister may please call a Conference of the representatives of the States and take their advice and see that everything is done properly. Therefore, may I ask the Minister to take the necessary steps to bring in a comprehensive master plan and also ensure that proper bye-laws are brought into force immediately? Then, the optimum growth of the city should be fixed and steps should be taken to see that the cities do not develop beyond a particular limit in population. There are many problems involved in encroachment. Some of these encroachments are with the connivance of the officials. It is very necessary that the officers concerned should be dealt with sternly. If necessary, a law should be passed to see that further encroachments and unlawful constructions are stopped. It is no good just giving some explanation here. We have

to see that Delhi, which is the centre of the administration of the country, gives a lead to the other cities to see that they also come up according to plan. Therefore, please have a master plan, provide bye-laws and enforce them strictly. Then only it is possible to control these encroachments. Otherwise, the unauthorised construction and encroachment will continue. The Minister in his reply should mention the steps that are being taken in this direction. He should also give a categorical assurance that no more encroachments or unauthorised constructions would be tolerated.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Member , Shri Shamanna, has suggested so many things. I have noted his suggestions. He has asked a question about Bangalore. I do not think that question will arise out of this Calling Attention Motion. Though I would not be able to reply about Bangalore, I can say that it is the general policy of the Government that we will not allow any encroachment in any metropolitan city, rather in any city.

He has alleged that these encroachments are taking place with the collaboration of the local bodies and their officials. This is not a fact. In fact, no Government will allow such things to happen in a city. But as I said in every city be it Bangalore or Delhi, the population is growing. Therefore, in the Sixth Plan we have provided sufficient money for the development of the small and medium towns. We are going to select more than 230 small and medium towns to develop so that the attraction towards the metropolitan cities is lessened. This is a difficult problem. We are taking the necessary steps. So far as the city of Delhi is concerned, I assure you that we will take ev ry necessary step to see that encoachment does not take place even by amending the law, if that is warranted.

13.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Official Language.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Zail Singh, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee on official Language vice Shri Vijay N. Patil resigned from the Committee and Shri R K Mhalgi died."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Vijay N. Patil resigned from the Committee and Shri R K Mhalgi died."

The motion was adopted.

13.39 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for halt station at Burhanpur for Mahanagari-Varanasi Express.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बुरहानपुर एक औद्योगिक ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक स्थल है । 18,000 पावरलूम 1 वीविंग मिल, 1 स्पिनिंग मिल, 28 सामझिग , 7 कलेंडरिंग प्लान्ट, आयल मिल, दाल मिलें, बीड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं । 15 करोड़ रुपए का केला दिल्ली मार्केट में बुरहानपुर से आता है । पौने दो लाख गांठ कपास की बंवती हैं । एक नया शक्कर का कारखाना 1250 टन का सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में बन रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश का 11वें नम्बर का शहर है । यातायात अधिक है । महानगरी-वाराणसी रेल बुरहानपुर में रुकना आवश्यक है ।

(ii) Need for proper maintenance of DTC buses.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : It is gratifying to note that Government have initiated effective steps to increase the D.T.C. bus fleet keeping in view the coming ASIAD in November this year. Even otherwise, DTC undoubtedly has improved its bus service, though not to the utmost satisfaction of the public. In this connection, I would like to make a few suggestions for the proper maintenance of the DTC buses, particularly keeping in view the coming ASIAD.

1. It has been observed that the buses are not properly cleaned. Window panes of the buses are cleaned only when the buses joint the fleet or the glass is broken.

2. The inside seates in the buses, in many cases, can be seen just topsy-turvy. In a few cases the covers have completely been torn and no care has been taken for months together.

3. The inside ceiling rods which are used by the standees are missing. It caused a lot of agonising problem to the passengers, whether sitting or standing.

4. Night lamps inside the buses are not properly maintained. There are quite a few of them missing for months.

5. The outside paints of several buses have been spoiled.

6. Route numbers are not displayed properly in many buses. It is not known as to why the route number is not shown or indicated in the specified place near the entrance gates of the buses and so on.

The list could be multiplied.

In order that these problems are effectively looked after ; DTC should immediately make special, cells of officers, who could keep a constant watch on the upkeep and proper maintenance of the buses.

(iii) SETTING UP OF A SHIP REPAIR YARD AT-HALDIA

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : The question of building a ship yard of ship-repairing yard is handing fire for a pretty long time. Baweja Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended Haldia as an ideal site for building of all types of ships. Another Committee scuttled the suggestion, but a promise was given on the floor of the Parliament that ship repairing yard would be built up at Haldia.

Thereafter, a project report containing proposal for setting up of a ship repair-cum-offshore yard at Haldia was submitted by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers to the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production, in July 1979. Thereafter, at the instance of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and as also desired by the GRSE Board, a Supplementary Report containing proposal for only ship repair complex at Haldia (excluding offshore facilities) was prepared by GRSE and sent to the administrative Ministry in May, 1980. The Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, circulated a note in December, 1980. regarding this project to various Departments/Ministries for their comments before the same would be put up to PLB.

Meanwhile, the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, in May 1981, appointed M/S Engineers India Ltd., in collaboration with M/S. Blohm & Voss AG West Germany, for the preparation of 15 year perspective Plan for Shiprepair facilities in India. The consultants visited Haldia in August 1981. and had series of discussions with the officials of GRSE, CPT and State Government. What are these recommendations? The receipt of the recommendation of the consultants is being awaited by this State Government.

I therefore demand that a decision to set up a ship repairing cum-offfshore yard at Haldia be taken forthwith and work of reconstruction started. It is greatly agaitating the public mind.

(iv) UNDER BENEFIT TO FLOOR MILLS DUE TO SUPPLY OF WHEAT AT SUBSIDISED RATE.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Under Rule 377 I am making a statement :

Roller Flour Mills in India are being supplied wheat by the Food corporation of India at much lower vote than what it actually costs to the Corporation under the presumption that this subsidy of Rs. 30.55 per quantal will ultimately go to the consumer. The Corpn. is this loosing in the distribution of wheat to flour mill at subsidised price.

In actual, instead of the ultimate consumer being benefited by the subsidy, it is the flour mills who have been benefited to the extent of crores.

While on one hand, the Government, by paying a lower procurement price, is depriving the farmer of his legitimate demand, on the other, it is supporting Roller Mills by suppling wheat to them at a subsidised price and at a price much lower then the market price.

Instead of supplying wheat to the flour mills at the subsidised rate, if FCI will sell wheat to them at the market rats, then this huge amount will go to the Govt. exchequer, which in turn could be well utilised for the implementation of important developmental programmes *e.g.* subsidising inputs for agricultural production, withdrawal or reduction of excise duties on consumer articles for the benefit of lower income groups, establishment of nutrition programmes for shcool children and nursing mothers etc. thus benefiting the poorer masses of the country instead of allowing this huge amount to accumulate every year in a few hands.

It is felt that a serious consideration be given to this matter and necessary and immediate steps taken by the Government in this regard so as to prevent any further losses to the FCI/Government on this account.

If Government feel that it is essential to provide wheat at regulated prices to Flour Mills, it follows logically that they should ensure taht the common consumer is provided Atta at a fixed price, also. In any case the margin should be throughly gone into, analysed and rationally fixed so as not to give unintended benefit to the roller mills.

(v) STEPS TO CALL OFF STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN BOMBRY.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Two and a half month old strike of two and a half lakh textile workers in Bombay has created great strain on the country's economy causing hardships to the family members of the workers. Contrary to the reply given to my unstarred question that 28 millis have started functioning and 70,000 workers have reported on duty, few individuals majority of whom were outsiders are seen in mills. Inspite of the repeated appeals made by the recognised union, workers have continued to remain on strike on the face of hunger, miseries and hardship to their kith and kin.

All trade unions excluding one have giuen a call for Maharashtra Bundh on the 19th of April in support of thıs strike.

In view of the tensions being created by the continuation of the strike and the call given by the trade union organisations I would request the government to intervene in the dispute and try to bring about an amicable settlement without humiliating the workers.

लेबर मिनिस्टर यहां हैं उन को जवाब देना चाहिये ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : आप को जवाब आ जायेगा ।

(vi) UNSATISFACTORY FUNCTIONING OF POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN SALEM DISTRICT.

**SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (SALEM) : The Posts and Telegraph Department, which is primarily meant to serve the communication needs of the people, has proved unsatisfactory in its functioning so far as Salem district is concerned.

In Salem, there are three automatic telephone exchanges. So far as local calls are concerned, the needs of the people are met. One automatic exchange is adjacent to Head Post Office, the other at Sevvaipettai and the third at Mayyanoor. The telephone subscribers covered by these three automatic. exchanges are not getting satisfactory service. In the Head Office, we have Special Services, Enquiry, Complaints. Time Service etc· The subscribers are not able to utilise the services effectively. They do not get prompt response from this Head Office Exchange under any of these Services. It is reported that inadequancy of staff in this Head Office is the main cause for such callous attitude to public service. When there is widespread unemployment, some standards of job requirements are to be prescribed and then adequate staff should be posted in this Exchange.

Similarly, the subscribers connected with Mayyanoor Exchange are unable to get telephone connections outside the zone. It will be only right to surmise that the Meyyanoor Exchange is not functioning effectively.

The case is no different in regard to Sevvaipettai Exchange. The subscribers here do need to contact frequently the local counterparts and also their contacts in other towns on business grounds. When they want to boo,k the call, there is inordinate delay in the response of the Operators who book such calls. Even after they get the response, it has become so difficult to book the call first and then latter to get the connection. It is understood that some retired Officers from State Service, particularly from Revenue Department and Police Department, are working as part-time. operators. These part-time employees wthink only about the emoluments they get and not worry about the service to be rendered. This brings a had name to the regular employees. It is necessary to have properly-trained and qualified staff in this Exchange.

Supervisory officials and engineers are people to resolve the problems that arise frequently in these Exchanges and yet they do not seem to have paid adequate attention for resolving these issues. Some drastic steps are called for in Salem.

(vii) NEED TO EXPORT POTATOES TO ENSURE BETTER REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO GROWERS

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : The condition of the Potato growers in the country ıs very much deplorable. They are not getting the remunerative price of their produce. Hence they are extremely hard-hit.

**The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

According to a spokesman of the Potato Research Centre of the Government of India, during the past three decades, the production of Potatoes in India had grown seven-fold. In acreage, the country occupies the fourth place, while in the field of production, its is the sixth among the ptoato producing countries in the world

10% of the potatoes produced in India are now surplus while another 10% are wasted due to lack of preservation facilities in cold storages.

A representative of the Centre visited West Asia and Europe last year when it was found that the demand for Indian potatoes in some of the countries was good.

The production of potatoes in the country is on the regular increase. But the producers are not getting even the cost of production due to the fact of its being surplus.

If the number of cold storages can be increased to prevent wastage and potatoes are exported, there will be no difficulty for the country to earn about Rs. 100 crores (Rupees one hundred crores) in foreign exchange and there will also be no dearth of this main food item in the domestic market.)

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take care of the pitiable condition of the potato-growers of the country by making arrangement for the export of the surplus produce which will also help the country in earning about Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange yearly.

(viii) GROUNDING OF INDIAN AIRLINES PLANE ON 2-4-1982.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : The Indian Airlines flight No. 409 Delhi-Lucknow-Patna left Delhi on 2nd April, 1982 at 7 a.m. and landed at Lucknow at 7.45 a.m.) The flight was grounded due to burst of a piece of its tyres. The passengers who were boarded in the aforesaid flight were forced to be stranded helplessly for a number of hours. Two M.P.s and other passengers who were scheduled to catch the Kathmandu flight from Patna were in bewilderment. There was no provision for replacing the tyre of the plane at Lucknow. Again on 24th of March, 1982, Indian Airlines plane coming from Gauhati was detained at Patna for the whole nigh because the cockpit window was not getting closed. There were neither proper security arrangements nor the control tower was being looked after by any competent authority. This is very unfortunate. No attention for remedial measures are being taken in the matter in spite of the fact that hon. Members have drawn the attention of the Minister on the floor of the House.

(ix) REPORTED IMPRISONMENT OF INDIAN NATIONAL IN PAKISTAN.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान में दस भारतीय नागरिक जिनमें एक महिला भी सम्मिलित है पिछले 8 सालों से बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में बन्द हैं। कैद के दौरान लोगों की आंखों की रोशनी चली गयी है। इन लोगों ने अपनी रिहाई के लिये तथा मानवीय आधार पर स्वदेश प्रत्यावर्तन के लिये सिन्ध की प्रान्तीय सरकार तथा एमनेस्टी इण्टरनेशनल को प्रार्थना पत्र प्रेषित किया है। पाकिस्तान के एक समाचार पत्र के अनुसार उक्त दस भारतीय नागरिक अपने सम्बन्धियों से मिलने के लिये पाकिस्तान में वैध रूप से प्रवेश किये थे किन्तु बिना किसी कारण के उन्हें जेल में डलवा दिया गया है। उन पर न तो कभी मुकदमा चलाया गया और न ही उन्हें उनका कोई अपराध बताया गया है। जिन लोगों को जेल में रखा गया है उनके नाम मोहम्मद चम्ब्रीका, श्री हरिनाथ, श्री श्योराम, हैदर, शंकरू, शफी, बाबूराम, पीरू, रामा और श्रीमति वदामी। इन में से अन्तिम छः की नेत्र ज्योति चली गयी है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि पाकिस्तान की जेल में बन्द इन भारतीयों की तत्काल रिहाई के प्रयास कर मुक्त कराया जावे।

13.58 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already exhausted about half an hour. The balance is 3 hours 34 minutes. The Deputy Minister will intervene at about 2z30 or 3 p. m. and the Minister will reply at 4.30 p.m.

Now I call upon Shri Bindeshwari Dubey to continue his speech.

13.59 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*).

श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे (गिरिडीह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों के समर्थन में परसों बोलते हुए मैंने औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में अधिकाधिक सुधार के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारे सुझाव दिये थे ।

औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का मधुर होना, मजदूरों और उद्योग दोनों के लिए हितकर है । औद्योगिक शांति का रहना उत्पादन और उत्पादकता के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है । इसके लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि श्रमिकों को विश्वास में लिया जाए ।

14.00 hrs.

इन्दिरा जी ने इस वर्ष को उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में मनाने का आह्वान किया है और उसकी सफलता के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि श्रमिकों को विश्वास में लिया जाए । उसके लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि शाप लेवल, फ्लोर लेवल से लेकर इंडस्ट्रियल लेवल और नेशनल लेवल तक विचार-विमर्श की एक प्रक्रिया जारी की जाए । नेशनल लेवल पर जितनी द्विपक्षीय समितियां पहले बनी थीं करीब-करीब मृतप्राय हो गई हैं । उनको पुनर्जीवित किया जाए, पुनर्गठित किया जाए । साथ ही साथ श्रम विभाग जो द्विपक्षीय वार्ता समितियां हैं, खास तौर पर वेज फिक्सेशन के लिए द्विपक्षीय वार्ता समितियां हैं विभिन्न उद्योगों में, उन पर भी नगर रखे । वह यह मानकर न चले कि सिर्फ उन्हीं उद्योगों या एंप्लायिंग मिनिस्ट्रीज की जिम्मेदारी है, बल्कि श्रम विभाग की भी बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है और उनका कंसर्न है, क्योंकि जो बातचीत हो रही है अगर विफल हो जाती है तो उसके जो दुष्परिणाम होते हैं, जो औद्योगिक अशांति होती है तो फिर भी श्रम विभाग को तो बीच में आना ही पड़ता है ।

सभापति महोदय, इस वर्ष बहुत सारे विभिन्न उद्योगों में खासकर कोयला, स्टील, भेल, एच० ई० सी०, फर्टीलाइजर्स आदि के प्रतिष्ठानों में जो चार-साला समझौते हुए थे श्रमिकों के साथ, वे सब समाप्त होने जा रहे है और अभी से ही वैसे तत्व जो चाहते हैं कि औद्योगिक संबंधों में बिगाड़ आए, जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वे इस बात की तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि इस मौके का फायदा उठाकर अपनी दुभिसंधि को पूरा कर सकें और उनके लिए जब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक इंटरप्राइसेस ने मौका देना शुरू भी कर दिया है । ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक इंटरप्राइसेस एकल एक्सपर्ट कमेटी है । मैं समझता हूं कि वेज फिक्सेशन के मामलों में और ऐसे दूसरे मामलों में, जिनका संबंध औद्योगिक संबंधों से है, उसके बारे में श्रम विभाग को एक्सपर्टीज अपनी बनानी चाहिए और उनको एक्सपर्ट एसिस्टेंट देनी चाहिए । वह एक बहुत बड़ी सर्विस आर्गेनाइजेशन, एक सर्विस विभाग है, औद्योगिक शांति कायम रखने की दिशा में । जो लोग जन-असंतोष को भड़का कर औद्योगिक संबंधों में आग लगाना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्रा इसे कमेटी ने होम देना शुरू कर दिया है । अभी बातचीत शुरू नहीं हुई, उससे पहले ही उन्होंने कुछ अपनी गाइड-लाइंस देना शुरू कर दिया है और उन गाइड-लाइन्स को हथियार बनाकर पब्लिक सेक्टर मेनेजमेंट वालों ने भांजना शुरू कर दिया है, पहले वे ही भांजना शुरू कर दिया है, श्रमिकों और श्रमिक-संगठनों को भयभीत करना शुरू कर दिया है और उसका नतीजा बुरा होने वाला है । मैं इसकी तफशील में न जाकर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रम-विभाग इस ओर ध्यान दे

[श्री बिन्देश्वरी दुबे]

जैसा कि मैंने परसों कहा था कि अग्नि-शामक की तरह आप नहीं हैं, आपको उसके लिए पहले से विचार करना चाहिए, सारे एंप्लायिंग मिनिस्ट्रीज के लोगों को इकट्ठा करके और जो गाइड-लाइन्स बी० पी० ई० ने दिए हैं, वे गाइड-लाइन्स महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके दिए हैं या नहीं, आपसे परामर्श करके दिए हैं या नहीं, इसको आप देखें और उसके लिए दिशा-निर्देश दें।

सभापति महोदय, एक बहुत ही चिंताजनक स्थिति, खतरनाक स्थिति औद्योगिक संबंधों के क्षेत्र में पैदा हो रही है और वह है अपने आपको स्वयंभू श्रमिक नेता कहने वाले नेताओं की तरफ से जो अपने पर्सनल एंबीशन को फुल-फिल करने के लिए सारे कानून और मर्यादाएं, नार्म्स और तरीकों को लांघकर मजदूर क्षेत्रों में मनमाने ढंग से अपनी मांगों को उठाकर हिंसा और आतंक के जरिए औद्योगिक संबंधों को बिगाड़ने और औद्योगिक अशांति पैदा करना चाहते हैं। 19 तारीख को तो जो घटना हुई सो हुई, लेकिन 20 तारीख की बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। बी० सी० सी० एल० की भौरा कोलियरी में भी 19 तारीख को तो सब मजदूर काम पर गए। 20 तारीख को दो युवा श्रमिकों की जो इंटक यूनियन में पदाधिकारी भी हैं श्री बिमल आचार्य और श्री बिष्टु बनर्जी, इन दोनों को रात में घेर कर हत्या कर दी गई, क्योंकि इन्होंने 19 तारीख को लोगों को काम पर ले जाने के लिए सक्रिय भूमिका अदा की। यह कौन सा जनतंत्र है ? जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, जो ऐसा कहते हैं, एसमा जनतंत्र पर बड़ा आघात पहुंचा रहा है, उसके लिए हड़ताल का काल दिया, पर यह तो लोगों की इच्छा है कि वे अगर काम पर जाना चाहते हैं तो जा सकते हैं। और फिर काम पर जाने वालों की, जहां उनकी शक्ति है, वहां लोगों की हत्या करते हैं। इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

दूसरी मिसाल यह है कि आज बाम्बे काटन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स की जहां हड़ताल चल रही है एक सर्वमान्य सिद्धांत है कि जहां पर भी किसी इंडस्ट्री में कोई एग्रीमेंट हो जाता है रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ, तो उस एग्रीमेंट की अवधि में कोई उस मांग को नहीं उठाता। आज जो हुआ, क्या हुआ ? बाम्बे टैक्सटाइल मिल आनर्स एसोसियेशन और राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ में बोनस के इश्यू पर एक ऐग्रीमेंट है 8.33 परसेंट से साढ़े 17½ परसेंट तक का। वहां दत्ता सामन्त 20 परसेंट की मांग करते हैं बोनस की कल को 50 परसेंट की मांग भी कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने उस अवधि में ही फिर हड़ताल करवाई आंतक पैदा कर के, हिंसा के बल पर। इस तरह मजदूर सम्बन्धों के क्षेत्र में जो नये ट्रेंड और नई प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही हैं, इसकी ओर भी सरकार को सोचना होगा। अगर इसको आइसोलेटेड केस समझकर छोड़ देंगे तो इसके भंयकर परिणाम होने वाले हैं।

इस तरह की हिंसक और आंतक की कार्यवाहियों के बल पर, मजदूर क्षेत्र में दबाव के बल पर, सारे नार्म्स सिद्धांत, कन्वेंशन्स, कानून की मर्यादाओं का उल्लंघन कर के जो मजदूर आन्दोलन चलायें, उसके लिए सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिये।

सरकार ने काटन टक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध में जो रूख अख्त्यार किया है, मैं उस रुख का न सिर्फ समर्थन करता हूं, बल्कि सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो फिर इस देश में को औद्योगिक संबंध नाम की चीज नहीं

जायेगी फिर जिसकी लाठी उसकी भस होगी ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बहुत सारे कानून पुराने पड़ गये हैं, इन-इफैक्टिव हो गये हैं, उनमें संशोधन कर के इफैक्टिव बनायें और औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को बनाने में अपनी सफल भूमिका अदा करें धन्यवाद ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : चेयरमन साहब, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज जो यहां पेश की गई हैं, उनके बारे में अपना वक्तव्य रखने का मुझे मौका मिला है। जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जो पालिसी है, इसका पूरा सबूत इससे मिलता है कि वे क्या चाहते हैं ?

आज से नहीं, 32, 35 बरस से हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का फंक्शन जिस तरह से हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल मजदूर विरोधी है । जहां जनतंत्र कायम करने के लिए उनकी हर तरह से अवहेलना होती रही है, होती है और आगे भी होगी । इस मिनिस्ट्री का स्टेटस यह है कि यह न तो कबिनेट में है, न कोई मिनिस्ट्री इनकी रिकमैंडेशन को मानती है, न कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मानती है । वैसे भी यह मिनिस्ट्री फिजूल पैसा खर्च करती है । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सबसे पहले गवर्नमेंट सबसे बड़ा एम्प्लायर है पब्लिक सैक्टर का । उसको एग्जाम्पिल सैट करना चाहिये । मगर आज क्या हो रहा है । पब्लिक सैक्टर में सबसे ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां पर अन-फेयर लेबर प्रैक्टिस चलती है और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री बैठी चुपचाप देखती रहती है ।

मैं एक एग्जापिल देना चाहता हूं । आप जानते हैं कि कोंट्रक्ट एबोलिशन एक्ट पास किया गया । कांट्रेक्ट लेबर नहीं रहेगी । कांट्रेक्ट लेबर से परमानेन्ट नेचर का काम नहीं लिया जायेगा मगर क्या हो रहा है ? वहां पर नाम, के वास्ते इसे हटा दिया है लेकिन वहां पर कांट्रेक्ट लेबर से ही ज्यादा काम लेते हैं। कांट्रेक्टर मुकर्रर कर दिये हैं और करीब-करीब सब जगह आम तौर से यह चीज चल रही है, कोलियेरी में भी चलाया जा रहा है । जहां का जिक्र मेरे मित्र ने किया है, वहां सबसे ज्यादा यह हो रहा है। बोकारो में और तमाम जगहों में यह हो रहा है । यह कांट्रेक्ट लेबर फलां काम के लिए है, इस तरह से कर के हजारों-हजार आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, पब्लिक सैक्टर में आमतौर से यह चीज छा गई है । लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कभी भी इन्टरवेन्शन नहीं किया है । इस बारे में यह मिनिस्ट्री बिल्कुल हैल्पलैस है । उसने बंगलौर की घटनाओं में कोई इन्टरवेन्शन नहीं किया । यह तय किया गया था कि बी०एच०ई०एल० में जो एग्रीमेंट होगा, उसके मुताबिक मिलेगा । लेकिन कनसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री ने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री भी चुपचाप बैठी रही । करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ । कम्युनिकेशन्ज मिनिस्टर वहां गए और उन्होंने मामले को और भी उलझा दिया । वहां पर बड़ी भारी स्ट्रगल हुई । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का कोई फंक्शन ही नहीं है । यह मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज भी हमेशा लेबर पर सब तरह के इल्जामात लगाती हैं ।

मैं आज से नहीं बारह चौदह बरसों से उस कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं । मैंने कई

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

सवालात उठाए और कई सालूशन पेश किए, लेकिन मैं एक भी मसले को हल नहीं कर पाया । कई मिनिस्टर बदले हैं । अब आनरेबल मिनिस्टर आजाद साहब आए हैं । बातें तो सब अच्छी करते हैं, लेकिन सब हैल्पलेस साबित होते हैं । वह कहते हैं कि हम कानसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं, लेकिन वह जवाब नहीं देती है । स्टेट्स में छः छः महीने तक स्ट्राइक चलती है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई भी एक्शन लेने में नाकामयाब रहती है । हम कमेटी में सवाल उठाते हैं कि उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, वर्कर्ज का हैरासमेंट हो रहा है, सरकार को इन्टरवीन करना चाहिये । हमें बताया जाता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जवाब नहीं देती हैं, हम क्या करें ।

जहां तक सिक इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, सब इल्जाम मजदूरों पर लगते हैं कि वे इनडिसिप्लिन्ड हैं, काम नहीं करते हैं । मजदूरों ने जो कुछ भी हासिल किया है, वह लड़ कर और मालिक को मजबूर कर के लिया है । इस मिनिस्ट्री का इतिहास है कि उसने कभी भी मजदूरों के पक्ष में इन्टरवीन नहीं किया है । वर्कर्ज पर सब से पहले इल्जाम लगाने वाले मिनिस्टर ही होते हैं । 19 जनवरी के बन्द के बारे में कहा गया कि वह फेल हो गया, उसका कोई एफैक्ट नहीं हुआ है । इकानोमिक सर्वे में बताया गया है कि वर्कर्ज की इनडिसिप्लिन की वहज से उत्पादन कम हुआ है । होता यह है कि मिल-मालिक बैंकों, एल०आई०सी० और फिनांस कारपोरेशन से रुपया लेते हैं, मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं देते और कारखाने की हालत को खराब कर के, उसे सिक बना कर, भाग जाते हैं । और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास उसे खुलवाने की पावर नहीं है । कनसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री चुपचाप बैठी रहती है, इस तरह की अनफेयर प्रैक्टिसिज चलती रहती है, और सब इल्जामात वर्कर्ज पर लगाए जाते हैं । मैं उन इल्जामात का प्रतिवाद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं । यह तारीका ठीक नहीं है ।

जहां तक इनडैक्स का ताल्लुक है, रथ कमेटी ने दो बरस पहले बताया था कि 7 पायंट का फर्क है । लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री अभी तक उसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं ले सकी है । हर मजदूर का कम से कम 9, 10 रु० महीने का नुकसान हो रहा है । मगर लेबर मिनस्ट्री ने कोई इंटरवेंशन नहीं किया कि आखिर रथ कमेटी ने जो रिकमन्डेशन्स की उनका इमप्लीमेंटेशन क्यों नहीं हुआ । इस तरह से हैल्पलेस हालत में वर्कर्ज को छोड़ दिया गया है । 7 पायंट पर उनके 9, 10 रु० होते हैं जो मजदूरों को मिलने चाहिए । लेकिन उनको नहीं मिल रहे हैं। दो वर्ष से यह मामला चल रहा है । उल्टे इल्जाम आप मजदूरों पर लगाते हैं कि वह इंडिसिप्लिण्ड हैं । मेरा कहना है कि मजदूर नहीं बल्कि सरकार और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इंडिसिप्लिन्ड है ।

प्राइस इंडेक्स जिस तरह से बढ़ रहा है आप देख ही रहे हैं । इसके साथ साथ और भी सवाल खड़े कर दिये गये हैं । 3 इंस्टालमेंट्स जो ड्यू हो गये थे उनका पैसा मजदूरों को नकद न दे कर उनके प्रोवीडेंट फंड में जमा करा रहे हैं । इससे मजदूरों को क्या लाभ मिलेगा ? मैं इस का प्रतिवाद करता हूं ।

ई० एस० आई० प्रोवीडेंट फंड का जहां तक मामला है उस रुपये से मालिक अपना

निजी कारोबार कर रहे हैं । मजदूरों से पैसा लेने के बाद उसको उनके फंड में जमा नहीं करते । इसको रोकने के लिए भी मिनिस्ट्री कोई स्टेप नहीं ले पा रही है । हालत यह है कि मालिकान मजदूरों से कहते हैं धमकी दे कर कि तुम्हारा इतना पैसा काट लिया है जो चाहो करो । एक करोड़ रु० बेनी इंजीनियरिंग, वैस्ट बंगाल ने मजदूरों के प्रोवीडेंट फंड में जमा नहीं किया । उल्टे उसको खा कर मालिक भाग गया है । लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ तो करना चाहिए । लेकिन आपने कोई इन्टरवेंशन नहीं किया । कोई हिसाब नहीं देते, आखिर 14, 15 करोड़ रु० जो मजदूरों का प्रोवीडेंट फंड का मालिकान खाये बैठे हैं वह कैसे वसूल होगा ? आपने जो कानून में जो तरमीम भी की है वह चल रहा है कि नहीं, इसका कोई पता लगाने वाला नहीं है ।

जहां तक कांट्रेक्ट लेबर का सवाल है उसके नियमों को भी पालन कोई नहीं कर रहा है । उस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लोकल आफिसर्स जो हैं उन्हें कोई पावर्स नहीं है जो स्टेप ले सकें । रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बरान कहते हैं कि मजदूर इंडिसिप्लिण्ड हैं । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए लेबर लीडर्स काम करते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप क्या करते हैं ? आप गाली ही देना जानते हैं । आखिर मजदूरों का पैसा किस ने मारा ? उसको निकलवाने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री कोई कारगर कदम क्यों नहीं उठाती ? कांट्रेक्ट लेबर कानून क्यों नहीं अमल में आ रहा है ? इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ?

इसी तरह से संगठन के बारे में आप देखें । सब ट्रेड यूनियन्स, की सेंट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशन्ज की लेबर कानफरेंस बुलाये जाने की एक प्रैक्टिस थी जिसमें मसले तय होते थे । लेकिन वह प्रैक्टिस भी अब धीरे धीरे खत्म हो रही है । एक भी मीटिंग नहीं बुलायी गई सेंट्रल आर्गेनाइजेसन्स की । अगर कैजुअली बुलाई भी तो सैक्रेटरी को कह दिया, उसने बुला ली और वहीं पर मामला खत्म हो गया । अगर इस तरह से आप काम करेंगे तो अशांति चलती रहेगी ।

इस वर्ष का आपने प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का साल कहा है । मेरी राय में आपने निमंत्रण दिया है मजदूरों को कि वह अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ाई करें । इसी तरह से स्टील में एग्रीमेंट खत्म हो गया । एक पैरलल मिनिस्ट्री आपने बी० पी० ई० के रूप में खड़ी कर दी है । ब्यूरो आफ़ पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग का क्या काम है ? मिनिस्ट्री का जो काम होना चाहिए वही काम है । पैरेलल मिनिस्ट्री चल रही है । इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज दे दिए गए हैं, गाइडलाइन्ज दे दी गई हैं—इस तरह से कैसे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलेगा ? इस साल को आप ने प्रोडक्शन ईयर घोषित किया है । उन का एग्रीमेण्ट खत्म हो गया है । पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज़ के लोग अब हड़ताल पर जायेंगे या प्रतिवाद करेंगे, तो इंडिस्प्लिन होगा—ऐसी हालत में प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ सकता है ? जितने लड़ाई और झगड़े होते हैं सब इसी की बजह से होते हैं । पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज में जो मैनेजमेण्ट काम कर रहा है वह भी हैल्पलेस है, फ़्रैंकली नैगोसियेशन नहीं कर सकता है । गाइडेंस चाहते हैं, पहले सीक्रेट था अब ओपन हो गया है ।

अन-एम्प्लायमेण्ट का जहां तक सवाल है, कहा जाता है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेण्ट हो रहा है । हर घर के एक-एक आदमी को काम

दिया जायगा और दूसरी तरफ कारखानों में आटोमेटिक मशीनें आ रही हैं और साथ ही छंटाई हो रही है। डाक-यार्ड में हजारों-हजार आदमी काम करते हैं। वहां पर कन्टेनर सिस्टम कर दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह अन-एम्प्लायमेण्ट को खत्म करने का तरीका है ? आप के रिकार्ड के मुताबिक एक करोड़ 30 लाख आदमी अन-एम्पलायमेण्ट में बढ़ गया है। अन-एम्पलायमेण्ट को दूर करने के लिए आप के पास कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। एक तरफ़ कहा जाता है कि इस को दूर करने के लिए काम दिया जायगा और दूसरी तरफ़ आटोमेटिक मशीनें लाई जा रही हैं। नारा यह दिया जाता है कि काम दिया जायगा। जहां एक हजार आदमी काम करते हैं, वहां मशीनें ला कर पांच सौ आदमी भी काम नहीं पाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मदद की जाएगी। आज यहां पर क्या होगा, कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। फलां कानून बनाया जा रहा है, यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है, वह कानून बनाया जा रहा है, सब कुछ काम किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं, मैटीरियल नहीं कोयला नहीं है, तो प्रोडक्शन कहां से होगा। क्या सारा कसूर वर्कर्स का है ?, कहा जाता है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाओ सामान दिया नहीं जाता है, तो क्या यह मजाक नहीं है। कहते हैं मुल्क को पीछे घसीटने की बात करते हैं, तो क्या इस तरह से मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

जहां तक बम्बई का मामला है, बम्बई का मामला क्यों अटका है ? आपका लेबर लीडर है, तुम्हारी वहां यूनियन थी रिकाग्नाइज्ड थी, जो आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० के नाम पर बरसों से चल रही थी एग्रीमेंट किया, . . . मगर उपाय नहीं कर रहे हैं। वहां क्या स्टैंड लिया ? रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया, लिहाजा वर्कर्स को गुस्सा आ गया और स्ट्राइक हो गई, इतने दिनों से वहां स्ट्राइक चल रही है और आप नखरेबाजी कर रहे हैं। 4 करोड़ रुपये रोज का नुकसान हो रहा है, 300 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। यह नुकसान कौन कर रहा है ? कहते हैं—वर्कर्स कर रहे हैं ? क्यों कर रहे हैं ? आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?. लेबर मिनिस्ट्री अपनी हैल्पलेसनेस दिखला रही है, अखबारों में दे दिया कि सरण्डर कीजिये। इंदिराजी के पास भी वे लोग आये, एम्प्लायर्स ने भी कोशिश की, हमारे यहां के दो चार एम०पीज ने भी कोशिश की, लेकिन वहां पर इनकी कुछ नहीं चलती है। मैं पूछता हूं—वहां दत्ता सामन्त कैसे आया ? आप बुला कर लाये हैं, आप की पालिसी लाई है। मजदूरों की मांगें जायज हैं, उनका फैसला कराओ। 70 दिनों में 300 करोड़ रुपया चला गया—कौन रेस्पोंसिबिल है ? वर्कर्स रेस्पोंसिबिल नहीं हैं, आप रेस्पोंसिबिल हैं, आप की गवर्नमेंट है, आप की पालिसीज हैं—वे रेस्पोंसिबिल हैं। हिन्दुस्तान भर में हजारों-हजार कारखाने बन्द हैं उनको खुलवाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं है। यदि आप इन्टरवीन नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे प्रोडक्शन होगा ? आपने प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं—इस तरह से कैसे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, आप कोल सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेंगे, वेगन्ज सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेंगे, इलैक्ट्रीसिटी उनको नहीं मिलेगी, रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलेगा तो कैसे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। आप कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा कुसूर है, वर्कर्स का कुसूर है। सारी रेस्पान्सिबिलिटी वर्कर्ज की है, लेकिन जो आप के इतने बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्ज बैठे हैं, एक्सपर्ट्स बैठे हैं, वे क्या करते हैं, उनका कोई फर्ज नहीं है। आप की ही एक कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जो प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता है इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि पावर नहीं है, कोल नहीं है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

आज बीड़ी के लाखों लाख वर्कर्स का एक्स-प्लाएटेशन हो रहा है लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि कोई सेंट्रल बोर्ड बना दे जो आल इंडिया के बेसिज पर उनकी वेजेज को फिक्स कर सके। इस मिनिस्ट्री को एक तरह से तमाशा बना रखा है, इससे क्या फायदा है? इस बारे में जो कमेटी है उसका मैं भी मेम्बर हूं और श्री एन० डी० तिवारी भी उसके मेम्बर थे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि वर्किंग क्लास के साथ मजाक हो रहा है—अब वर्कर्स इसको टालरेट नहीं करेंगे, फाइट करेंगे। आप की गलत पालिसीज का नतीजा है कि हम को ता० 19 को हड़ताल करनी पड़ी। जबसे हड़ताल का ऐलान हुआ था—कहा गया मारपीट होगी, ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम पैदा होगी लेकिन कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर से लेकर कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टरों और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स तक ने कोशिश की कि हड़ताल कामयाब न हो लेकिन उसके साथ आम-सपोर्ट थी, इसलिये कामयाब हुई। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं वर्किंग क्लास की शक्ति को अब छोटा करके न देखें, अगर देखेंगे तो आप ही जल कर मर जायेंगे, हम नहीं मरेंगे।

SHRI A.T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I support the demands presented to the House relating to the Ministry of Labour.

Sir, labour has assumed a very material and important position in the administration of the society not only in this country, but all over the world.

It is all over the world, except in Socialist States where the means of production are under the control of the State. It was said at the Trade Unions Conference the other day that there were no problems like disputes between management and labour in those countries, since the means of production were under the control of the State. (*Interruptions*)

As far as the rest of the world is concerned, the situation has assumed serious proportions. As per the facts stated in the Press, we find that there was a 24-hour strike in Italy, a revolving general strike region-wise in Belgium, a railway strike in Britain, the mobilization of Dutch workers against the Government's planned cut in health insurance, preparations for a general strike in Sweden and the strikes in France against wage cuts in connection with reduction in legal work week.

This is the position of the labour movement in the Western world. But there is also another contradictory position, which will be revealing, especially to our friends on the other side. And it is that the general strike in Portugal was a partial failure, in West Germany, the Steel miners have signed an agreement, giving them a wage rise lower than the rate of inflation, and in Britain, their miners have concluded a similar deal, against the advice of the left-wing union president, Mr Arthur Scargill. This is the position in respect of the labour movement all over the world.

I think we should take an overall view of this situation when we talk about labour conditions in this country. Reference has been made especially to Bombay or Maharashtra—to which I shall revert later on. But the labour conditions here, according to my estimates, are not very happy. Right from 1971 to 1981, if we look to the loss of man-days, we will find that in 1974, there was a maximum loss of 40.3 million days; and in 1979 again there was another big loss, viz. 43.85 million man-days. In 1980, the loss was 21.95 million man-days; and in 1981, 22.56 million man-days.

I am not referring to the various States in which maximum loss of man-days has been caused. The reference will be found in the Annual Report of this Ministry for 1981-82 which says that West Bengal—I have not to comment on that; but the situation is like that. I am not blaming anybody—there is the maximum loss of man-days, which comes to 75,40,173. The Report also says that it comes to 8.28 million days. There are two figures.

This is a social problem. It is not a party problem. I am not making it a party problem. It makes us very unhappy when we refer to all these things. What is happening in Maharashtra—or Bombay, particularly—for instance? For the last 80 days, 2.25 lakhs of workers in the textile industry are on strike. You may multiply 2.25 lakhs. man-days by 80, and calculance the man-days lost. Therefore, I am not making it a party problem. It is a social problem. Can we tolerate this? Can we suffer from it? Can we bear this situation? From that point of view, I may invite the attention of this House to this problem, the problem of Industrial unrest in the country.

[Shri A. T. Patil]

When we refer to the Report, we find that three courses have been given. The first cause is with regard to wages and allowances; the second cause is with regard to personnel and retrenchment and the third cause is with regard to indiscipline and violence. Taking all these causes together, although, they have been stated seperately, they go to the root and call for our attention to two main problems. The first problem is regarding the minimum wages. The second problem is regarding workers' participation in the management. There is also the third problem regarding labour philosophy. I am talking about this labour philosophy especially when a reference has been made to the Bombay problem; and a blame is sought to be put on the Government saying that Government is the root cause of all this trouble. A reference has been made under Rule 377 by the hon, member Shrimati Pramila Dandavate that the matter should be settled amicably without disrespect to the workers. I can concur with this view that it must be settled. It is very painful that the workers, labourers in the textile industry remained unemployed and lost their wages for 80 days. They had to sell their household utensils and articles to maintain themselves. But where is the root cause of it? On 10th March, 1982, a convention of the left parties had met in Nagpur. The leftists, both CPI and CPM had joined; and the sympathisers of the Communinst Party had also joined. I have not got the text of the resolution, but the report that appeared in the press speaks volumes about it. I refer to their philosophy. It says—when it speaks about this situation in Bombay—that there is a rise of peculiar type of leadership in labour field and it is described as "anarcho syndalist". The wording is like this: "anarcho syndalist". Now they find it reprehensible and think that this philosophy should not enter in labour movement, But to our great surprise though this has happened on 10th of March 1982, I found the next day, the 11th of March, 1982, that all parties including the leftists had joined the *morcha* to the Vidhan Sabha. BJP and other people did not join it. But these leftists who call this particular philosphy as 'anarcho syndalist" joined hands with those having that sort of philosophy or with that sort of leadership. (*Interruptions*). Is the Government to be blammed for this? Who is to be blamed for this? That is the problem? Therefore, I say, let us forget about your parties. It is a social problem. When we talk about these people, what is the percentage of the people you are talking about? (*Interruptions*) I can understand it very well. You can imagine that there shall be a justification, that there shall be an attempt to justify their act; every act will sought to the justified. It demands no logic. The chairman knows about it very well. He is a renowned lawyer. If he has been given one brief, he will argue for that brief. and if by coincidence brief of other side is given to him, he will equally, with all vehemence argue that brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Chairman will not accept any brief of employers against employees.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: There is no justification for in terference with the workers. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): It is the employeers who are interfering. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.T. PATIL: I fully appreciate the protest. I would have been surprised if there were no protest from that side. You have to protest, and unless you protest the Party workers cannot survive. These people, they are thriving on the miseries of the common man. (*Interruptions*) Still you do not pay attention. You do not make any single effort. or come forward to mitigate the miseries of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete. There is a large number of speakers, from your Party and we have to accommodate a large numbr of speakers.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur). When will the Minister reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see. Please conclude, Mr. Patil.

SHRI A T. PATIL: One point is about the National Wage Policy. We have not been able to. .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it the last point.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: We have not been able to achieve it give a Con crete shape to it. The Government has been saying that they are going to settle this National Wage Policy in the next tripartite consultations. The basic approch to the policy has been laid down from the beginning; at least the principles have been laid down. But unfortunately the failure give a concrete shape to it has created the biggest problem for settling the issues in respect of the labour movement. The Constitution speaks about it. I am not going to refer to the contents of it. All of you know it. The 15th Indian Labour Conference also spoke about it. Several Commissions spoke about it.

The Boothalingam Study Group also spoke about it. The Plan document, from time to time, had reiterated the policies and yet it has not taken a final or concrete shape. The Government has assured the House while replying to questions and in discussions, that this policy will take shape in the near future. I welcome it. But I will suggest few things about it. The first is about the minimum national wage. Now, the Government while replying has stated that perhaps that may not be possible, especially in the case of agricultural workers. My submission will be... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give the points for his consideration.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: That is what I say. At least a minimum national wage should be fixed. We have got the recommendations be for us. You can take all these recommendations into consideration and the Government can arrive at a definite, concrete rational minimum wage connected with, linked with productivity. At least there should be a minimum wage.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why not maximum?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: There is real trouble becasue they do not want to link productivity with labour. I am surprised to find... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get diverted. Your time is wasted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am surprised to find that hon. Membrs are talking of organised labour, they are almost talking of the ... (*Interruptions*)

Unionised labour in organised sector comes to about only seven million as against out of the total labour force of 236 millions. So, out of every 30 labourers or 30 workers, they are taking care of only one leaving 29 to wait. We have to take all those tweny nine plus one, thirty into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Therefore, I will say, I submit that it is necessary that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discipline is the victim every time, on both sides.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: The national wage policy should be formulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than 18 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am concluding. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one point. Let us come together and arrive at one decision and that is about pegging strikes for a minimum period of five years.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

In 1981 in the matter of man-days lost, Tamilnadu occupies the second place. During this year throughout India 22.56 million man-days were lost. In this, West Bengal occupies the pride of place with the loss of 8·28 million man-days and Tamilnadu comes second with the loss of 3·84 million man-days. This proves that there is widespread industrial unrest in Tamilnadu with the consequence of industrial stagnation. For this unhappy state of affairs, the policyless AIADMK Government is primarily responsible. The Central Government should render proper advice to the State Government of Tamil Nadu so that the situation is not allowed to go beyond control.

The Government of India had appointed a Committee to review the existing wage structure in the handloom industry and to suggest measures to bring uniformity. What has happened to the recommendations contained in this Report and when will they be implemented? Next to Agriculture, handloom industry provides the largest number of employment opportunities. The number of workers in the handloom industry is only next to the workers in Agriculture. The Government should ensure that proper wages are given to the workers in the handloom industry.

In January 1981 a Committee was set up to review the working of the Employees State Insurance Scheme hospitals with special reference to administration of medical benefits and improvements thereon. When is this report likely to be submitted? These hospitals and dispensaries extend medical benefits to 63·62 lakhs of workers in 421 centres spread throughout the country. The industrial establishments contribute money to the ESI scheme. As on 31-3-1981 the arrears of contribution from the Central Government's public undertakings are about Rs. 841 lakhs and from private sector undertakings the arrears are about Rs. 3,283 lakhs. With such huge sums in arrears, naturally the medical benefits to the workers will suffer. What steps the Government have taken to recover these arrears so that the medical facilities to the workers are expanded further? Under

*The Griginal speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

the law the Government can take action against the defaulters. I would like to know what steps the Government have taken against the defaulting public sector undertakings?

Similarly, as on 30-9-81 the arrears from the employers to the Employees Provident Fund are also of the order of Rs. 2819·95 lakhs. I need not say that the claims of many workers would have been held up for want of money. How many prosecutions have been launched against the defaulting employers? The hon. Minister should expedite the collection of these huge arrears.

In 1979 a Committee was constituted to study the problems of child labour in the country. This Committee had given 23 recommendations, out of which 22 recommendations have been accepted by the Government. It is stated that these recommendations have been published. Is that the implementation or they will be implemented for the welfare of the children in the country? India employes the largest number of children in the world. There is also the report of the central Advisory Board on child labour. I want to know when they will be implemented. In Sivakasi, which is known as the Little Japan, the largest number of children are employed in manufacturing match boxes, fireworks etc. They handle explosives by their hands. It is such hazardous job to put explosives by hand in the fireworks. Yet they do this job. It may not be possible for India to abolish child labour. Yet adequate steps should be taken to give protection to them from exploitation. In Beedi industry children are employed. In the shops of goldsmiths and silversmiths the children are employed. We should take steps to reduce the rigours of employment for these buds of humanity.

Coming to growing unemployment in the country, as on 31-12-1980 81·64 lakhs of applicants had registered themselves in the 660 Employment Exchanges in the country. The Government have accepted that unemployment increases by 12% annually. At this rate by 31-12-1981 this number would have gone up to 90 lakhs All of them are educated from matriculation to M.A. Besides this, the number of uneducated people registered with these Employment Exchanges as on 31-10-1981 is of the order of 174·24 lakhs. During January to October, 1981 the placement had been only 4·11 lakhs. You can imagine how long will they take to clear the backlog of unemployment. If this situation is allowed to continue, there will be volcanic eruption which will swallow all of us. Somehow, I was not convinced of the statistics given on page 20 of the Annual Report of the Ministry. As compared to 1979-80 when the inerease in employment in all the Central and State Government sectors was just 0·2%, in 1980-81 in all these sectors the increase went up by 2·6%. As compared to 0·4% increase in the employment opportunities in the private sector, the increase in 1980-81 was of the order of 2·6%. In both the Central and State Government sectors and also in the private sector the percentage of increase in employment opportunities in 1980-81 was 2·6. I wonder at the simultaneous achievement of such progress. We are always saying that the public sector is at the commanding heights of economy. Before I conclude, I would suggest that there should be 1 cess on the employees throughout the country so that unemployment allowances can be given to mitigate the misery of these people. We levy cess for the development of industries. A similar approach should be adopted here also so that we give succour to them to the possible extent.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, I would like to make a few brief submissions.

It is true that there is need for increased production and that it is very much in the interests of the nation, in the interests of the workers, in the interests of everybody to raise production. It is a good thing that Government have taken up a positive attitude for increasing production, which is the need of the country. If we go by national considerations, I think none of us should have any objection to this. We should all co-operate in that endeavour. But how much co-operation will be forthcoming from the different quarters is a matter yet to be seen.

I am glad that the Ministry of Labour is headed by a Minister and a Deputy, who are both conscientiously sympathetic to the cause of labour because it makes a lot of difference. I want to congratulate them for having brought the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Act, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha two weeks ago, which is likely to come before the Lok Sabha very soon, whereby the workers under suspension would get 75 per cent of the wages, as against 50 per cent which they were getting hitherto during the suspension period. This is a good step, for which I congratulate both the Minister and his Deputy—

One of the matters on which I feel very strongly is the participation of labour in Management. To my mind, we have not progressed at all in this field. That is my

honest feeling. I feel that we have been going on talking of labour participation in management and at the most we have gone to the extent of constituting a works committee, this and that, and that too it is not done properly. I strongly feel and I repeat it, I think in no uncertain words I want to make my views clear to the Government that we can expect production to increase with the help of the working classes certainly. The working class are a very patriotic lot, they have responded to all the situations in this country and they have responded to you now also. On the 19th you gave a call and the working class responded to it. That shows that cooperation from the working class is not lackingis, but we have to do something much more concretely and precisely to give them the necessary confidence that their interests are being protected and therefore, I feel that mere tinkering would not do. We have to make substantial changes. The hon. Minister is bringing forward certain legislative changes. I do not know how many are there and what they are, but I feel that he should bring changes in the laws to see that the working classes get adequate participation in management, and when I talk of them, I say, their representatives. Let their elected representatives be a part and parcel of the managoment; it is very necessary. Unless you give them that feeling and that actual honest chance of effected participation in management, I think they are bound to feel frustrated and I feek equally frustrated by that. And therefore, I would strongly demand that necessary legislative measures should be brought forward. Secondly, I feel that punishment that you have provided for various offences under the labour laws are firstly very inadequate and secondly, in their implementation they become just minimal or nominal. It looks as if somethimes in dealing with matters relating to labour, it is just something which hardly matters. Now, what happens is that a man is let off with a fine of Rs. 50. Hardly I have come to know of a case where imprisonment is given. Mostly it is a small, petty, fine for major offences. It may be a small thing for a man to have misutilised the provident fund or nor paid provident fund to the workers. But it becomes a question of life and death for a worker who has to depend on the payment of provident fund for his daughter's marriage. For him, payment of provident fund pertains to various major things. And provident fund is not the only case. So many cases are there where, with impunity the people who run these undertakings, all these industrial undertakings, break the laws and they know that nothing is going to happen to them. Firstly, the procedures are very very long. Well it takes years. And then what will happen to me? Nothing. All right It is a fine of Rs. 50, or Rs. 100. Therefore, I demand from the government that they should change the law, make it very stringent, and also provide that they will not be left off with fine. There should be imprisonment and fine in several cases I demand that minimum punishment of imprisonment should be provided for in the Act. Unless we do that, how are we going to do justice to the working classes ! That is how I feel.

One thing more on which I wish to stress is this. We always talk of bringing some kind of a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill and so on and so forth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unfortunately there are people to espouse that cause in courts also.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: What I say is that there may be differences here and there, there may be differences of approach on various facets or various aspects for industrial relations, but I say, there may be things on which I may think good, but the other man may think bad, and the third man may think in a different way. I say, you need not wait for at least good things. You can bring it even piecemeal, there is no harm. For things which can help you, you need not wait for drawing up a comprehensive legislation and go on waiting and in that process keep everything pending. About this policy of freezing there may not be agreement, there may not be understanding, but I say there should be talks for understanding. And I am gald that the Minister for Labour, even though he became a Minister a few days back, on 19th he did make an attempt and did make an offer for talks. It is very unfortunate that at the time the representatives of the organsation though I must congratulate the workers and their organisations by and large in the country for they ignored the call for strike and remained on work, yet it would have been much better if the representatives of the organisation had agreed to talk to the Labour Minister.

15.00 hrs.

They just refused to talk. They insisted on one thing repeal of ESMA. About other matters and demands, it seems that the strike on 19th was more politically motivated. I do not want to hang on it. I want to say that whatever good you csn do, bring one, two, three or four acts, but do not wait for something comprehensive to be brought. And for that you may go on waiting indefinitely. That is the thing which I wanted to say.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

Thirdly, about public sector undertakings and public sector run units, I think there are people in these public sector undertakings and units who think that as their empire. Some of them are behaving very badly. Some of them, I would say, are behaving shamelessly. I know of a

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

textile mill in Delhi where the Manager had the audacity and courage to send three months salary to woukers without any notice, without any enquiry without any explanation and refuses to budge an inch. The superior officers have been approached repeatedly but they think that the prestige of their Manager is involved in that. It has not been rectified. I did not want to use this forum. There are other ways open which we are taking. But as an illustration I am saying that some of the people are behaving very badly. They think that as their empire and they deal with the workers as they like. This thing must stop. It becomes the responsibility of the Government. It becomes the responsibility of those who run the public sector undertakings not to allow their people to behave dictatorially like this.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the name of the mill?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : It is the Ayudhya Textile Mill in Delhi. Had it been left to the Manager, probably he would have liked that the situation on the 19th would have been created that the workers could have gone on strike. He could blame them as indisciplined people. But the workers understood his game. They watched and attended and they did not care for the provocation. What I am saying is that in the public sector undertakings, the approach and mentality of some people is to consider the employees as their slaves and to behave like dictators. This must go. I do not say that it is in public sector undertakings. I do not say that such is the attitude of all the officers or everybody is like that. But even some instances give a bad name to the Government and to the public sector undertakings.

In private organisations the situation is worse. Sometimes we criticise the public sector very rightly. They are open to public scrutiny. More facts are known about them. But some of the private undertakings run by the private people behave even worse. They take things very lightly. Whereas it is necessary to amend laws relating to labout and working classes, it is necessary to do justice to the working class. I am talking about other laws—the laws with which Ministry of Labour is not directly concerned, but with which Industry Ministry may be concerned but with which Industry Ministry may be concerned, Commerce Ministry may be concerned. It is a fact and we all know it that much of the money in these idustrial undertakings is swindled for profit in various ways and various means. What is earned is not shown as profit. So many devices are adopted to corner that money to various cover ups and various other things. It is not only the question of changing the laws, but doing other things. Even in regard to Company Law, I have a feeling that people run away with minor penalty. About the administration of Company Law, the Labour Ministry is not directly concerned. As a matter of fact the labour problems are not in isolation. They are a part of component problems—various Ministries deal with that. Therefore, I have a feeling that the Company Law Administration should be tightened in the interest of of justice to the labour. Therefore, all these things to my mind are very necessary.

I want to touch one more aspect i.e. housing for the working classes. It is true that the Government has made some schemes and they are given houses; there have been certain improvements and gains and so on and so forth but I feel that it is not enough. I feel that in the field of housing the Labour Ministry may not be, very very helpful. I give one suggestion—Government should make it compulsory as least for new undertakings—it may be said that there is lot of financial burden—there may be a housing cell. Something should be contributed compulsorily by the workers and something should be contributed by the management. and something should be contributed by the Government and some are arrangement should be made. The Government can help in the shape of providing some land or something like that. They can make the housing facilities available to the working classes more than what is available now. I have seen the housing conditions, some of the so-called housing colonies being run in Delhi by various industrial establishments. Things are so bad there. They ae hardly maintained for years. They would not look at it. They would not bother about it. They would not care about it. Therefore, in the field of housing also, 1 thing much more is to be done, As I said the Minister is very conscious and alert. I am sure, he would give attention to these problems.

I see some of the canteen facilities. Even the management is very stringy. Various other devices are adopted. Labour is shown as contract-labour for years together while they are actually doing the job of real and regular employees of the factory. Therefore, all these things are necessary and it should be done in order to instil greater confidence in the workers.

While I can say workers, I know that there are political problems. May I know the race for leadership, the race for credit and

the race for winning over the confidence of workers, which goes on. In that, some time, the natural consequence is the diss-ervice to the workers, the loyal workers.

My hon. friend was mentioning about the Bangalore strike and said the Government did not interfere and therefore and crores and crores of rupees were lost. With due respect, I have a difference of opinion. The crores of rupees should not have been lost. The kind of strike which went on for such a long time, particularly in the core sector, in communications and other fields, should not have gone on. By this, they did not do any service to the workers. We all know that the working classes are highly patriotic and they stood by the nation for all time and continue to stand. So, they cannot be taken by mere slogans. And that is why, I tell this to the above friends in the Opposition for whom I have great respect and they are as patriotic as we are and we depend on their relationship also. The workers do understand their reguirement and they understand the internal danger and the external danger. The Governement has chartered a coursre of development greater production and so on and so forth. The Prime Minister has given a call to which the whole nation has responded on the 19th. I say, it was absolutely incorrect to say that because of the repressive measure, the 19th strike was not materialised. I think, in. Delhi, no mill worker participated in the strike. There was no repression or coercion used against them. Actually, some section of workers used to adopt repression, coercion or oppression methods against others. But majority would like to say, no. There might be a stray case of slapping and so on by a group of ten prople or so.

What I am saying is this . When the working classes are for the nation, they would stand by you. They will do greater production, they will understand all political elements who are trying to exploit them. But, I am sure they want more attention to be paid by us, more care and rgreater justice in vital matters, which I hope the Government will do.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (TRICHUR) : Mr. Chairman, while discussing the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour, we cannot discuss this matter in isolation. I am not going to discuss in detail about the overall income, wage and price policy, which is in vogue, but I am just mentioning it because it cannot be discussed in isolation. It will have its effect on the overall industrial relations.

While discussing these Grants, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two major important events that had taken place during this period. I am just mentioning it. unfortunately, it has been mentioned here, regarding the 19th January strike which was sponsored by the National Campaign Committee representing nearly all the major trade union centres except INTUC.

Some one attributed the motive that it was a politically motivated stirke. I am sorry to say that it is quite contrary to that.

What were the demands projected by the National Campaign Committee of trade Unions? I would like to hilight those demands :

Sale of all essential comodities such as foodgrains, edible oil, cloth, sugar, etc. at subsidised prices through a network of shops in a comprehensive public distribution system, under the control and suprervision of popular committees to ensure adequate and uninterrupted supply of essential commodities;

Remunerative prices to the peasants and guarnteed supply inputs;

Enactment and implementation of legialation to guarantee a minimum living wage and job security for the agricultural workers;

Stringent measures against blackmarketeers, hoarders, smugglers, speculators and officials protecting them;

Repeal of the National Security Act, 1980, and the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981;

Need-based minimum wages for the working class on the basis of the norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference;

Full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living, and removal of the cellin of Rs. 1.30 per point rise in the price index (1960 base) arbitrarily fixed by the bureau of Public Enterprises;

Amendment of the Payment of Bouns Act providing bonus to all workers without ceiling or preconditions;

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

Ban on retrenchment and closures; introduction of unemployment allowance to the unemployed;

Withdrawal of all victimisation measures against trade union workers and activivists;

Rectification of the fraudulent cost of living indices;

Recognition of trade unions on the basis of secret ballot ; and

Full guarantee of collective bargaining and trade union rights.

Even though the hon. Minister is quite well aware of it because he has negotiated on this issue, I am just highlighting the point that there is a tirade going-on, consciously or not, I do not know, against the organised working class. They are only concerned with their own economic problems and their own-meagre wages and all those things. Now, the trade union movement is taking on to larger heights, taking the question of our toiling millions and also it is giving a new direction to the economy. A new situation has arisen in the working class movement in this country.

I would also like to mention something regarding the Bombay strike that is going on. I am not going into the merits of this issues. I am not going to argue about the leadership and its character. I would like to take-up an issue which is quite relevant to the trade union movement, the working class movement and also an issue which is very much connected with the basic industrial relations structure.

What is going on in Bombay? Whether the Government have recognised a union or the employers have recognised a union, or the workers have recognised a union, whether you like it or not, the Government stand is that they do not want to have negotiations with that union. About 2·5 lakh workers are strongly behind that union. The strike is going on for the last 2-1/2 months. Here comes the basic policy of the Government of India regarding the recognition of a union. Whom do they recognise? What is the criterion for that recognition? Under the old discredited policy a union has been sponsored by the Government and it is said that it represents the workers of Bombay. The workers say that they are never represented by that union. The whole working class is on the street. Whatever may be the impact or consequences of the strike, my comrade there is quite capable of dealing with it there.

Here, I am only raising the basic point regarding the recognition of a trade union. You know the whole edifice of industrial relations is built up on three pillers, right to organise, right of collective bargaining and right of strike. The right to organise is very much connected with the right of recognition. The right of recognition is a fundamental question regarding the workers in the country. If my understanding is correct, except the INTUC, all the trade unions have accepted that the secret ballot should be the democratic way of recognising a union in any industry or in any unit. So, I still emphasize that unless you tackle this question in a democratic way, you are not going to have industrial peace. The same story is going to be repeated in Bombay and also elsewhere.

The other point which I want to highlight is that we have seen a new development in the last year, 1980-81, of two or three major strikes in the Central sector. The issues are quite clear. One is the LIC issue. What happened was that under the Industrial Disputes Act an agreement was entered into and even that had been given a go by-by an Ordinance and subsequently by an Act of Parliament. The right of collective bargaining has been scuttled. Again, there was a public sector strike of Bangalore base workers. The same thing happened there. Then there was the loco-running staff strike. An agreement entered into in 1969 could not be implemented. This shows the way in which the things are moving, how the thirings are being handled by the Labour Department or the Government of India in regard to industrial relations.

The collective bargaining is a fundamental right; the bilateral negotiation is a very fundamental thing on which the whole edifice of industrial relations is built up. This is what happened on the LIC issue, the public sector workers' issue and the loco-running staff issue. The very fundamental right of collective bargaining and the very fundamental right of strike is being questioned. So many workers were victimised and the issue could not be solved. This issue I would like to highlight because the whole industrial relations policy regarding the fundamental principles has been violated. We are not going to bring peace.

Again one point that I would like to stress is regarding the wage policy that is being proclaimed by the Government now. As I understand, the Government is the biggest employer in the country having the larges number of workers

in the factories. It is in the public sector. I learnt that a Circular has been issued to all those public sectoce undertaking by the Ministry of finance or the so-called bureau of Public Enterprises that hereafter if any agreement is to be entered into regarding these wage negotiations, that great enhancement should be linked with production and productivity!

The other condition is that if all an agreement is to be made, it should not have any retrospective effect. It should have effect only prospectively. On this very fundamental question of linking wages with productivity, unfortunately there is a misunderstanding that the Indian organised working class whether it is in publc sector or in the private sector, is getting its due share in the overall production which is now attained. But statistics prove that it is not correct. I have got the statistics to show how for the worker's share is in the over-all cost of production, whether the worker has got enough compensation for what he had produced, whether the worker got enough wages for emoluments for what he produced. Here are statistics.

The following Table published in the 'Economic Times' dt. 29th July, 1980, would further prove that wages or emoluments are lagging behind productivity or value-added by manufacture. The name of the industry is 'Food Products.' Value added per employee per annum is Rs. 4,498/-. Emoluments per employee Emoluments per employee per annum are Rs. 2,211/-.

If you take the wages in cotton textiles, wool, jute , leather, rubber, chemicals, non-metallic, basic metals, metal products, machinery, electric machinery, transport equipment, water supply, all these industries, you can see that the wages are lagging behind.

I would like to say this because there is a misunderstanding caused by the daily announcements made by the Government that the workers are getting their due share for what they are producing.

But the industrial workers are not at all getting their due share for what they are producing. Why is it so ?

Infact, they are entitled to get more for what they produce. Unless they are compensated up to that limit, you cannot think in terms of linking wages with productivity.

This is the stand, the declared stand of Central Trade Unions like AITUC, CITU etc and the question is that linking wages with productivity can be thought of only when you adequately compensate the worker for what he has produced. The worker is not adequately compensated.

There is no question of linking productivity with wages unless you compensate the worker for what he has produced, unless you give the workers their due share of emoluments.

Then there is another question regarding minimum wages. What is the concept of minimum wages? You very well know that we have under the able leadership of Shri Nandaji, in 1957, if I am correct, at the 15th Labour Conference laid down certain norms regarding minimum wages. Certain accepted norms were laid down. We are just working on the need-based norms of those minimum wages. Under he Minimum wages Act, we quantify what should be the minimum wage according to its norm. The Government has thrown out all that now and it is not at all thinking in terms of the norms also.

A new theory is brought up now that the minimum wages should never go below the poverty line !

That is the conception of the new national policy on minimum wages which should be implemented for the poor ! You have forgotten what you yourselves have laid down at the tripartite Conference in which a consensus of the whole industry as well as labour and of the Government was arrived at on the need-based minimum wages. If you quantify that concept, can you claim that you are giving the need-based minimum wages in the present context to workers in the organised industry, in any organised industry in the country? No. Not only that. You are not keeping up to your promise. On the other hand, you are going back on your promise and you are saying that you can think in terms of minimum wages on the lines which coincides with 'poverty line'! And you talk so much of workers' welfare and all those things.

This is the position regarding the wage policy. Apart from all these things, the times are very hard now. The working class knows it, the trade union movement knows it, because of the policy that is being pursued by the Government.

But you say "We are very victorious in respect of the wages of the LIC, the public sector workers and the loco-shed workers."

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

But you know very well that things are very bad and that the working class is going to wage a higher form of struggle.

That is the reason why the fundamental rights of trade unions are being curtailed by those most malicious and most dangerous Acts like ESMA.

We strongly oppose this sort of Acts. When you introduced these Acts, you claimed that you would never use them against the workers. But what has been the history of the last one year? Whether it is the organized sector or the unorganized sector, whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector, whether in coalfields or in mines, you have been using these enactments against the workers who have gone on strike. What happened in Bangalore when there was strike in public sector undertakings? What happened to the loco running staff who went on strike? What happened to those who went on one-day protest strike on 19th January ? You used these repressive Acts against all those workers who went on strike. That is why I say that the very fundamental pillars on which industrial relations are being built up are in a very unfortunate position, in a shaky position. The right to organize, the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike, all these rights are being scuttled because of the wrong policies pursued by the Government. Unless Government reverse its policies, unless a broad consensus is built up by invoking the tripartite machinery, unless a natinal labour consensus on the whole policy is achieved, I do not think we can have industrial peace.

With these words, I conclude.

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूं कि इस चर्चा के दौरान श्रम मंत्रालय के बारे में कार्यान्वित को जाने वाली सामाजिक सुरक्षाओं के बारे में मुझे कहने का मौका मिला ।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूं । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सामाजिक सुरक्षा के विषय में संक्षेप में अपने विचार रखे हैं और उनके विचारों का मैं पूरा सम्मान देता हूं । मान्यवर, आप यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस सदन के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे माननीय सदस्य हैं, जिनका सारा जीवन श्रमिकों के हितों के लिये बीता है और आज हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर अपने विचार दे रहे हैं, उनके विचार मजदूरों के हितों का ध्यान में रखते हुये हैं ।

श्रीमान्, जहां तक श्रमिकों के हित का प्रश्न है, उसमें हम सबकी एक ही राय है, एक ही विचार हम सब रखते हैं । हमारी नीति हमेशा मजदूरों की सुरक्षा की रही है और उसकी भावनाओं की कद्र की रही है और देश के उत्पादन में देश का आगे ले जाने में श्रमिकों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है और आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी देश में उत्पादन का महत्व देते हुये और श्रमिकों का महत्व देते हुये "श्रम-एव-जयते" द्वारा उत्पादकता वर्ष घोषित किया है । इसके लिये हम सबको मिलकर औद्योगिक शांति इस देश में बनाए रखना है ।

जहां तक श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने का प्रश्न है, इस पर हम बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं और अभी तक इस ओर जो भी कार्य किया गया है, उसके बारे में मैं संक्षेप में विवरण आप के सामने देना चाहता हूं ।

भारत में सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम की शुरुआत, वर्ष 1923 में हुई थी जब वर्क्समेन कंपेंशेशन एक्ट को पारित किया गया । वर्क्समैन कंपेंसेशन एक्ट रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा ऐसे कामगारों पर लागू है, जिन्हें 1000 रुपये प्रतिमाह, तक वेतन मिलता है । यह उन पर भी लागू होता है जो कठिन कार्य करते हों, जैसे फैक्ट्री, खान, चाय/काफी बागान इत्यादि । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में लाभ दिये जाते हैं ।

टैंपरेरी डिसएबलमेंट, परमानेंट डिसएबलमेंट; मृत्यु। टेंपरेरी डिसएबलमेंट के लिये हर 15 दिन में 30 रूपये से लेकर 175 रूपये तक का लाभ दिया जाता है। परमानेंट डिसएबलमेंट में 10000 रुपये से लेकर 42 हजार रुपये तक लाभ दिया जाता है। मृत्यु की घटना में 7200 रुपये से लेकर 30000 रुपये तक का लाभ मिलता है।

इस अधिनियम में आखिरी संशोधन, वर्ष 1976 में किया गया था, जबकि लाभ की दरें बढाई गई थीं। वर्तमान समय में, इस अधिनियम में व्यापक संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इन संशोधनों में कम्पैन्सेशन की दर को बढ़ाने, तथा एक्ट के अधीन आने वाले कामगारों के लिये वेतन की सीमा को एक हजार रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1600 रुपये तक करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह लाभ उन्हें ही प्राप्त होगा जो ई०एस० आई० सी० के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा एक्ट 1948 में बनाया गया था और 1952 में सबसे पहली बार यह योजना कानपुर में चालू की गई थी। इस योजना का अब तक देश भर में 421 केन्द्रों में विस्तार किया गया है जैसा कि हमारे डी० एम० के० के सदस्य श्री पलिअप्पन ने भी कहा था। इसमें तकरीबन 72 लाख इन्स्योर्ड पर्सन्स शामिल हैं। बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को सभी स्थानों में पूर्ण चिकित्सा सुविधा दी जाती है, इसमें हास्पीटलाइजेशन भी शामिल है। योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा लाभ पाने वालों की संख्या 2 करोड़ 79 लाख है जिनमें बीमाकृत व्यक्ति और उनके परिवार भी शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा 4 प्रकार के नकद लाभ भी हैं बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं। उनके परिवारों को सुविधानुसार पूर्ण चिकित्सा लाभ विस्तृत लाभ, एक्सपैंडेड मेडिकल बैनेफिट्स तथा वाह्य रोगी चिकित्सा सुविधा दी जाती हैं।

इस समय तक 54 लाख 10 हजार परिवारों को पूर्ण चिकित्सा लाभ, 9 लाख 47 हजार को विस्तृत लाभ और 11 हजार 150 को वाह्य रोगी चिकित्सा लाभ (रेस्ट्रीक्टेड) दिया जा रहा है।

रेस्ट्रिक्टेड लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश में रेणुकूट क्षेत्र में स्थित कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को दिया जा रहा है। वहां निगम ने एक 50 विस्तरों वाला हस्पताल बनाने का फैसला कर लिया है और इस हस्पताल के बन जाने पर सभी को पूर्ण चिकित्सा लाभ दिया जायेगा।

विस्तृत लाभ पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दिया जा रहा है। यहां इस समय हस्पताल की सुविधा नहीं है। निगम ने राज्य सरकारों से इन स्थानों पर हस्पताल की समुचित व्यवस्था करने को कहा है। इन हस्पतालों के बन जाने पर उनको पूर्ण चिकित्सा लाभ दिया जायेगा। यदि अस्पताल बनाना संभव नहीं हुआ तो किसी सरकारी या निजी अस्पताल में भी निगम द्वारा विस्तरों का आरक्षण किया जा सकता है। जैसा कि बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के लिये किया जा रहा है। निगम ने अब तक 79 अस्पताल और 37 अस्पताल एनेक्सी बनाई हैं जिनमें 17,304 पलंगों की व्यवस्था है। इनमें 9 हस्पताल और 2 अस्पताल एनेक्सी, जिनमें 1642 पलंग हैं, पिछले एक वर्ष में चालू किये गये हैं। इनके अलावा 4 हस्पताल—2 गुजरात में और 2 उत्तर प्रदेश में, तैयार हैं जिनमें 400 पलंगों की व्यवस्था है, जिन्हें शीघ्र ही चालू कर दिया जायेगा। 13 हस्पताल और 6 हस्पताल एनेक्सी जिनमें 1344 विस्तरों का प्रबन्ध है, देश के विभिन्न भागों में बनाये जा रहे हैं।

निगम ने पूर्ण चिकित्सा सुविधा के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय पर एक सीमा

[श्री धर्मवीर]

निर्धारित की है जो अभी 120 रुपये प्रति बीमाकृत व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष है। मोटे तौर पर इनमें से लगभग 50 रुपये दवा पर खर्च होते हैं तथा इसका एक-तिहाई भाग स्थापना वगैरह पर व्यय होता है।

वर्ष 1981-82 में चिकित्सा लाभ के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम को वार्षिक आय लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये है और इसका व्यय भी लगभग इतना ही है। निगम के पास पिछले वर्षों की बचत राशि लगभग 325 करोड़ रुपये है जिनको सरकारी सिक्योरिटी और बैंकों में जमा किया गया है। उपर्युक्त पूरा पैसा, कर्मचारियों के लिए अस्पताल इत्यादि बनाने पर खर्च किया जा रहा है।

निगम की चिकित्सा व्यवस्था के प्रशासन सम्बन्धी सुझाव देने के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति गठित की गई है जिसको मैडिकल बैनफिट काउंसिल कहते हैं। निगम द्वारा चिकित्सा के अलावा बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को ये लाभ भी दिये जाते हैं—

(1) बीमारी लाभ (सिकनेस बैनिफिट) यह वर्ष में 91 दिन तक दिया जा सकता है जिसमें कुल वेतन का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत उनको नकद लाभ के रूप में दिया जाता है।

(2) एक्सटैंडिड सिकनैस बैनिफिट : यह ऐसी लम्बी बीमारी के लिए दिया जाता है जैसे कैंसर, टी० बी०, लैपरोसी। जिसमें 309 दिन के लिए समय प्रदान किया जाता है जिसमें वेतन का 62 प्रतिशत लाभ दिया जाता है।

(3) मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट : यह लाभ प्रसूति के समय 12 सप्ताह के लिए दिया जाता है। इसमें पूरा वेतन देने की व्यवस्था है।

(4) डिसेबलमैंट बैनिफिट : यह दो प्रकार के होते हैं एक अस्थाई और दूसरा स्थाई। दोनों में ही वेतन का 70 प्रतिशत नकद लाभ देने की व्यवस्था है।

(5) डिपैंडेंट्स बैनिफिट : मृत्यु की अवस्था में आश्रितों को वेतन का 70 प्रतिशत पेंशन के रूप में मिलता है।

इसके अलावा एक और बैनिफिट भी है जिसे फेनरल बैनिफिट कहते हैं।

वर्तमान समय में, दिल्ली को छोड़ कर अन्य स्थानों पर इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा व्यवस्था का प्रशासन, राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे है। चिकित्सा व्यवस्था पर हो रहे कुल व्यय का आठवां हिस्सा राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है तथा शेष निगम द्वारा दिया जाता है।

दिल्ली में चिकित्सा व्यवस्था निगम खुद करता है।

इस समय दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम का एक अस्पताल है, जिसमें 400 पलंगों की व्यवस्था है। इसमें 250 और पलंगों को व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इसके अलावा निगम ओखला में एक 200 पलंगों वाला अस्पताल और झिलमिल एरिया में 250 पलंगों वाला अस्पताल तथा तीसरा एक टी० बी० क्लिनिक पश्चिमी दिल्ली में 150 पलंगों वाला बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है।

दिल्ली में इस समय 30 डिसपेंसरियां कार्य कर रही हैं।

इस समय कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम मौसमी कारखानों (सीज़नल फैक्टरीज़) में लागू नहीं है, जैसे चीनी मिल। निगम की एक समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि मौसमी कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाए। यह अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

इस पूरी योजना के कार्यों के विस्तार, चिकित्सा सुविधा, नकद और बकाया राशि की वसूल करने की व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने हेतु एक प्रमुख मज़दूर नेता, श्री बी आर होमिंग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई है। यह समिति निकट भविष्य में ही अपनी प्रतिवेदन दे देगी।

31 मार्च, 1981 तक कुल बकाया राशि 41.24 करोड़ रुपये थी, जिसमें से 8.41 करोड़ रुपये सरकारी कारखानों और सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों से और बाकी 32.83 करोड़ रुपये निजी कारखानों से बकाया हैं।

मोटे तौर पर लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलों, सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों और ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों से देय हैं, जिनसे पैसा लेने पर न्यायालय ने रोक लगा दी है। बाकी 11 करोड़ रुपये की वसूली हेतु निगम प्रभावी कदम उठा रहा है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मंत्री महोदय और मैं इस बात के लिए चिन्तित हैं कि बकाया राशि को किस प्रकार से जल्दी से जल्दी वसूल कर के मज़दूरों के हितों की रक्षा की जाए और उन्हें सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। मगर न्यायालय के निर्णय के सामने हमें नतमस्तक होना पड़ता है। लेकिन फिर भी हम इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से बकाया राशि को वसूल किया जा सकता है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा के रूप में तीसरी सुविधा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना की है। 4 मार्च, 1952 को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एक्ट पारित किया गया और 1 नवम्बर, 1952 से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना लागू की गई। 1952 में यह अधिनियम केवल 6 मुख्य उद्योगों, जैसे सीमेंट, सिग्रेट, बिजली, इंजीनियरिंग, लोहा और इस्पात तथा वस्त्र उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित 1400 स्थापनाओं में कार्यरत 12 लाख अभिदाताओं (सब्स्क्राइबर्ज़) के साथ प्रारम्भ हुआ। आज इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 172 विभिन्न उद्योगों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या आती है। 31-12-81 को इस अधिनियम तथा योजना के कार्यक्षेत्र में आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों तथा अभिदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ कर क्रमशः 1,08,520 तथा 1,14,48,153 हो गई। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना की सफलता एवं इसकी लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए, अधिकांश ग़रीब मज़दूरों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा को देखते हुए तथा सदस्यों की असामयिक मृत्यु पर उनके परिवारों को लम्बी अवधि तक वित्तीय सुरक्षा देने के लिए क्रमशः

[श्री धर्मवीर]

1 मार्च, 1971 तथा 1 अगस्त, 1976 से कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना (फ़ैमिली पेंशन स्कीम) तथा कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहबद्ध बीमा योजना (एम्पलाईज़ डिपाज़िट लिंक्ड इनशोरेंस स्कीम) को चालू किया गया ।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1980-81 में कुल 133.30 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान ऐसे व्यक्तियों को किया गया, जो सेवा-निवृत्त होने या अन्य कारणों से इस योजना से अलग हो गए । इसी वर्ष योजना से विभिन्न उद्देश्यों हेतु अग्रिम के रूप में 21.21 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इस योजना का कोई भी सदस्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों, जैसे शिक्षा, लम्बी बीमारी, घर बनाने, जमीन ख़रीदने, बीमा अथवा विवाह इत्यादि के लिए जमा राशि में से अग्रिम ले सकता है । अग्रिम लेने की प्रक्रिया को धीरे धीरे और अधिक उदार बनाया गया है । यह बात उल्लेखनीय है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो भी अग्रिम दिया जाता है, उसे सामान्यतः वापस नहीं लिया जाता है ।

पारिवारिक पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत मृतक के आश्रितों को 60 रु० से ले कर 150 रु० तक पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था है । हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है कि पेंशन कम मिलती है और ठीक से नहीं मिलती है । अतः अब यह निश्चित कर दिया गया है कि 60 रु० प्रति मास पेंशन अवश्य उनको मिलेगी और इसमें एज फैक्टर का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखा गया है । 60 रु० कम से कम पेंशन अवश्य दी जायगी ।

इसी प्रकार से इमप्लाइज़ डिपाज़िट लिंक्ड इन्शयोरेंस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसी मजदूर की कार्यकाल में मृत्यु होने की अवस्था में भविष्य निधि में 1 हजार या इससे अधिक की राशि जमा होने पर उस राशि के बराबर की राशि एक मुश्त में आश्रितों को दी जाती है । परन्तु वह राशि 10 हजार रु० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के पास 31-12-1981 तक कुल 70.36 करोड़ रु० बकाया के रूप में था । इसमें 47.67 करोड़ रु० की राशि भविष्य निधि योजना अन्तर्गत, 1.16 करोड़ रु० की राशि इमप्लाईज़ डिपाज़िट लिंक्ड इन्शयोरेंस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, 2.59 करोड़ रु० की राशि फैमिली पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत तथा शेष डेमेजेज, प्रशासनिक शुल्क आदि के रूप में स्थापनाओं और प्रतिष्ठानों से बकाया थी । इसमें से 2.88 करोड़ रु० की राशि वसूल करने में कोर्ट द्वारा रोक लगा दी गई है । 8.32 करोड़ रु० की राशि रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलों के पास बकाया है । 18.54 करोड़ रु० की राशि छूट प्राप्त मिलों से बकाया है । 31-12-81 तक 3254 स्थापनाओं, प्रतिष्टानों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अधीन छूट प्राप्त थी ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में 30-9-1981 तक 7294 करोड़ रु० की राशि जमा थी । इस राशि पर प्राप्त ब्याज को अभिदाताओं को उनसे प्राप्त जमा राशि पर ब्याज के रूप में दिया जाता है । 1981-82 वर्ष में अभिदाताओं को 8.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज दिया गया है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम में निगरानी के कार्यों को देखने के लिए निगरानी

विभाग की स्थापना की गई है। इस कार्य हेतु एक निदेशक, निगरानी का भी पद सृजित किया गया है। आशा है कि बहुत जल्द उस पर नियुक्ति हो जायगी। इससे जो प्रोविडेंट फण्ड के अन्दर गड़बड़ होती है उसको दूर करने में हमारी शक्ति बढ़ेगी।

बम्बई तथा हैदराबाद शहरों में उप-निदेशक के पदों का भी सृजन किया गया है। 30-9-81 तक कुल 3,696 करोड़ रु० की राशि अभिदाताओं के बीच में बांटी गई। भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संगठन के अधीन केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के अतिरिक्त अभी कुल 15 क्षेत्रीय तथा 22 उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं जो देश के विभिन्न भागों में फैले हुए हैं। भविष्य में 12 और उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों का खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। अधिक कार्यालय खोलने के पीछे यह उद्देश्य है कि इसकी सेवाओं को अभिदाताओं के निकट लाया जा सके। ताकि उनको कठिनाइयां न हों।

वर्ष 1979 में केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड (सेण्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ ट्रस्टीज) द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन एवं इसके कर्मचारियों की सेवा के स्वरूप के अध्ययन हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया गया था जिसे फकीर चन्द कमेटी कहते हैं। इस समिति द्वारा कुल 131 अनुशंसाएं की गई थीं। इनमें से 75 अनुसशंसाओं पर निर्णय लिया जा चुका है। जिन महत्वपूर्ण अनुशंसाओं पर निर्णय लिये गये हैं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं।

1. प्रोडक्टिविटी लिंक्ड बोनस : नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी काउन्सिल द्वारा योजना बनाई जा रही है। वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए 15 दिन का तथा वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए 10 दिन का तदर्थ बोनस दिया गया है।

2. छुट्टी के स्थान पर नकद भुगतान (ऐनकैशमेंट आफ़ लीव)

3. अधिक दर पर धुलाई भत्ता।

4. "क" वर्ग के नगरों में अधिक दर पर मकान किराया भत्ता।

5. 10 प्रतिशत उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों का 35 रु० प्रतिमास की दर से विशेष वेतन।

6. केन्द्रीय आयुक्त तथा वित्तीय सलाहकार के पद का उत्क्रमण (आग्रेडेशन)।

7. सहायक एकाउण्ट्स अफसर के नये काडर का सृजन।

फकीर चन्द कमेटी की कतिपय अनुशंसाओं पर अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। इनकी स्वीकृति के प्रश्न पर वित्त मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग के साथ परामर्श किया जा रहा है और यह विचाराधीन है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकासशील देशों के बीच भारत का एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना आर्थिक रूप से उन्नतिशील देशों के बीच में इसका प्रचलन नहीं है, लेकिन मुख्यत: एशिया और अफ़्रीका के कतिपय देशों में यह लागू है। यह कहते हुए गर्व होता है कि इन देशों की तुलना में इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में भारत में यह योजना काफी लोकप्रिय और उदार तथा प्रगतिशील है, जिसकी कि लोगों ने प्रशंसा भी की है। भारत में यह योजना काफी लोकप्रिय है। ऐसी योजना अन्य देशों में भी है, शायद इसी आधार पर अपने देश में भी करने जा रहे हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 में संशोधन लाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है। क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों, श्री दुबे, श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल और श्री एच० के० एल० भगत तथा

[श्री धर्मवीर]

श्री राजन, ने जो फण्ड्स सामाजिक सुरक्षा के अन्तर्गत है, इसके अन्दर जो गलत प्रयोग होता है, की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जो बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों में बड़े-बड़े एम्प्लायर्स है, जिनके पास बकाया राशि है, उसका शीघ्र भुगतान किस प्रकार से हो सके, इसके लिए हम सतत् प्रयत्नशील हैं और चिन्तित हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपको मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट के बारे में पहले ही बता चुका हूं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक और महत्वपूर्ण अधिनियम दि पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्यूटी एक्ट है, जो वर्ष 1972 में लागू हुआ है। इसमें जो राशि है, यह राशि अब बढ़ा कर 1600 रु0 प्रति मास वालों को दी जाती है। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाभ केवल नियोजक द्वारा दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा भी बहुत से सुझाव समय-समय पर माननीय सदस्य देते रहते हैं, जिन पर हम कार्यवाही करते हैं। हमारे पास सीमित साधन हैं, जो नियम है, उनके अन्तर्गत जो शक्ति प्रदत्त है, उन अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए हम उन पर कार्यवाही करते हैं। ई0 एस0 आई0 कारपोरेशन एक्ट के अन्दर सेक्शन 85, 45 (ए), 45 (बी), का प्रयोग करते हैं। ई0 पी0 एफ0 फण्ड के द्वारा जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उसके द्वारा वसूली की कार्यवाही करते हैं। इसके साथ-ही-साथ कई केसेज़ पुलिस में एफ0 आई0 आर0 भी दर्ज किए हैं। आई0 पी0 सी0 के अन्तर्गत 406/409 के अन्तर्गत अपराध की श्रेणी में लाकर उस पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। इस बात को लेकर मंत्री जो कहते हैं कि यह कार्यवाही संतोषजनक नहीं है, जिससे कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी रुपया वसूल कर सकें। समय समय पर प्रश्नों के माध्यम से भी माननीय सदस्य सुझाव देते रहे हैं। इस समय मंत्रालय को अनुदान की मांगो पर भी सुझाव दे रहे हैं। हालांकि उसका विवरण श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दे दिया गया है। मैं उन तमाम सुझावों का आदर करते हुए, उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम और हमारे मंत्री जी हर संभव प्रयास करते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक शान्ति बनी रहे। किसी भी प्रकार से न तो मजदूरों का शोषण हो और न हम चाहते हैं कि नियोजन कर सकें तथा न हम चाहते हैं कि राजनीतिक दल ही इसका लाभ उठा सकें। हमें मजदूरों और श्रमिकों के कल्याण के बारे में एक मत से, एक राय से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में एक दूसरे के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम करना चाहिए।

मैं आप सब का आभारी हूं कि आपने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए। हम जो कुछ भी सुविधायें मंत्रालय द्वारा श्रमिकों के कल्याण के बारे में और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के बारे में दे रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैंने आपको बताया है और आगे भी जो आप सुझाव देंगे, उनका हम स्वागत करेंगे और आप को विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि जिस प्रकार भी हो सके उस पर कार्यवाही करके श्रमिकों का अधिक से अधिक कल्याण हो, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, देश आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम हो सके—यह हमारी और आप सब की कामना है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I personally feel that the hon. Minister for Labour, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is a very sincere person and he is trying to solve the problems of the working class. But, Sir, unfortunately the actual conditions of labour and the working class in this country is most miserable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a very good compliment you are making...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He should withdraw the compliment.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Both industrial and agricultural labour are facing great difficulties today. We are finding that they are always being subjected to some kind of harassment. Or some kind of torture—physical or mental or both—are there. This kind of thing is going on throughout the country. Sir, the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act were enacted by this House. At that time, the then hon. Minister for Labour had assured the House on behalf of the Government, that these Acts would not be used against the working classes. But continuously and consistently, we are seeing that if there is any agitation by the working class or if they are raising any voice, these Acts are used against these people. Very recently, the Uttar Pradesh Government employees had gone on strike. Their demands are very genuine. But the Government openly used these Acts to suppress their strikes. Many of the employees' services were terminated, many of them were suspended, many of them were subjected to many types of harassment. Here I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should try to redress the grievances of these employees and ask the Uttar Pradesh Government not to adopt this particular tactics for suppressing their genuine demands.

Similarly, let us take the case of the Indian Railways. There is one rule known as Rule 14(2). I do not know what this rule is. It is a dictatorial rule. It is only to suppress the employees, to harass them, to torture them and without assigning any reason, the railway employees' services can be terminated under this rule. It is a very draconian type of law which has been exercised by the Railway authorities. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I was the Railway Minister, I was also to go out under this Rule. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I would request the hon. Minister kindly to see to it that this Rule 14(2) is abolished because it is only to harass the employees and justice is never done in the matter of employees under this particular Rule.

Now, let us take the case of unemployment in this country which has been growing by leaps and bounds every day. Because of the growing unemployment in the country, there is furstration among the youth and the result is that there is increase in violence in the society. Many of the youth being desgruntled and frustrated because of there not being able to get job, try to adopt some other course of action and that is why we are fiinding increasing violence in our society. Unless effective measures are taken to solve the unemployment situation, it would be very difficult for us to check this growing violence in our society. Sir, the brain-drain which is taking place today is also the result of this. Time and again we have been raising this issue in this House that the Government shoud take measures to stop the brain-drain. Sir, I may point out that about 125 scientists ate going to accept the American nationality and they are leaving the country. I do not want to praise them and I do not say that they are doing the good thing. But what I would like to say is that it is ultimately the result of unemployment. You must understand the implication of unemployment. That is why I am giving this particular example.

Now, take the case of an Engineering student. The Government spends about Rs. 50,000 in training an engineering student. After getting training engineers find themselves unemployed within the country, then they get frustrated and ultimately they would try to leave the country. In this process, we are losing many talents of our country. Now, because of the serious unemployment situation, many of our youth are subjected to exploitation.

I would like to quote one example of casual labourers in the Indian Railways. Some of the casual workers have been there for more than 15 to 20 years, but their services have not been regularised. They are made to remain temporary, and their services can be terminated at any point of time. Recently, there was a case before the Supreme Court. One Mr. D' Souza had been serving the Indian Railways for 20 to 25 years, but his services were terminated without assigning any reason. The Supreme Court gave a verdict that his services should not have been terminated and such a thing should not happen in the case of such employees, and that he should be reinstated. Perhaps, he has been reinstated; I do not know the exact position.

Such thing have been happening to many people throughout the country and we have been raising this point here time and again. The hon. Railway Minister had assured us that persons who had been working for several years in temporary capacity would be regularised. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to see that the employees in the Indian Railways are not victimised like this.

I would now take up the case of agricultural labourers. Their condition is very bad; they are not getting minimum wages. I would not like to say more, my hon. friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan would throw more light on it when he

speaks. Six farm labourers were killed in firing in Bihar, when they demanded minimum wages. They meet with such a fate if they raise their demand.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : आप कितना देते है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हम तो ऐसी लेबर रखते ही नहीं और बोंडेड लेबर की हालत आप जानते है, हमसे क्यों पूछ रहे हैं।

Police in collusion with big landholders are perpetrating such crimes, and the Government is completely ineffective to check such happenings. It is not only in Bihar, but elsewhere also.

So far as industrial labour is concerned, their condition is slightly better, but they are also subjected to harassment. I can quote the example of employes of the public sector undertakings in Bangalore, who had been agitanting when their demands were not properly met and their grievances were not redressed.

I would now like to say a few words about the employees of Provident Fund Department; the hon. Dy. Minister has also spoken just now about them. There is one Central Board of Trustees. There had been suggestions that Section 5 of the EPF Act of 1952 should be amended so that this body could be made more autonomus, but no steps have been taken in that direction. The hon. Dy. Minister did not say any thing about that. I think, the hon. Minister will say something when the replies to the debate. Actually they had asked for many things, and some of their demands were met also. As I said, there is one body, known as CBT, Central Board of Trustees and there is one Fakir Chand Committee. Both these bodies had unanimously recommended for increase in salary, bonus, medical and convenance allowances etc. for the employees. One point Secretary Finance is also on that Board. He accepted all the demands in the various meetings of the CBT and the Fakir Chand Committee, but when that comes to the Finance Ministry he takes a different posture, all and the suggestions and resolutions of the Board and Committee get fully frustrated. I would request the hon. Minister to see to this aspect of the matter.

Now, a few about the employees of the National Herald. They are subjected to all kinds of harassment. I had raised this issue in the earlier Parliament also. Since August, 1982, for no month they have been properly paid their salaries. You can verify this and will find it correct. Payment of bonus also does not take place properly. Not more than 50% of the bonus due for the last year had been given to the employees.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA *in the Chair*]

Palekar Award also is not being implemented by the National Herald. ESI and Provident Fund Act regulations and laws are not being properly implemented there. The contributions dedcuted from the salaries of the employes are not being properly deposited and the payment of gratuity also does not take place properly. Several employees have reitered, but gratuity is not paid to them even now, if the Hon. Minister verifies all these, he will find many things. That is why I request the Hon. Minister to look into all these problems of the employees of the National Herald, which is very much a paper of the Ruling Party. That is why I request him to reddress the grievance of all the employees and try to solve the problem of the working class throughout the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the Indian Express ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Indian Express is all right. You should speak about them.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे दोस्त हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने जो बात कहीं मैं पहले उनका समर्थन करता हू।

मंत्री जी अभी बतला रहे थे और उन्होंने दो तीन प्वाइट्स के सम्बन्ध में सदन का ध्यान खींचा । एक उन्होंने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के, ई० एस० आई० के संबंध में बताया । जहां तक मुझ को जानकारी है और जो आपकी रिपोर्ट के द्वारा मैंने हासिल की है कि आपके 421 सेन्टर्स में हास्पिटल्स हैं और उनमें आप 63.62 लाख कर्मचारियों की सेवा करते हैं । सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग्स के यहां से

8.41 करोड़ रुपये और प्राइवेट अण्डर-टेकिंग्स के यहां से 328.3 करोड़ रुपये आप कर्मचारियों से ले लेते हैं लेकिन जब मेनेजमेंट या एम्प्लायर द्वारा उस पैसे को जमा करने की बात आती है तो फिर वह पैसा जमा क्यों नहीं होता है । 8.41 करोड़ रुपया और 328.3 करोड़ रुपया दोनों मिल कर कितना पैसा हो जाता है और इस से एम्प्लाईज को कितनी मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज मिल सकती हैं लेकिन उन फेसिलिटीज से एम्प्लाईज वंचित रह रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या यह एक्ट का वायोलेशन है या नहीं ? अगर है तो सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

दूसरे आपने एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध में कहा । वह भी आपकी रिपोर्ट से जाहिर है कि 281.9 करोड़ रुपया एम्प्लायर्स की तरफ बकाया है । एक तरफ तो आप मजदूरों से और एम्प्लाईज से ले लेते हैं और जब उसे एम्प्लाईज को देने की बात आती है तो वह सारा का सारा मामला एम्प्लायर की पाकिट में होता है, उस से वह निकल नहीं पाता है ।

कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में, न्यायालय के सम्बन्ध में भी बताया गया । पांच-छः दिन पहले मैंने देखा कि दिल्ली में ही एक पार्टी के खाते में 4,460 केस लेबर कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं । इनमें कुछ केसिज ऐसे हैं जो 9 साल से पेंडिंग हैं : रेड्डी साहब आप जानते हैं कि अगर किसी लेबर कोर्ट में किसी का मामला पेंडिंग होता है तो वह नौकरी नहीं कर सकता है । अगर वह करेगा तो उसका केस खत्म हो जाएगा । इस तरह से एक मजदूर को इतने दिनों तक बेरोजगार और भूखा रखना कहां का न्याय है ? जैसी कि कहावत है कि जस्टिस डिलेड इज जस्टिश डिनाइड । इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो जनरल कोर्ट्स हैं उनमें ऐसे केसिज का फैसला होने में काफी समय लगता है । जिस तरह से हमारी हाई कोर्ट्स है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट है क्या सरकार इसी लेवल की इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट्स या ट्रिब्युनल्स का निर्माण नहीं कर सकती जिससे कि पेंडिंग केसिज का जल्दी से जल्दी निबटारा हो सके । इसलिए मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि आप इस पर कदम उठाएं क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा जस्टिश डिलेड इज जस्टिश डिनाइड । फैसला जल्दी हो जाए अब चाहे वह उसके पक्ष, में हो या विपक्ष में हो ।

अभी मेरे साथी बेरोजगारी के संबंध में बोल रहे थे । यह आपका 1981-82 का रिपोर्ट है । इस हिन्दी रिपोर्ट का पेज 55 आप देखें । इस में जनवरी 81 से ले कर अक्तूबर 81 तक ।

16.00 hrs.

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में नाम दर्ज कराए हैं 49 लाख 76 हजार करीब लोगों ने और रोजगार मिला 4 लाख 11 हजार लोगों को । अगर यही रफ्तार रही, यह हालत रही तो देश की क्या स्थिति होगी । आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में ठीक ही कहा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होते-होते 4 करोड़ लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे । क्या स्थिति होगी ? बेरोजगारी की फौज क्या करेगी, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) युवा कांग्रेस में जाएगी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तब तक वह समाप्त हो जाएगी, बूढ़ी कांग्रेस बन जाएगी ।

[श्रि रामविलास पासवान]

इसी प्रकार मैट्रिक से लेकर एम० ए० तक 90 लाख लोग हैं और बिना पढ़े लिखे नौजवान। 1 करोड़ 74 लाख 24 हजार बेरोजगार हैं। जनवरी से अक्तूबर तक आंकड़े दिये हैं। और यह तो सर्वेक्षण की कार्यवाही एंप्लायमेंट एक्सचजों के जरिए होती है और उसमें कितनी धांधली होती है यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है वहां पर सीधा रुपये का खेल होता है। जिसका सोर्स नहीं होता, उसका पहले तो नाम ही दर्ज नहीं होता और दर्ज हो भी जाएगा तो जिंदगी भर काल नहीं दिया जाता।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : रुपये का खेल कहां नहीं है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन आज लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा हो रही है, इसलिए उसी के बारे में कहना है।

इसी प्रकार अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति की चर्चा भी की गई है। आपने अनुसूचित जाति के 16.61 लाख लोगों के नाम दर्ज किए हैं और 1980 में 18.15 लाख हैं, अनुसूचित जन जाति के 4 लाख हैं और 1980 में 4.76 लाख लोग हैं, लेकिन जब नियुक्ति का मामला आएगा तो उस समय कह दिया जाएगा कि उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां जो इतनी बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, इसका क्या होगा।

कोई भी सरकार सब को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दे सकती, लेकिन हमने एक व्यवस्था की थी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आपने तो अव्यवस्था की थी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने सरकार जिनको नौकरी नहीं दे सकती तो उनको काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में लागने की कोशिश की। लेकिन आपने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उनके अनुसार 50 लाख लोगों ने नाम दर्ज कराए और 4 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया। इस प्रकार 46 लाख बेरोजगार हुए। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि भले ही श्रम विभाग को कम महत्व दिया जाता हो, लेकिन यही एक विभाग है जो इस समस्या की रीढ़ है। इसलिए जब तक इस समय पर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं करेंगे और देश की जनता को बतलाएंगे नहीं कि बेरोजगारों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, तब तक जनता संतुष्ट नहीं होगी। एंप्लायमेंट में इससे चौगुने नाम दर्ज होकर आ जायेंगे और जब इतने लोगों को काम नहीं मिलेगा तो यह बेरोजगारों की फौज किसी भी सरकार को चलने नहीं देगी। आज कानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति जो उत्पन्न हो रही है, उसकी तह में भी एक सब से बड़ा कारण बेरोजगारी की समस्या ही है।

बांडेड लेबर के संबंध में यहां काफी चर्चा हुई। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है है कि बांडेड लेबर है ही नहीं और दूसरी तरफ रोज बांडेड लेबर निकल रहे हैं। अभी मैं मध्य प्रदेश गया था, 2 दिन पहले हरयाणा में गया था, वहां देख लीजिए जितना एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर है वह सब बिहार और यू० पी० से जा रहा है। उसको वहां बांडेड लेबर के रूप में बनाया जा रहा है। ऐसे हजारों करोड़ों लोगों को बांडेड लेबर का काम चल रहा है, क्या आपने कभी यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि जो मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं, क्या उनको कभी ओवरटाइम मिलता है,

क्या उनसे काम करवाया जाता है, कितने किस्म का काम करवाया जाता है, कितने घंटे करवाया जाता है ? क्या उस मजदूर की स्थिति बांडेड लेबर के समान नहीं है ? उसके लिए कहीं कोई रहने-सोने के स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं है । उसका इतना एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है कि हद से ज्यादा, उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है ।

एक तो बांडेड लेबर का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे चिन्तित हैं दूसरी जो अन-बांडेड लेबर पैदा हो रही है, जिससे लेबर का काम लिया जाता है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक और तरफ भी खींचना चाहूंगा । सागर में मध्य प्रदेश में मंत्री महोदय के बगल में संथाल परगना है जहां कि बीड़ी-मजदूरों की समस्या बहुत भंयकर है । वह अपने आप में एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री है, छोटा उद्योग है । हजारों लाखों लोग इस बीड़ी उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनका किस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है इस तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये । सबसे पहली बात यह होती है कि उसको मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है । दी भी जाएगी तो 3, 4 रुपये दी जायेगी । अभी मजदूरी बहुत जगहों में रुपये के बदले में सड़ा हुआ अनाज देकर दी जाती है, नतीजा क्या होता है कि टी० बी० के पेशेन्ट वह लोग हो जाते हैं ।

मुझे कल ही पता लगा कि मजदूरों को जो पत्ता दिया जाता है, उसमें 1,000 बीड़ी बनाने में 12 घंटे लगते हैं । उसको खराब पत्ता दिया जाता है, लेकिन उससे बीड़ी बनेगी तो 1000 तक ही बनेगी । उसको पत्ता कम दिया जाता है और जर्दा भी कम दिया जाता है लेकिन उससे बीड़ी पूरी ली जायेगी । जब वह बनाकर लायेगा तो उसमें बीड़ी को छांटा जायेगा । उसकी छांट कौन करेगा वह मालिक का सरबरदार रहता है और उसको पहले से ही कह दिया जाता है कि 200 बीड़ी की छटैय्या कर देनी है । इस तरह से 1000 में से 800 बीड़ी रह जाती है, 200 बीड़ी छांट दी जाती है । वह 200 भी उसको वापिस नहीं की जाती है मालिक अपने पास रख लेते हैं और उसको कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी 200 बीड़ी खराब हैं इसलिए इसका पैसा नहीं मिलेगा । काटने के बाद उसको कुछ नहीं मिलता है । है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि बीड़ी उद्योग में जहां लाखों गरीब लगे हुए हैं इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ? सरकार को निश्चित रूप से इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये ।

बाम्बे टैक्सटाइल के संबंध में श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी बोलेंगी । वहां 4 करोड़ प्रतिदिन का घाटा जा रहा है, टैक्सटाइल बन्द है । उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई नीति साफ नहीं बताई है । उसका पालियामेंट में भी डिस्कशन हुआ, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन उद्योग में इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन बिटविन इम्पलायर एंड एम्पलाई, मैनेजमेंट और मजदूर के बीच में सम्बन्ध सुधरे हैं, ऐसा कहा गया है । आपके मजदूरों और मिल के बीच में सम्बन्ध जब सुधरे हैं तो एसेन्शियल सर्विसेज एक्ट क्यों लाया गया ? नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत उनको क्यों परेशान किया जाता है ?

[श्रि राम विलास पासवान]

आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि 1980–81 में 2.20 करोड़ मैन-डेज लास हुआ है। आपसे यहां नेशनल पालिसी, वेज पालिसी नहीं है आपने 1982–83 को उत्पादन का वर्ष डिक्लेयर कर दिया है, लेकिन यह कैसे होगा ?

मेरी समझ में तो 1982–83 के बाद जो लेबर अनरेस्ट ईअर शुरूआत होने जा रहा है, इसमें सबसे ज्यादा मजदूर तबाह होगा, ज्यादा भयानक रूप से उग्र होगा और आपका उत्पादकता वर्ष का जो निर्णय है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगा।

वेजेज बोर्ड में कौन लोग हैं।

श्री धर्मवीर : आपने यही तय कर रखा है तो यही होगा।

सभापति महोदय : रामविलास जी अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं तो सोच रहा था कि आप घंटी बजायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : साधारणतया : थे नाम लेता हूं, जब समय बहुत हो जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूं।

अभी हमारे साथी ने पालेकर अवार्ड के संबंध में कहा।

पालेकर एवार्ड अभी तक पूर्ण रूपेण कहीं भी लागू नहीं हुआ है, व्यावहारिक रूप से उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। नेशनल हेरेल्ड और कई एजेन्सीज में वेतन चार पांच महीने से बकाया है, बोनस तीन वर्ष से बकाया है। पालेकर ने अनुशंसा की थी कि जिला और डिवीजन के स्तर के पत्रकारों को वेतन का एक-तिहाई मिलना चाहिए था। सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति नहीं बनाई है।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में दिए गए फंडामेंटल राइट्स के मुताबिक बोलने की आजादी है, यूनियन बनाने की आजादी है। क्या उस आजादी को एसेंशल सार्विसिज (मेनटेनेंस) एक्ट और नैशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट के तहत छीन नहीं लिया गया है ? मेरे पास पेपर का कटिंग है। सरकार द्वारा 16 एसेंशल सर्विसिज के नाम गिनाए गए हैं, लेकिन आखिर में यह जोड़ दिया गया है कि इसके अलावा जो भी लोक महत्व की सर्विसिज हों। इसका मतलब यह है कि सब सर्विसिज इसके अन्तर्गत आ जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये दोनों कानून सरकार पर, देश पर और संविधान पर सब से बड़े कलंक हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इन कानूनों को वापस लेकर मजदूरों का जो अनरेस्ट ईअर आने वाला है, उसको वह रेस्ट दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मांगों का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मंत्रालय की त्रुटियों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय और मंत्रालय को उससे अपने आप को चैतन्य करना चाहिए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उन सभी ने यह मान लिया है कि यह उत्पादकता का वर्ष है और इसका सम्बन्ध सीधे श्रम से होता

है । जब से प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी , ने उत्पादकता वर्ष का आह्वान किया, तभी से सब के दिमाग में यह बात है कि यह वर्ष श्रमिकों से ही सम्बद्ध है और अगर इस देश को इसका फलाफल मिलना है, तो वह श्रमिकों के माध्यम से ही मिल सकता है, चाहे वे इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हों और चाहे खेतों में ।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में जो मुख्य मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, वे हैं औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, न्यूनतम मजदूरी का है, श्रम शिक्षा का है, श्रमिक कल्याण का है, बाल श्रम का है, श्रमजीवी पत्रकार का है । कलकारखाने का है, खेतों में काम करने वालों का है । लेकिन जब मैं उसको देखता हूं तो मुझे कुछ क्षोभ भी होता है कि संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिये इन्होंने एक अच्छा खाका खींचा है । 33 वर्ष हुए आजाद हुए और संगठित मजदूर हैं उनके लिये एक अच्छा खाका तैयार किया है, उनके लिये व्यवस्था भी करते चले जा रहे हैं और उनकी बेहतरी के लिये भी काम कर रहे हैं । और इनके अनुदान मांगने का जो एक सिलसिला है और उस पर जो आपकी विवेचना है उसके आधार पर यह पता चलता है । लेकिन बहुत खेद लगता है कि श्रम मंत्रालय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कृषक मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में, जो अभी तक प्रगति का सवाल उठाया है, प्रगति का जो दर्शन दिया है, उसको देखने से यह पता चलता है कि अभी भी लगता है कि पता नहीं 50 वर्ष और लगेंगे इस हुकूमत को खेतिहर मजदूरों की दशा को सुधारने में । अभी तक यह रास्ता तय नहीं कर सके हैं । केवल इतना ही फैसला कर सके हैं कि हर ब्लाक में आप एक आनरेरी आर्गेनाइजर देने जा रहे हैं । आनरेरी आर्गेनाइजर की बात इतने साल बाद आयी है और अब देने जा रहे है ...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय कुंवर राम जी समय बहुत कम है और मंत्री जी जवाब देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : (मधपुरा): सभापति जी, समय को थोड़ा बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय को कोई एतराज नहीं है । इसलिये आधा घंटे का समय आप बढ़ा सकते हैं । सब पार्टियों के एक एक सदस्य तो बोलेंगे ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मंत्री जी में बड़ी क्षमता है और आपकी भूमि के हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप संक्षेप में कहिये ।

श्री कुंवर राम : अगर मंत्रालय को, इतने बड़े सैट अप के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती हो एक खेतिहर मजदूरों के भविष्य को कैसे ठीक कर सकें, तो मैं एक सुझाव देता हूं, अपने ऐक्सपर्टस को आप बैठायें जो उस पर विचार करें। आज तक इनके बड़े बड़े ऐक्सपर्टस रास्ता नहीं निकाल सके, और 33 वर्ष में पहाड़ को खोदा चुहिया निकली वाली मसल चरितार्थ होती है । हर ब्लाक में एक आनरेरी आर्गेनाइजर को नियुक्त करने जा रहे हैं जो असंगठित मजदूरों को संगठित करेंगे । इस संदर्भ में मैं यह सुझाव दे रहा हूं, मजदूरों के हित के लिये थोड़ी सी भूमिका में आप जायेंगे...

सभापति महोदय : मैंने शुरू में आप से कहा था, 10 मिनट आपके हो गये

[सभापति महोदय]

उसके बाद और भी बोलने वाले हैं और मंत्री जी जवाब देने वाले हैं । कृपया आप संक्षेप में बोलें ।

श्री कुंवर राम : आजादी मिली तो पंडित नेहरू ने नारा दिया औद्योगिक क्रान्ति का । जब उसके बाद लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी आये तो उन्होंने "जय जवान जय किसान" का नारा दिया और जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी आयी तो उन्होंने नारा दिया "गरीबी हटाओ और समाजवाद लाओ" । इस नारे ने कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ भी दी, तो 1977 में एक परिवर्तन आया, कुछ संघर्ष लोगों ने किया ... कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोगों का राहत थी । हरित-क्रान्ति का सवाल उठा, समाजवाद और गरीबी हटाओ की बात चली तो उस से प्रतिक्रियावादियों को बहुत तकलीफ होने लगी । उस परिवेश में जो लोगों को तकलीफ हुई, तो 1977 में लोगों ने संघर्ष छेड़ दिया और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को पद से हटा दिया । सभापति जी, आप घण्टी बजाते जा रहे हैं, आप थोड़ा रहम कीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : रहम की कोई कमी नहीं है । यहां पर जो बैठता है, वही असली कठिनाई को जानता है ।

श्री कुंवर राम : अब मैं मजदूरों का सवाल रख रहा हूं । जितनी क्रान्ति इस मुल्क में आई, उससे उन गरीबों को कभी भी कोई लाभ नहीं मिला । हम 33 वर्ष की आजादी में उनको अभी तक संगठित नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । आप हर प्रखण्ड में दो पदाधिकारी रखिए—एक राजस्व के लिए और दूसरा विकास के लिए । विकास से और राजस्व से जो गांव में प्रभावित लोग हैं, उनको फायदा होता है, जो बीच के लोग होते हैं, उनको न तो राजस्व से फायदा होता है और न ही विकास से । उसकी झोपड़ी में आज भी एक इंट नहीं लगी हुई है । जिसके पास साधन है, पैसा है, वही उसका उपयोग करता है । कितनी बड़ी क्रान्ति की बात की जाती है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने ग़रीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया, जो गांव में रहने वाले थे, उसको विफल बनाने का प्रयास किया । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दोनों के बीच में एक श्रम पदाधिकारी को देने की जरूरत है । वही सैटअप जो राजस्व में कर रखा है और आज वही विकास के लिए कर रखा है, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी कि आपके एक्सपर्ट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कभी भी इस चीज को नहीं दर्शाया है । जैसा मैंने कहा है, उसको करने से प्रशासन में पूरी शक्ति आयेगी और फिर प्रशासन चुस्त होगा । सभापति जी, आप बार-बार घण्टी बजाते जा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं । मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं । जब से माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विभाग का कार्य-भार संभाला है, तब से इसमें काफी सुधार लग रहा है । पहले ऐसा लगता था कि कोई इसका डिपार्टमेंट ही नहीं है । अब लगने लगा है कि कुछ-न-कुछ इसमें होने वाला है और मजदूरों के लिए सुधार होने वाला है ।

इन्होंने अपने छोटे से शासनकाल में जिस प्रकार का काम किया है, जिस प्रकार का सुधार लाने की कोशिश की है,

जिस प्रकार के कानून और कायदे लेबर की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए इस पार्लियामेंट के सैशन में लाने जा रहे हैं, वे निश्चित तौर पर स्वागतयोग्य है। सभापति जी, कांग्रेस की सरकार जब से इस देश में आई है, उसने मजदूरों के हितों में बहुत से कानून बनाए हैं। ये जितने इधर के बोलने वाले लोग हैं, ये शासक लोग हैं, शासन करने वाले हैं, इन्होंने कभी भी मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया। आप देखिए—लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में कहा गया है कि वेस्ट बंगाल ने सब से ज्यादा "मैन-डेज" लास्ट किये हैं। अगर किसी ने सब से ज्यादा देश का नुकसान किया है तो वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने किया है। उस सरकार ने ता० 19 को हड़ताल में शरीक हो कर इस प्रकार का नमूना पेश कर दिया जो दुनिया में आप को कहीं भी देखने का नहीं मिलेगा। दुनिया में कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि उस जगह की सरकार ने हड़ताल कराई हो, लेकिन दुनिया में पहली मर्तबा वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं—इस देश में भी इस प्रकार के लोग रहते हैं जो इस इस देश को बिगाड़ने के सिवाय, देश को कमजोर बनाने के सिवाय कोई दूसरा काम इस देश में नहीं कर सकते। इस प्रकार के लोगों से देश को सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है, वरना ये लोग देश की दशा को बिगाड़ने में कोई कोर-कसर नहीं रखेंगे।

मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा—आप ता० 19 की हड़ताल को देखिए—इण्टक के सिवाय और कौन सी यूनियन थी जो हड़ताल में शामिल नहीं हुई। ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०, सी० टू०, या दूसरे जो भी संगठन हैं सब ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ा जाय, देश की शासन व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ा जाय जिस से यहां कोई सरकार कायम न रह सके। इन लोगों की करनी से इस बात का अन्दाज लगता है कि ये लोग जिस देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं उस में शको-शुब्हा पैदा होता है, क्या ये लोग वास्तव में इस देश की भक्ति में विश्वास करते हैं? जब देश कमजोर होता है, देश का विघटन होता है, टुकड़े-टुकड़े होता है तो निश्चित तरीके से दुश्मन को अवसर मिलता है—देश की आजादी को बरबाद करने का, देश की स्वतन्त्रता खतरे में पड़ जाती है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति ये लोग लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि इन लोगों से सावधान और सतर्क रहिए। इनको ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन न दें। ये लोग डण्डे के बल पर कहते हैं कि वेरिफिकेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, चुनाव होना चाहिए। चुनाव की बात ये क्यों कहते हैं? इसलिए कि लाठी के जरिए, बन्दूक के जरिए, चाकू और छुरी के जरिये मजदूरों को डरा धमका कर उन के वोट प्राप्त कर के उन पर काबू करना चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... कितने वर्षों से मजदूर उन स्थानों में विश्वास रखते चले आ रहे हैं, कितने वर्षों से चन्दा देते आ रहे हैं, कितने वर्षों से उस संस्था को पनपाने में अपना योगदान दिया है, उन संस्थाओं के सदस्यों से डण्डे के बल पर वोट प्राप्त कर के रिकगनीशन ले जायं, यह प्रजातान्त्रिक तरीका नहीं है। गांधी जी का मुल्क अहिंसा की बात में विश्वास करता है और ये लोग उस व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, हिंसक प्रवृत्ति को पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वेरीफिकेशन की जो हमारी सरकार की नीति है वह निश्चित तरीके से सही है, उस का हमें पुरजोर तरीके से समर्थन करना चाहिए। यदि हम उस चीज को कायम रखेंगे तो सारी चीजें, सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेगी। ये मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट लोग जिस तरह की धारणा के जरिए इस देश की व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ना

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

चाहते हैं, इस देश के उत्पादन को कम करना चाहते हैं, इस देश को आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, हम को और ज्यादा गरीब बनाना चाहते हैं, उसका मौका इन को नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय इस वर्ष सदन में 10–12 नये कानून ला रहे हैं—वे कानून हैं :—

> "दि इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट, ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट, इण्डस्ट्रीयल एम्पलायमेण्ट एक्ट, हास्पिटल एजूकेशनल इन्स्टीचुशन एण्ड पेमेण्ट आफ ग्रैचुइटी एक्ट, इम्मिग्रेशन बिल, आयरन ओर एण्ड लबर वेलफेअर फण्ड बिल, मेंगनीज एण्ड लेबर वेलफेयर बिल, पेमेण्ट आफ़ वेजेज बिल, मिनिमम वेजेज अमेण्डमेण्ट बिल, लाइमस्टोन, डोलोमाइट बिल, आदि।"

इस प्रकार कई कानून वे ला रहे हैं। इस में मैं दो तोन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक मेरा सुझाव ग्रेचुएटी के सम्बन्ध में है

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब देने वाले हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि आप सुझाव ही दें। और भो जो अन्य माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, वह भी सुझाव ही दें, तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित यहां पर बात नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर कहां जाएंगे। इसलिए आप हमें बोलने दोजिए।

ग्रेचुयेटी के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान दें। ग्रेचुएटी पहले 15 दिन की एक साल में मिलती थी। जो मजदूर 5 साल तक काम कर लेता था, उस को साल में 15 दिन की ग्रेचुएटी मिल जाती थी लेकिन अब कानून में परिवर्तन हो गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फ़ैसला दिया है कि जो मजदूर साल में 240 दिन काम नहीं करेगा, उस को उस साल की ग्रेचुटी नहीं दी जाएगी। इस के अलावा एक साल में 13 दिन की ग्रेचुएटी कर दी है। पहले 15 दिन की ग्रेचुएटी हर साल मिलती थी लेकिन अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट से इस प्रकार का फैसला हुआ है, जिस में इस को घटा कर 13 दिन की ग्रेचुएटी कर दो। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मजदूर को साल में 15 दिन की ग्रेचुएटी मिलनी चाहिए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फ़ैसला दिया है, उसको देखते हुए आप इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा माकूल कानून लाएं, जिस में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डोलामाइट और लाइमस्टोन के मजदूरों के लिए एक वेलफेयर एक्ट यहां पर लागू है। इसी प्रकार की चीज सोप-स्टोन के बारे में होनी चाहिए। सोप-स्टोन भी वैसे ही पत्थरों में से निकलता है। उस में भी उसी प्रकार के लेबर के कानून और कायदे लागू हैं और सैस भी आप ने लगाया है लेकिन वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज का फ़ायदा उन को कुछ नहीं मिलता। इन्हीं पत्थरों में से वह निकलता है। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि लाइमस्टोन और डोलोमाइट के साथ सोप-स्टोन को भी आप जोड़ दें, जिस से उन के लिए भी वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज हो और इस में लगी लेबर को भी मजबूती

मिल जाए। अगर आप ने यह कर दिया तो इस से बहुत बड़ा फ़ायदा इन लोगों को मिलेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आप को कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिएं।

एक बात की ओर और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह है पेमेण्ट आफ़ मिनीमम वेजेज एक्ट के बारे में। जो कांट्रेक्ट लेबर है, वह पेमेण्ट आफ़ मिनीमम वेजेज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत दावा नहीं कर सकता और इस तरह से उस को कुछ रिलीफ नहीं मिलता। जो रेगूलर मजदूर हैं, उन को पेमेण्ट आफ़ मिनीमम वेजेज एक्ट के तहत फ़ायदा मिलता है, पेनेल्टी भी मिलती है और सब तरह के फ़ायदे मिलते हैं लेकिन कांट्रेक्ट लेबर के बारे में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप को कोई कानून ऐसा बनाना चाहिए, जिस से कांट्रेक्ट लेबर को इन सब बातों का फ़ायदा मिल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल पर और स्टेट लेबिल पर जो आप के रीजनल लेबर कमिश्नरों के दफ्तर बने हुए हैं, वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। वे मजदूरों के हिमायती न हो कर जो पैसे वाले खानों के मालिक हैं, उन के पक्ष की ही बात करते हैं। वहां पर जो आप के अधिकारी हैं, वे मजदूरों के हितों की बात नहीं करते हैं। उन के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे मजदूरों को लाभ पहुंचे। मैं माइका की बात करता हूं। वहां पर वे लोग पूंजीपतियों की मदद करते हैं। जब हम कहते हैं कि मजदूरों को पर्मानेन्ट बनाओ ताकि उन को फ़ायदा पहुंचे, तो ये जो आदमी आप ने वहां बैठा दिये हैं, ये पूंजीपतियों की मदद करते हैं। होता क्या है कि एक साल एक नाम, दूसरे साल दूसरा नाम और तीसरे साल तीसरा नाम रख दिया जाता है और इस तरह से वे कभी भी पर्मानेन्ट नहीं हो सकते। इस प्रकार के अधिकारी वहां पर बैठा दिये हैं, जो सारे के सारे गलत काम करते हैं। आपने वहां पर एक एसिसटेंट लेबर कमिश्नर बैठा दिया है। एक एल० ई० ओ० जिसको शायद लेबर इवैलुयेशन आफ़िसर बोलते हैं, बैठा दिया है। हमारे यहां भील-वाड़े का एक आर्बीट्रेशन का केस उस को सुपुर्द कर दिया। हमको वहां पर 7 रुपये सोप-स्टोन में मिलता था। उसने आर्बीट्रेशन में उसको 6 रुपये 65 पैसे कर दिया। जब 7 रुपये हमें मिल रहा था, तो हमारी लड़ाई ज्यादा के लिए चल रही थी लेकिन उसके बावजूद 6.65 रुपये आपने आफर किया, आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने आफर किया। यह एल० ई० ओ० जो है, उसके बजाए एसिसटेंट लेबर कमिश्नर आपने बनाया और हमारी छाती पर उसको रखा ताकि हमारे मजदूरों का वह बराबर शोषण करता रहे। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां पर की गई है और मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है और इस मामले में मैं इनको सपोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दूसरा मेरा निवेदन एम्प्लाईज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस के संबंध में है। इसमें आपने बहुत प्रगति की है, बहुत काम किया है। मगर हमको इस से संतोष नहीं है। क्योंकि हमारे मजदूरों को अच्छी-अच्छी दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं। डाक्टर लोग उनको घटिया किस्म की दवाइयां देते हैं और उससे उनकी बीमारी दूर नहीं होती है। उनको उनके मुआवजे का भी पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। भीलवाड़ा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र है। वहां पर भी एक अस्पताल स्थापित होना चाहिए ताकि वहां के मजदूरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके।

हमारे यहां मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल के ओनर सेठ सम्पतमल लोढा हैं। उनकी तरफ ई० एस० आई० का साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया बकाया है। उस पैसे की वसूली के लिए क्लैक्टर के पास से डिग्री भेजी जाती है लेकिन आप के सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की पूंजीपतियों से मिलीभगत होने के कारण पैसे की वसूली नहीं की जा रही है। इस तरह से वहां पर हालत खराब हो रही है। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं कि आप इस पैसे को वसूल करके मजदूरों को फायदा दीजिए।

प्रोविडेंट फंड के संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा महकमा है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय एल० आई० सी० को पांच टुकड़ों में बांट रहे हैं लेकिन जो प्रोविडेंट फंड का इतना बड़ा महकमा है जिसमें कि सात हजार करोड़ रुपये जमा हैं...

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : सात नहीं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : जितना भी जमा हो, उस पैसे की मजदूरों को दस-दस साल तक रसीद नहीं मिलती है। जब उसको इतने सालों तक रसीद नहीं मिलेगी तो वह कैसे शादी के लिए, बीमारी के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए, बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कर्जा ले सकेगा। हमारे यहां जितनी भी मिलें या माइंस चलती हैं सभी में यह हालत है। मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल, भीलवाड़ा के मालिकों की तरफ बीस लाख रुपया प्रोविडेंट फंड का बकाया है। आपका डिपार्टमेंट उसे वसूल नहीं कर रहा है। वे बराबर हेराफेरी करते हैं। उसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर सेठ सम्पतमल लोढा से पैसा आज तक वसूल नहीं हुआ है। मैं बराबर दो साल से इस पार्लियामेंट में कहता आ रहा हूं मगर इसके संबंध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ 406 और 409 में सीधा केस बनता है लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं किया जाता। इस संबंध में निश्चित तौर पर कुछ किया जाना चाहिए।

कैजुअल लेबर के संबंध में मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। 180 दिन जिन मजदूरों ने काम कर लिया है उन मजदूरों को पूरी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिएं।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान सरकार के नीचे पब्लिक सेक्टर में मजदूर काम करते हैं और वहां प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी मजदूर काम करते हैं। आप सभी को देख लीजिए। राजस्थान सरकार का चाहें पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० डिपार्टमेंट हो, चाहे इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट हो, चाहे वाटर वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट हो, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी हो, इन सब में करीब एक लाख मजदूर हैं। जब 1972 में कांग्रेस सरकार थी तो यह निर्णय किया गया था कि जिस मजदूर को दो साल से ज्यादा काम करते हो गये हैं उसको परमानेंट कर दिया जाएगा। मगर जब 1980 में प्रेजीडेंट रूल आया तो उस डिसीजन को ताक पर रख दिया गया और इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। इन डिपार्टमेंट में दस-दस साल से ज्यादा से लोग काम कर रहे हैं। न उनको स्थायी किया गया है और न उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं। इसलिए आपका निश्चित फर्ज बनता है कि आप राजस्थान सरकार से कहें कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वाटर वर्क्स, बिजली विभाग और दूसरे विभागों में जिनमें कि कैजुअल वर्कर्स हैं और जो दो साल से काम कर रहे हैं उनको परमानेंट

किया जाय और उनको सारी सुख सुविधाएं दी जाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर विचार विमर्श और आगे बढ़े, इसके पूर्व बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि अध्यक्ष की दृष्टि इस पर रहती है कि कितना समय है और कितने बोलने वाले हैं।

...अध्यक्ष अगर बार-बार समाप्त करने के लिए कहें और उसके निवेदन को अनसुना करते हुए बोलते चले जाएं तो कैसे काम चलेगा। इस प्रकार से कार्यवाही चलाना किसी के लिए भी संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो कोई भी इस आसन पर हो, जब तक आप माननीय सदस्यगण सहयोग प्रदान उसे नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वह गाड़ी नहीं चला सकता।

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : हरिकेश जी खड़े हुए हैं, इन का विशेष ध्यान रखना आप।

सभापति महोदय :.. आप भी ध्यान रखें हां, श्री जटिया जी, आप 5 मिनट में अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक प्रस्ताव है। श्रम विभाग की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि एक घंटे के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : समय बढ़ाएंगे तब भी किसी तरह से पार तो लगे उसका प्रयास होना चाहिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, हम श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। श्रम मंत्रालय सरकार के सभी प्रमुख मंत्रालयों का आधार है। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा अचरज होता है कि सरकार के अन्दर श्रम मंत्रालय को उचित दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि श्रम मंत्रालय की महत्ता को उचित रूप से आंका जाए।

आज देश भर में उत्पादन वर्ष की बात हो रही है।

"श्रम-एव-जयते" कहेंगे, "श्रमनू बिना न सिद्धयते"

यह बातें कहेंगे, लेकिन श्रम का सम्मान ठीक से न हो सके, श्रम मंत्रालय को ठीक से दर्जा न मिल सके तो यह औचित्यपूर्ण बात नहीं होगी।

सभापति जी, श्रम विभाग का हमारे देश में निश्चितरूप से बहुत महत्व रहा है, श्रम की आधारभूत मान्यता मानने वाला हमारा देश रहा है। हमारे देश में विश्वकर्मा की पूजा होती है। इसलिए श्रम की महत्ता को जानना, श्रमिकों को न्यायोचित अधिकार देना हम सब का कर्त्तव्य है।

श्रम विभाग एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में संगठित और असंगठित मजदूर हैं। सरकारी महकमों में, संस्थानों में हजारों लोग काम करते हैं जो संगठित क्षेत्र में हैं और खेतीहर मजदूर, इंट के भट्टों पर काम करने वाले मजदूर, बाल श्रमिक हैं ठेकेदारों के यहां काम करने वाले मजदूर जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं, उनको उचित हक नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मैं श्रम मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

सरकार की नीति समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है। सरकार की मान्यता के आधार पर यूनियनें चलती हैं। सरकार और श्रम विभाग द्वारा जो नियम बनाये गए हैं, उनके आधार पर समय-समय पर यूनियनों को वाजिब मान्यता मिले, ऐसी बात होनी चाहिए। जो यूनियनें सरकार का समर्थन करती हैं, जैसे इंटक, उनकी बात ज्यादा सुनी जाए, ऐसी बात सरकार के अन्दर नहीं होनी चाहिए। ऐसी अवस्था में औद्योगिक अशांति पैदा होती है और ऐसी स्थितियां पैदा होती हैं जिनमें श्रम विभाग की मशीनरी ठीक से काम नहीं कर पाती। श्रम मंत्रालय के काम में अड़चनें भी बहुत आती हैं। बहुत से मंत्रालय इसके काम में हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और ठीक से काम नहीं करने देते।

बंबई की कपड़ा मिलों की हड़ताल के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता परन्तु वस्तुस्थिति सरकार जानती है। सरकार को यह मानकर नहीं चलना चाहिये कि इस क्षेत्र में शायद इंटक को मैदानी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं होगी। जिन लोगों को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं भी है उन सब लोगों को बुला करके उनके साथ बात कर के उस उद्योग को चालू किया जा सके इसकी कोशिश आपकी तरफ से होनी चाहिये। उत्पादन वर्ष में उत्पादन जारी रह सके यह आपको सोचना चाहिये और इसके आपको उपाय करने चाहिये।

उज्जैन में विनोद मिल बन्द पड़ी है। मिल मालिकों ने करोड़ों रुपये का गबन किया है, प्राविडेंट फंड मजदूरों का हज्म कर लिया है, करोड़ों रुपया उनको बिजली का देना बाकी है, पानी का पैसा उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। मजदूर आवाज उठाते हैं। उन पर दमन चक्र चलाया जाता है। इसके बारे में श्रम मंत्री जी से बार-बार निवेदन किया जा चुका है। मुझे लगता है कि श्रम मंत्रालय के पास कोई शक्ति नहीं है, उस का कोई जोर नहीं है, उसकी चलती नहीं है, उस में कुछ ताकत नहीं है और उसकी बात कोई मानता नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि श्रम मंत्री को कैबिनेट स्तर का दर्जा दिया जाए और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो इस विभाग को प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्गत कर दिया जाए। इससे इसका महत्व बढ़ जाएगा। इस मंत्रालय को महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय बनाया जाना चाहिये।

बोनस का मसला भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बोनस दे कर आप किसी पर कृपा नहीं करते हैं, यह आपकी अनुकम्पा का प्रतीक नहीं है। मजदूर का यह हक है। यह डैफर्ड वेज है, विलम्बित वेज है। यह हक उसको मिलना चाहिये। सभी वर्कर्ज को बोनस मिलना चाहिये। जितने भी श्रम करने वाले हैं मेहनतकश हैं उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिये। ईज वेज अर्नर शुड गेट बोनस।

रेल मंत्रालय, डाक तार आदि मंत्रालयों को आप लें। इन सब विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की परिस्थितियां अलग-अलग हैं। कहीं-कहीं दो-दो यूनियज हैं जिन को मान्यता मिली हुई है। उनकी बात को सुना जाता है और जहां मानना हो माना भी जाता है। लेकिन इनके अलावा रजिस्टर्ड यूनियज भी हैं जिन की बात को सुना ही नहीं जाता है। इतना ही नहीं कि सुना नहीं जाता बल्कि इस प्रकार से सर्क्युलर भी इशू किए जाते हैं कि उनकी बात को सुना न जाए। ऐसी व्यवस्था में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कैसे शान्ति बनी रह सकती है, यह प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह बना हुआ है।

बिना किसी भेदभाव के, मतभेदों के रहते हुए श्रम मंत्रालय को निष्पक्ष रूप से काम करना चाहिये और श्रम मंत्री को शक्ति इसको करने के लिए पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये, उन में क्षमता पैदा की जानी चाहिये कि वह स्वतंत्र रूप से काम कर सकें।

माइका उद्योग को आप लें। उस में दो लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। चालीस करोड़ से ज्यादा की इस उद्योग से फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमाई होती है। इस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पांच छः रुपये से अधिक मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। इस पर आप ध्यान दें। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो काम करते हैं, उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशंज के ऊपर आप ध्यान दें। प्रदूषित वायुमंडल में जो उनको काम करना पड़ता है, उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बिजली घरों की चिमनियों से राख निकलती है और उस राख के अन्दर मजदूरों का जीवन खाक हो जाता है। इस पर आप ध्यान दें। मंदसौर में स्लेट पैंसिल बनाने का काम चलता है। सिलीकोस नाम की बीमारी मजदूरों को इससे हो जाती है जो टी बी से भी अधिक भंयकर बीमारी है। उनके जीवन के लिए इससे खतरा पैदा होता है। मजदूरों के वेलफेयर पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये, उनके हितों की आपको ठीक प्रकार से देखभाल करनी चाहिये। यह आपसे अपेक्षा की जाती है।

इस विभाग को मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये। जो यह मशीनरी है इसको समर्थ बनाया जाना चाहिये। निष्पक्ष रूप से यह काम कर सके, श्रमिकों और मेहनतकशों के हित में काम कर सके, इस काबिल इसको बनाया जाना चाहिये, इस योग्य इसको बनाया जाना चाहिये। यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत कम समय में मैं अपने विचार आपकी सेवा में रखूंगी।

कांग्रेस आई को सत्ता में आए हुए 27 महीने हो गए। 27 महीने के जनता पार्टी के राज से हम इनकी तुलना कर सकते हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान रिपोर्ट नं० 1 के पीछे जो एक ग्राफ दिया गया है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। यह वर्कर्ज एजुकेशन के बारे में है। यह ग्राफ बताता है कि किस प्रकार से काम जनता पार्टी के राज में हुआ था और किस प्रकार से कांग्रेस आई के राज में हुआ है। यह एजुकेशन 1977 में 150,000 वर्कर्ज को मिल रही थी। 1979 तक उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 290,000 हो गई। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 140,000 और वर्कर्ज को एजुकेट करने की, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की कोशिश की गई। अब आपके राज में क्या हुआ। कुछ भी प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई। लाइन ऐसे ही सीधी चली जा रही है। जितना हो रहा था उतना ही आज आपके राज में हो रहा है।

टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कोर्स की एजूकेशन के बारे में भी वही बात है। जनता पार्टी के राज में 1977 में, जो 38,000 टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग का काम चल रहा था, वह 57,000 हो गया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 19,000 ज्यादा लोगों को वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग का लाभ मिला और आपके राज में 57,000 से 61,000 हो गया, उसका मतलब कि 4,000। अब आप ही तय कीजिये।

जैसे आपके राज में कहा जाता है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज खत्म हो गई, लेकिन

जनता पार्टी के राज में फारेन एक्सचेंज 2300 करोड़ रुपये से 5300 करोड़ रुपये हो गई, लेकिन आपकी दृष्टि में 5300 करोड़ कम है ।

अभी हमारे पहले वक्ता भी कह चुके हैं कि हमारे आज के लेबर मंत्री जो आजाद साहब हैं, उनके बारे में यह आशा है कि वह बहुत काम कर सकेंगे, अगर उनको एक साल तक काम करने देंगे तो । क्योंकि पिछले 27 महीने में 5 मिनिस्टर बदल गये । मैं समझती हूं कि यह मिनिस्टर तो बदली के अन्दर हो गये हैं और इनको विदाउट नोटिस निकाल दिया जाता है । ये कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । जो आश्वासन यहां पर देते हैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । पिछले साल तिवारी जी ने जो कुछ यहां कहा था, उसकी जिम्मेदारी आज के मिनिस्टर पर कैसे रहेगी ? मेरे ख्याल में कम-से-कम एक साल आप बने रहे, और एक साल के बाद जब हम मिलेंगे तो आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में आपने क्या किया है, वह बता सकेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : आश्वासन तो सरकार की ओर से देते हैं ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : : सच्चे मायनों में

the Labour Ministry has become an irrelevant Ministry. Unfortunately, Mr. Bhagwat Jha A ad is holding charge of an 'irrelevant portfolio'.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह इर्रेलेवेन्ट कैसे हो गया ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : क्योंकि इस प्रकार की हालत है । उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह हो गया । इसका कारण है कि यह दृष्टि है वर्कर की ओर देखने की ।

एमर्जेंसी के समय, जो अधिकार थे, बोनस इम्पाउन्ड कर दिया, सी०डी०एस० लगा दिया, वर्कर्स के सारे स्ट्राइक के अधिकार निकाल दिये, उनके कलैक्टिव बार्गेनिंग के अधिकार निकाल दिये गये, जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद इमीडिएटली उनको बोनस वापिस दे दिया गया, सी०डी०एस० दे दिया और क्लैक्टिव बार्गेनिंग को औबलीगेटरी समझा गया । जब कलैक्टिव बार्गेनिंग कर के एग्रीमेंट होता है, तो वर्कर्स के को-आपरेशन से आप काम करना चाहते हैं ? वर्कर्स के लिये एसमा और एन एस ए आपने रखा है । यह आपको तय करना है ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में आप 95 परसेंट आफ लेबर फोर्स पर विचार करते हैं । 83 परसेंट आफ दी लेबर फोर्स अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड है, उसके लिये भी आपको बहुत कुछ कदम उठाने हैं ।

मैं जानती हूं कि आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर करना है तो आपकी पहली ड्यूटी यह होनी चाहिये कि कि आप जो प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर है, उसके लिये आप किस को इन्सैंटिव देना चाहते हैं, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को या वर्कर्स को देना चाहते हैं ?

मैं आपको यह इसलिये बताती हूं, मि० दंडवते इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, जब जनता पार्टी का राज आया था, तो 1974 में जो रेलवे मजदूरों को निकाला गया था, उन सब को वापिस ले लिया गया । उस समय बजट के समय 89 करोड़ का सरप्लस बताया गया था,

लेकिन इन वर्कर्स के सहयोग से वह 126 करोड़ का सरप्लस हो गया । क्योंकि उस समय इस प्रकार की भावना बनी थी । वह जनता पार्टी के राज्य में बनाने की कोशिश हो रही थी ।

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

30 साल में हमारे आजाद देश में अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड रूरल सैक्टर के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ है । जनता पार्टी के राज्य में पहली मीटिंग हो गई ट्राइपार्टेट, उसकी वजह से रूरल डैवलपमेंट में लेबर के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये गये । स्पेशल कान्फ्रेंस हो गई, एक पर्मानेन्ट बाडी बन गई जिस की वजह से रूरल वर्कर्स के लिये एक ठोस कदम उठाने की कोशिश हो गई । आप आगे चलकर कुछ कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने कौन से डिस्प्यूट में अपने कुछ काम किये हैं ?

27 महीने में जब कभी सवाल उठा तो स्टीफन साहब ने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ सवाल हल करने की कोशिश की, लेबर मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, क्योंकि वह जगह पर बैठते नहीं हैं । उनको यहां से वहां, वहां से यहां भगा देते हैं । बेचारे लेबर मिनिस्टर क्या करें ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह बेचारे हो गये ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : लेकिन जनता पार्टी के राज्य में लेबर मिनिस्टर ने खुद डिस्प्यूट्स में काम किया और मैं आपको बताती हूं कि स्टील, कोल वगैरह में मजदूरों को 105 से 110 रुपये प्रति महीना ज्यादा तनख्वाह देने की व्यवस्था की गई ।

महाराष्ट्र में पी डी एफ के शासन-काल में बम्बई के टेक्सटाइल मजदूरों की तनख्वाह स्ट्राइक किए बगैर 50 से 65 रुपये तक बढ़ गई थी । आज बम्बई में स्ट्राइक चल रही है । अगर सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल रिलशन्ज में सुधार करना चाहती है, तो उसे यूनियन की रैकगनीशन की माडेलेटीज को बदलना पड़ेगा और सीक्रेट बैलट की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । यदि सरकार आर एम एम एस पर निर्भर करेगी, तो वह श्रमिकों के असंतोष को कम नहीं कर सकती । सरकार कहती है कि पहले स्ट्राइक को वापस लो, तब हम बातचीत करेंगे । इससे यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती ।

एक जमाना था कि महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई में टैक्सटाइल मजदूर होना एक प्रतिष्ठा की बात समझी जाती थी । आज हालत यह है कि टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों के मुकाबले में अन्य मजदूरों की तनख्वाहें और सुविधाएं बढ़ गई हैं । टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों की रेक्गनाइज्ड यूनियन आर एम एम एस है, जो कि इनटक की यूनियन है कहा जाता है कि मिल-मालिक सिर्फ रैक्गनाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ बात करेंगे । मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि मोदी नगर में स्ट्राइक हुई । वहां हिन्द मजदूर सभा के 14,000 सदस्य थे और इनटक के 55 सदस्य थे । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रम मंत्री कहते थे कि इनटक के साथ बात करनी चाहिए । वह स्ट्राइक 104 दिन तक चली । आखिर में प्रधान मंत्री ने संदेश भेजा और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इन्टरवीन करना पड़ा ।

आज बम्बई में सब टैक्सटाइल मजदूर स्ट्राइक पर हैं । उन्हें काम पर जाने से रोकना नहीं पड़ता है । मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया कि 28 मिलें चालू हो गई हैं, 70,000 मजदूर वापस

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

काम पर आ गए हैं, स्ट्राइक फिजल आउट होने वाली है । लेकिन जब महाराष्ट्र के लेजिस्लेटर्ज वहां पर गए, तो उन्होंने देखा कि बहुत थोड़े-थोड़े लोग काम कर रहे हैं, जो मजदूर नहीं हैं । आज भी वहां पर चार करोड़ रुपये रोजाना का घाटा हो रहा है । इस स्ट्राइक में कोई भी मजदूर मिल के दरवाजे पर नहीं जाता है, क्योंकि वे सब अपने गांव में चले गए हैं । वहां पर शान्ति है, ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन नहीं बिगड़ी है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि टेक्सटाइल मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक को उन्हें प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिए, उन लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करना उनका काम है, उन्हें इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय आज ही ऐलान करें कि सब यूनियनों के साथ बातचीत की जाएगी और आरबिट्रेशन के लिए कार्यवाही की जायेगी । मैं किसी यूनियन में काम नहीं करती हूं, लेकिन बम्बई के मजदूरों ने आर एम एम एस के अध्यक्ष, श्री होसिंग, को परास्त कर के मुझे चुन कर यहां भेजा ।

जहां तक महिलाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इस रिपोर्ट में उनके बारे में एक पन्ना भी नहीं, बल्कि सिर्फ एक पैराग्राफ है । 96 परसेंट स्त्रियां अनआर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैं । सरकार को उनके बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए । आने वाले साल में स्त्रियों के बारे में केवल एक पैराग्राफ लिखने के बजाए पूरी किताब लिखी जाए कि उनकी क्या अवस्था है, उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है, क्या ईक्वल रीम्युनरेशन एक्ट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है या नहीं, मेटर्निटी बेनिफिट्स और क्रेश की व्यवस्था की गई है या नहीं, वे सब डीटेल्ज दी जाएं । आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर से महिलाओं को निकाला जा रहा है । मेरा सुझाव है कि एक बिल ला कर प्रत्येक इण्डस्ट्री में मिल-ओनर और एम्प्लाईज़ पर नामिनल सेस लगा दिया जाए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तथा सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसमें कांट्रीब्यूट करें । इस प्रकार मेटर्निटी बेनिफिट्स और क्रेश आदि की व्यवस्था एक सोशल रेसपांसिबिलिटी, , समाज की ज़िम्मेदारी, समझी जाएगी । इससे फ़ेमिली प्लानिंग के कार्यक्रम को भी लाभ हो सकता है ।

बांडिड लेबर का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन का नाम नहीं लूंगी, क्योंकि इस सरकार को उससे एलर्जी है । लेकिन उस संस्था ने बांडिड लेबर के बारे में एक सरवे किया है । सरकार भी यह पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है कि कितने बांडिड लेबर हैं । लेकिन माइग्रेण्ट लेबर और बांडिड लेबर में फ़र्क बहुत कम है । माइग्रेण्ट लेबर की हालत हरियाणा में मैं खुद देख कर आई हूं । पता नहीं वे माइग्रेण्ट लेबर हैं या बांडिड लेबर हैं । जनता पार्टी के राज्य में 1979 में पहली बार इस बारे में कानून बना । वह अक्तूबर, 1980 में गज़ेट किया गया । सरकार ने उसके बारे में अभी तक क्या किया है ?

17.00 hrs.

अगर आप उस पर कार्यवाही करते तो आज जो हरियाणा में किलन वर्कर्स, कांट्रेक्ट वर्कर्स और एशियाड में काम करने वाले मज़दूर हैं उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिए आवाज उठाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । महिलाओं के बारे में, बच्चों के बारे में, चाइल्ड लेबर के बारे में हमारे सामने जो खबरें आ रही हैं वह मुझे लगता

है कि श्रम मंत्रालय के लिए शोभाजनक नहीं है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय कुछ ठोस कदम उठायें। महिलायें मांग कर रही हैं कि नेशनल कमीशन ग्रौन वीमेन होनी चाहिए। The National Committee on Women is not going to satisfy the needs of women कमेटी बनाने से उनके सवाल हल नहीं होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी जो मांग है कि देश में रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जाये, हैल्थ, ऐम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में जो मांग है इस मांग को आप मान लें।

अन्त में एक बात फिर कहूंगी कि बम्बई के टैक्सटाइल्स वर्कर्स का सवाल हल करने के लिए आप उसको प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनायें। आपको जल्दी कुछ स्टैप्स लेने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा आप करेंगे तो 19 तारीख को स्ट्राइक नहीं होगी। नहीं तो उससे सारी हवा बिगड़ जायगी और प्रोडक्टिविटी आपकी खतरे में पड़ जायगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allowed to his party is three minutes.

SHRI R.P. YADAV: Can I sit down without speaking? I shall take some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is for your information. You can take fiv minutes.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसद यादव (मधेपुरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने 1982 का उत्पादकता वर्ष घोषित किया है और उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा दिया है। ठीक ही है जब तक श्रम मजदूर किसी मुल्क का संतुष्ट नहीं होगा तब तक उत्पादकता नहीं बढ़ सकती। लेकिन क्या इस मुल्क का मजदूर संतुष्ट है? यह देखना चाहिए, इसका जवाब मैं एक शब्द में कह सकता हूं कि कतई नहीं। मजदूर को दो भाग में बांट सकते हैं। एक संगठित और दूसरा असंगठित। संगठित मजदूर वह हैं जो कल-कारखानों में काम करते हैं और असंगठित मजदूर वह जो खेतों में, ईंट के भट्टों में काम करते हैं या चाइल्ड लेबर हैं। संगठित मजदूर के लिए आपने देखा ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए सरकार की तरफ से जो काला कानून लाया गया, जो उनके संवैधानिक अधिकार पर रोक लगाई गई हड़ताल करने पर। दूसरी तरफ असंगठित मजदूर की हालत देखें, खासकर के ग्रामीण मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है। हमारे यहां आज से 25 वर्ष पहले जो दिन भर की मजदूरी में तीन किलो प्रति दिन अनाज दिया जाता था वह आज भी कायम है। इतनी महंगाई बढ़ गई उसके बाद भी वही रेट है। कानून में संशोधन हुए होंगे मिनिमम वेजेज के बारे में, लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कोई नहीं देखता है। देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में कहां लागू हो रहे हैं इसको श्रम मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिए कि वास्तव ; लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू हुआ कि नहीं।

हमारे प्रदेश में बटाईदार का कानून है। बटाईदार को तीन चौथाई मिलना चाहिए और मालिक को एक चौथाई मिलना चाहिए। जब कि हकीकत में बटाईदार को आधा भी नहीं मिलता है। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कहने के लिए पूंजीवादी मुल्क अमरीका है वहां पर बटाई दार को 6 बटे 7 हिस्सा मिलता है और मालिक को 1 बटे 7 मिलता है। तो हम कहने के लिये तो सोशलिस्ट समाज हैं क्या हम उसकी भी बराबरी कर पाये हैं? इस ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी से काफी देश को क्षति होती है। यदि आप आंकड़े देखें जो कि

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

सरकारी हैं तो 1980 में 18.93 मिलियन मैन डेज का लौस हुआ और 1981 में 22.56 मिलियन मैन डेज का लाभ हुआ । तो यह बढ़ोत्तरी क्यों है ? यह आपके ही आंकड़े हैं । एक तरफ़ "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इनके हिसाब से मैन डेज लौस आप देख सकते हैं । बदकिस्मती से यहां यह सरकार हड़ताल की भाषा समझती है । क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती कि मजदूरों की वाजिब मांगों पर उनकी हड़ताल हो जाने से पहले ही विचार किया जाए और जो वाजिब हों, उनको मान लिया जाए । मैं समझता हुं इससे देश का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा । इस संदर्भ में एक-दो बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूं । आज जो देश की स्थिति है, मजदूरों की, मैं समझता हूं कि 1975-76 की स्थिति है, यह बात ठीक है । मजदूर चाह कर भी अपनी बात नहीं कह सकते हैं । मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि तूफ़ान आने से पहले ही मंत्री जी को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए । इस मुल्क का मजदूर जिस तरह से 1976 में जागा था, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फिर जाग जाए और उस आग में आप भी झुलस जायें । मंत्री जी बहुत सक्षम हैं और बहुत कुछ करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, वे इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और इसको दूर कर पायेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं कैजुयूअल लेबर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जिनकी हालत बहुत ही बदतर है । रेल मजदूरों के साथ काम करने और उनको देखने का सौभाग्य मिला है । बहुत से लोग तो 10-10, 12-12 साल तक लगातार काम करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कैजुयूअल हैं । जब कि कैजुयूअल लेबर 180 दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं करता है । इस संबंध में एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण हैं मैं आपको दे सकता हूं , जहां पर लाखों मजदूर कैजुयूअल लेबर हैं । इस पर मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि वे अपने वायदे पर कायम रह सकें और लोगों को आपकी सरकार में विश्वास हो ।

नारा "श्रम-एव-जयते" का दिया जाता है, लेकिन वास्तव में इसको "श्रम-एवक्षयते" होना चाहिए । श्रम की बात नहीं होती है, बल्कि उनको हर जगह तबाह किया जाता है, परेशान किया जाता है, डराया जाता है धमकाया जाता है, नौकरी से निकाला जाता है । अभी भी हजारों लोग निकले हुए हैं, नौकरी से । लेकिन उनके मुंह में आवाज नहीं है, इनके डिफ़ेक्ट कानूनों के चलते, इनके सामने वे आ नहीं सकते हैं ।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं, इस मुल्क में बेरोजगारों की फौज तैयार हो रही है, जो कि देश के लिए खतरनाक साबित हो सकते हैं । जैसा कि इनकी रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है, मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । रोजगार दफ्तर में वन-एम्प्लायमेंट की संख्या अक्टूबर 1980 तक 159.53 लाख थी, 1981 अक्टूबर तक 174.24 लाख हो गई । इस प्रकार सालाना बढ़ोतरी 9.2 प्रतिशत हुई । यदि यही रफ्तार चलती रही और खास कर पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार, तो एक खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है । जो उनके लिए और देश के लिए भी खतरनाक है इसलिए आवश्यक है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ।

सभापति महोदय, आज की शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की भी जरूरत है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जो शिक्षा अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चल रही है, वह आज भी चल रही है, मैट्रीक्यूलेशन यदि कोई पढ़ लेता है, तो वह अपने हाथ से काम नहीं करना चाहता है । इस सिस्टम की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा, जिसको कि आज तक नहीं बदला जा सका है । उन लोगों को नेशनल रिकन्स्ट्रक्शन के काम में योगदान होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं और चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आमूलचूल

परिवर्तन करके वे देखें कि यहां के लोग यहां के नेशनल रिकन्स्ट्रक्शन के काम में अपना योगदान दे सकें ।

एक दो शब्द में इम्प्लाइज़ प्रोवीडेंट फंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, वहां के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में एम्प्लाइज़ प्रावीडेन्ट फण्ड का कवरेज जान कर नहीं किया जाता है । खास कर "टिस्को", "टेलको" में कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को आज तक कोड नम्बर नहीं दिया गया है । डीसेन्ट्रलाइज्ड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये आवश्यक है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रावीडेन्ट फण्ड के दफ्तर खोले जायं । हम मांग करेंगे कि बिहार के विभिन्न भागों में जैसे जमशेदपुर का मैंने उल्लेख किया, भागलपुर की बात कही, वहां इस तरह के दफ्दर खोले जायं ताकि वहां के मज़दूरों को भी कवर किया जा सके ।

अब मैं दो-तीन बातें कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा । 35 वर्षों से आज तक न सरकार की कोई नेशनल वेज पालिसी बन पाई है और न नेशनल लेबर पालिसी बन पाई है । इस उत्पादकता वर्ष में हमें इस तरह की कोई नेशनल वेज पालिसी तथा नेशनल लेबर पालिसी बनानी चाहिये ।

पालेकर एवार्ड मेण्डेटरी है, लेकिन अभी तक उसको सब जगह इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ़ तुरन्त ध्यान दे ।

अन्त में मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जिन बिन्दुओं की मैंने अपने भाषण में चर्चा की है वे अपने उत्तर में उनके सम्बन्ध में बतलायेंगे तथा उनकी पूर्ति की ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री कमलनाथ झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, चूंकि आपकी समय की तलवार कच्चे धागे में लटकती रहती है, इसलिये जल्दी में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं । सदन में विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य सरकार पर आरोप लगा सकते हैं, जनतन्त्र है, और हम सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी विरोधियों पर आरोप लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, इस सदन में हम लोग जो चुन कर आये हैं उनमें 100 में से 80 देहाती क्षेत्रों से चुन कर आये हैं और हम में से जो लोग डिस-आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर की बात करते हैं, खेतिहर मज़दूर, बंधुआ मज़दूर, क्वेरी मज़दूर, ये सब मज़दूर देहाती क्षेत्र के मज़दूर होते हैं, सब देहात के लोग होते हैं । अगर आप-शेअरर (बटाईदारों) को भी एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर मान लें, जोकि मानना चाहिये, तो हिन्दुस्तान में 30 करोड़ मज़दूरों की आबादी गांवों में रहती है और इन 30 करोड़ मज़दूरों के प्रतिनिधि इस सदन में 80 प्रतिशत हैं ।

85 per cent Members of Parliament represent those constituencies where these unorganised labour reside.

हम सरकारी पक्ष पर आरोप लगा सकते हैं, विरोधी पक्ष पर आरोप लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमको, आपको, इतिहास से डरना चाहिये, इतिहास किसी को माफ़ नहीं करेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में 35 वर्षों तक गांवों के गरीबों के प्रतिनिधियों ने, जो यहां 100 में 80 बैठे हुए थे, शहर में काम करने वालों के लिये दर्जनों कानून बनाये, फैक्टरीज़ एक्ट, स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्ज एक्ट, प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड एक्ट, एक्सीडेन्ट एक्ट, बोनस एक्ट, ग्रेचुइटी एक्ट, लेकिन भारत का इतिहास साक्षी है कि गांव में चिलचिलाती धूप में, गरजती हुई वर्षा में, हड्डियों को सुखा देने वाले जाड़े में, काम करने वाले मज़दूरों के लिये कोई कानून नहीं बनाया । इस सदन में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये इतने आंसू बहाये जाते हैं कि यह सदन

[श्री कमल नाथ झा]

डूब जाय, माइनारिटीज़ और पिछड़ी-जातियों का रात-दिन उल्लेख किया जाता है--ये चार वे वर्ग हैं जिन के लिये 99.9 प्रतिशत सदस्य, सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष दोनों, आंसू बहाता हैं। लेकिन इन 35 वर्षों में छोड़ दो प्रोवीडेंट फंडा, छोड दो बोनस, छोड़ दो एक्सीडेंट के लिए पी०एफ, इन बड़ी बड़ी बातों को छोड़ दो, मजदूरों को चार पैसे की इन्ट्राक्योनोल और सल्फा-गोलाइडीन टेवलट भी नहीं मिलती। सेक्यूरिटी आफ़ सर्विस, एक्सीडेंट के लिए पी० एफ़ और तरह तरह की बातों को छोड़ो। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जभी जागो तभी सवेरा हैं। अब यह सिर्फ सरकार की रेस्पोंसीविलीटी नहीं हैं, विरोधी पार्टियों की ही रेस्पोंसीबिलीटी नहीं हैं, यह हम सबों की रेस्पोंसीबिलिटी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक टाइम-वाऊंड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक हम आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के मज़दूरों के लिए सोचें और मिल कर कुछ करें चाहे वे मार्कसिस्ट के चेले हों और चाहे लेनिन के चेले हों। लेनिन और मार्कसिस्ट ने केवल सर्वहारा का सपना देखा था। सर्वहारा कौन हैं ‘? वही सर्वहारा, जिसके लिए जो गांधी जी का चेला था, उस ने गांधी जी से पूछा कि किस के लिए यह योजना हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नेहरू जी से कहो कि आप की योजना लास्ट मैंन के लिए हो। इसी से हम आप की योजना को समझेंगे लेकिन बोलो, 35 वर्षों में लास्ट मैंन के लिए आप ने क्या किया? अभी श्रीमती दंडवते जी बोल रही थीं आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लिए। जरूर, उस के लिए कुछ होना चाहिए लेकिन आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में एक चपरासी भी एयरकंडीशन्ड रूम में बैठता हैं और उस को 700 रुपये मिलते हैं और डिसआर्गेनाइज्ड जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उस को साल में 150 दिन से कम काम मिलता हैं और वह भी 100 रुपये से ज्यादा का नहीं। इन के लिए पहले कुछ करना चाहिए। यहां स्टोर्मी पेट्रल से जोरजोर से बोलने वाले लोग किस के लिए बोलते हैं। अब लेबर में भी दो सेक्टर हैं। इसलिए इस के बारे में आप भी सोचिये। मैं आप को ही एक्यूज नहीं करता, ... मैं अपने को भी एक्यूज करता। मैं आप के माध्यम से भारतवर्ष की तमाम पार्टियों से भारतवर्ष के तमाम यूनियनिस्टों से और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि मज़दूर आन्दोलन को दो भागों में बांटें और एक टाइमबाउंड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक यह तय करें कि डिसआर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लोगों को जब तक हम मिनीमम मज़दूरी और मानवोचित सहूलियतें नहीं दे देते, तब तक आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लोग कुछ ढाडस रखें, भाई भाई के लिए सोचें और जो आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लोग हैं, उन के लिए मेरी मांग हैं कि जब हम अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, हम में सोशलिस्ट हैं, सोशलिज्म हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में है तो आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के मज़दूरों की तरफ़ से यह पहल होनी चाहिए कि उद्योगों में हमारी साझीदारी एक टाइम-बाऊंड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक करो और 10 वर्षों में उद्योगों में मज़दूर ही मालिक बन जाएं। यह सोशलिज्म का आइडियल है। आप 4 रुपयों के लिए मत लड़ो, 2 रुपयों के लिए मत लड़ो, बोनस के लिए मत लड़ो, आप इस बात के लिए लड़ो कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो मींस आफ़ प्रोडक्शन हैं, उन पर लेबर का स्वामित्व हो। गवर्नमेंट को यह सजेस्ट करो,

not only participation in the management

हम यह दान नहीं मांगते हैं, मज़दूर भीख नहीं मांगता है, मज़दूर अपना हक मांगता है लेकिन आप यह मांग नहीं कर सकते। लेनिन ने अपने मज़दूरों को बेल्ट टाईट करने के लिए सिखाया था, आप नहीं सिखा सकते। रूस अपने मज़दूरों को नेशनल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन

के लिए बेल्ट टाइट करने के लिए सिखा सकता था लेकिन आप यह नहीं सिखा सकते क्योंकि आप के ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमट में ओवरटोन पालीटिक्स है । . . . (व्यवधान) मेरी भी हो सकती है ।

I do not say that I am free

लेकिन आप के ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में ओवरटोन है । इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लेबर को मूव करो towards the ownership of the means of production और आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लेबर को मूव करो t ards the humanitarian living यह दो प्वाइन्ट का प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए ।

तीसरा प्वाइन्ट जो मैं मीट करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बात होती है और अनएम्पलायमेंट की प्राब्लम बहुत एक्यूट हो रही है लेकिन जिस ढंग से उस प्राब्लम को हम हल करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वह सोशलिज्म की जड़ों को काट देगा । इस देश को दरिद्र बना देगा, इस देश को भिखमंगा बना देगा । आज सरकारी क्षेत्र में लोग काम खोजते हैं । क्यों ? सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिना काम किये हुए तीस तारीख को पैसा मिल जाता है । उनमें क्या भरती होती है ? चपरासी की, कोरानी की, असिस्टेंट को, आफिसर की पुलिस में और सी०आर०पी० में जो भरती होती वह आल नान-प्रोड्युसिंग भरती होती है । उत्पादन करने वालों की कोई नौकरी इनमें नहीं है । सुपरवाइजर स्टाफ, क्लेरिकल स्टाफ सोशलिस्ट सोसायटी नहीं ला सकता है । अगर एक आदमी काम करने वाला हो और सात आदमी सुपरवाइजरी करने वाले हों, एक आदमी काम करने वाला हो, पांच आदमी उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले हों तो इस से एम्पलाएमेंट की प्राब्लम जो हल करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं होगी । सुपरवाइजरी, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव, क्लेरिकल स्टाफ की भरती कर लेना एम्प्लाएमेंट नहीं है । प्रोडक्शन ओरियेन्टेड एम्प्लाएमेंट होना चाहिए । नहीं तो इस देश में कोई पार्टी सोशलिज्म नहीं ला सकती, कोई पार्टी गांधीज्म नहीं ला सकती । इस देश में पूंजीवादी तानाशाहीज्म चलेगी । जितने लोग क्लर्क, चपरासी, नान प्रोड्युसिंग वर्क पर लगे हुए हैं, इसको बदला जाए ।

आज मुझे खुशी है कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में जो दो--दो नये मंत्री लगे हुए हैं वे क्रान्तिकारी विचारों के हैं । वे केवल कानून में मंत्री बल्कि सिद्धांत में विश्वास करते हैं और एक नया रास्ता देने में लगे हुए हैं । जब तक इस देश की लीडरशिप श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जैसी शक्तिशाली और प्रोग्रेसिव नेता के हाथ में है तब तक इस देश में कोई कमजोरी नहीं आयेगी । अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व सफल नहीं होगा तो आपका भी नहीं हो सकता दिस इज द टाइम जबकि हमें राइट डायरेक्शन में मूव करना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं जिस प्रदेश, बिहार से आता हूं वह बहुत ही गरीब सूबा है । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से--बिहार, उड़ीसा असम और मध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से अधिक से अधिक मजदूर गरीबी के चलते पश्चिमी भारत में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं । जैसा कि कुछ मित्रों ने भी कहा, उनकी दशा बंधुआ मजदूरों से भी बदतर है । इसलिए आपका जो 1979 का कानून है वह नाकाफी है । उसमें आप सुधार लाइये और उन राज्यों को बाध्य कीजिए कि वे बाहर से आने वाले मजदूरों का अपने यहां रजिस्ट्रेशन करें और उनकी देखभाल करने के लिए उनके

[श्री कमल नाथ झा]

राज्य के प्रतिनिधि को उस राज्य में रहने की इजाजत हो। उस प्रतिनिधि को उन मजदूरों की दशा देखने और उनकी हालत में सुधार लाने का अधिकार दिया जाए, ताकि जो उन पर जुल्म होता है वह न हो सके।

आपने चूंकि घण्टी बजा दी है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, हालांकि कहने को मुझे और भी कहना है। मैं अनुशासन में रहता हुआ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं।

दुनिया के किसी भी देश में जहां क्रांति हुई, जहां सामाजिक परिवर्तन हुआ उसमें उस देश के कामगार, मजदूरों और किसानों का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रहा है। कोई भी प्रश्न हो, चाहे स्वतन्त्रता के लिए विदेशी ताकतों से लड़ने का प्रश्न हो, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति का प्रश्न हो, चाहे सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन का प्रश्न हो सब में मजदूरों और किसानों का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा होता है। इसलिए कोई भी राष्ट्र किसानों और मजदूरों की उपेक्षा कर के अपनी मंजिल पर नहीं पहुंच सकता।

आज जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ऐसा मैं मानती हूं। इसीलिए इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के तीन हिस्से हो गए हैं। एक है एम्प्लायमेंट अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज का जो आज की पालिसी है, कार्यपद्धति है वह ठीक नहीं है और जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, उनके बारे में मैं बाद में बोलूंगी। तीन हिस्सों में पहला एंप्लायमेंट और दूसरा कामगारों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के बारे में प्लानिंग में कुछ दिया गया है और तीसरा हिस्सा कामगार कल्याण योजनाएं हैं, इसके बारे में भी प्लानिंग में विचार हुआ है।

पहला महत्वपूर्ण भाग एंप्लायमेंट है, इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो नाम दर्ज करने वाला लाइव रजिस्टर होता है, उसके मुताबिक नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की सख्या 174.24 लाख 1980-81 में है, इस प्रकार 9.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह बात सच है लेकिन जिस देश की आबादी 680 मिलियन हो, उसमें एंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों की इतनी कम सुविधा है, इससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। हमें एंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों की संख्या बढ़ानी होगी और इसकी कार्य प्रणाली जो सदोष है, उसमें भी सुधार होना चाहिए। देहातों और आदिवासी इलाकों में इस बात का उचित प्रचार-प्रसार होना चाहिए कि कहां नाम दर्ज होते हैं, कहां काम मिलता है।

लेबर स्किल के बारे में यहां पर और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि खेतीहर मजदूरों का इसमें समावेश क्यों नहीं किया गया। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करती हूं और सारा सदन इस बात का समर्थन करता है कि राष्ट्रीय कानून है वह संगठित और असंगठित कामगार-मजदूरों के दोनों क्षेत्रों में लागू होना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्रों में भी श्रमिकों की सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

आज हम उत्पादकता वर्ष मना रहे हैं और आंकड़े बतलाते हैं कि इस बार हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन इतना होगा। क्या स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के इतने समय बाद तक खेती में काम

करने वाले मजदूरों की लेबर स्किल के बारे में हम विचार नहीं करेंगे । इस बारे में भी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं । इस वर्ष तो नहीं, लेकिन अगले वर्ष की प्लानिंग में इनका समावेश भी करना चाहिए ।

मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट 1948 में लागू किया गया था । 34 साल हो गए, लेकिन इसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है । इसके पूरे इंप्लीमेंटेशन की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि कामगारों के लिए यह-यह कार्य किया जा रहा है, इंश्यारेंस आदि कल्याण की स्कीमें हैं, लेकिन जिनके बारे में इसमें विचार नहीं किया गया है, उनके बारे में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं । हैण्डलूम उद्योग में बहुत मजदूर काम करते हैं, इनके लिए भी कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए । इनको भी सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए । आज की स्थिति यह है कि उनको कानूनी राहत देने की बात तो अलग है, लेकिन इस उद्योग में उपयोग में आने वाला धागा भी वहां नहीं मिलता है । इस वजह से कई कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज तक काम नहीं कर रही हैं, हैंडलूम का काम करने वाले जो बुनकर हैं, वे बेकार हैं । उनके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिये ।

बीड़ी मजदूर समाज का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है । उनके वास्ते आपने वैलफेयर के प्रावधान भी कर रखे हैं और भी उनके बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं । कई जगहों पर उनकी हालत आज भी ठीक नहीं है । उनके वास्ते राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई कामगार कानून नहीं बनाया गया है । महाराष्ट्र में दूसरे प्रान्तों से बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए थोड़े इस वास्ते महाराष्ट्र के कई कारखानेदार आंध्र में या कर्नाटक में जा कर बस गए हैं और उन्होंने वहां इन कारखानों को स्थापित कर लिया है । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि महाराष्ट्र के कामगार बेकार हो गए हैं । बीड़ी मजदूरों की बेकारी कई प्रान्तों में और कई जिलों में बढ़ती चली जा रही है । हजारों की संख्या में बीड़ी मजदूर इस कारण से बेकार हो गए हैं । जिन हालात में बीड़ी कारखानों में मजदूर जा कर काम करते हैं, उनको आप देखें । वह एक छोटी सी जगह होती है जहां बैठ कर उनको काम करना पड़ता है । क्षय रोग से सब से ज्यादा ग्रस्त बीड़ी मजदूर होते हैं । शासन को इनके बारे में सोचना चाहिये, उनको राहत पहुंचाने के बारे में सोचना चाहिये और कामगार उनको समझा जाना चाहिये ।

हमारी बहिन ने महिलाओं के बारे में जो बात कही है वह सच है । महिलाओं के लिए अलग से एक सैल बनना चाहिये । ऐसी मैं मांग करती हूं । आर्थिक निर्भरता जब तक महिलाओं को नहीं मिलती है, आर्थिक तौर पर जब तक वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं होती हैं तब तक उनका कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है । कारखानों में या दूसरी जगहों पर जब वे काम करने के लिए जाती हैं तब उनके चरित्र, उनके शील, उनके व्यक्तित्व की रक्षा करने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । आधी से अधिक उनकी देश में आबादी है । आप उत्पादन वर्ष मनाने जा रहे हैं, उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । उस में आधी ताक़त को खोना ठीक नहीं होगा । महिलाओं के बारे में

आपने कुछ नहीं लिखा है । बहुत दुर्लक्षत उनको आपने किया ऐसा करके । यह बड़े खेद की बात है । सब से कनिष्ठ काम महिलाओं को करना पड़ता है फिर चाहे खेती का हो या भंगी समाज में काम करने वाली महिलाएं हों या सर्विस करने वाली हों या अस्पताल में काम करने वाली नर्सें हों । सेवा के काम में उनको लगाया जाता है । निकृष्ट काम उन से लिया जाता है । उन पर दोहरा भार होता है । घरबार को भी उनको सम्भालना पड़ता है ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : 'Worker' means both man and woman.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is what I also wanted to say, Sir.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : we don't say man-worker or woman-worker. The saying is : "Workers of the World, unite !"

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी: समान वेतन उनको मिलना चाहिये । समान वेतन से आपको इस काम को शुरु करना चाहिये । खेतों में काम करती हों, कारखानों में फिर चाहे वे बड़े हों या छोटे उनको पुरुषों के बराबर वेतन मिलना चाहिये । उनको तनख्वाह कम दी जाती है और काम उन से ज्यादा लिया जाता है । जहां पर समान वेतन देने का कानून बना हुआ है, वहां पर उस पर सख्ती से अमल भी होना चाहिये ।

बाल कामगारों की समस्याओं को हल करने की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मैं ने एक बार सवाल उठाया था कि पन्द्रह साल से कम जो बालकामगार काम कर रहे हैं उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं । चाइल्ड लेबर एक्ट आपने बनाया है । वह इम्पलेमेंट होता है या या नहीं इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये । अगर आप टोटल एबालिशन आफ चाइल्ड लेबर इस देश में करना चाहते हैं तो यह ना-मुम्किन है । ऐसा करना उनको भूखों मारना होगा । इस पर अमल भी नहीं हो सकता है । खदानों से लेकर होटल बाय तक तो लड़के काम करते हैं, कानूनी तौर पर तनख्वाहों की आपको उनके लिए व्यवस्था करनी होगी । ऐसा आपको चाइल्ड लेबर एक्ट को पावरफुल बना कर करना चाहिये। हम बोलते हैं कि बच्चों के हाथ में हमारा भविष्य है, उनकी शिक्षा और संस्कृति का विकास हम करना चाहते हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ हमने देखा है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की स्कीम के मुताबिक चाइल्ड लेबर सैल के लिये सिर्फ 4 लाख रुपये रखे हैं इतनी कम राशि है । मेरा कहना है कि रखें या न रखें, इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है । जितनी प्राबलम चाइल्ड लेबर की है, उसके अन्दर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । उसी प्राबलम के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि 1979 में बाल मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बैठी थी, जिसने बाल श्रमिकों के हितों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी और उसमें 22 सिफारिशें शासन ने मंजूर की है, लेकिन उनका क्या हुआ ? उन पर कुछ कार्यवाही हुई या नहीं हुई, इसके बारे में हमारे मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में कुछ बतायेंगे, ऐसी आशा में व्यक्त करती हूं ।

प्रमिला जी ने कहा कि रिपोर्ट के पीछे जो आंकड़े दिये हैं तो जनता राज्य में ट्रेनिंग काफी अच्छी हुई थी । हम तो जिस क्षेत्र की बात कर रहे हैं,

इस उपेक्षित बस्ती में झांक रहे हैं सब मिलकर, कामगर वर्ग के लिए, देश के भविष्य के लिए सोचना चाहिये। किस के जमाने में क्या हुआ था, क्या राजनीति चल रही थी, इस प्राबलम को हमें राजनीतिक प्राबलम नहीं बनाना चाहते। लेकिन एक बात बड़े विश्वास से मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि एमर्जेन्सी के समय में उत्पादन भी बढ़ा था, डिसिप्लिन भी आया था, और यूनियन में राजनीति नहीं चलती थी, भ्रष्टाचार भी कम हुआ था। यह फायदे हमारी एमर्जेन्सी में रहे हैं और आज तो सिर्फ हम इन कामगारों की बात करते है कि इनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये। जिस विभाग में, क्षेत्र में वह काम करते हैं, उसकी ट्रेनिंग तो उनको मिलनी ही चाहिये। उसके साथ साथ जो बेकार कामगर, युवक हैं, उनको काम दिलाने के लिए भी हमारी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का सबसे बड़ा टारगेट वही है। इसी दृष्टि से हमें लेबर प्राबलम की तरफ देखना चाहिये।

आखिर में मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूं कि इंटरनेशनल लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन में भारत को परमानेन्ट रिप्रेजन्टेशन देना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे यहां लेबर की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे हमारे देश की समस्याओं का यू० एन० ओ० में पूरी तरह से संशोधन होकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा आर्थिक सहायता हमारे देश को अगली प्लानिंग के लिए यू० एन० ओ० से मिलनी चाहिये। इसके लिए हमारे कार्य-दक्ष श्रम मंत्री कुछ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करेंगे और उसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे, इतनी उमीद रखते हुए मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं।

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the solution to all national problems, in one word, is production. The other cause or causes of national evils can be tackled and solved with a little effort, but the foundation of that effort will also be based on the strength that comes out of production. Thus, the keynote of solutions of all problems is production. Amidst despair and despondency, fortunately comes the ray of hope with the announcement of the current year, by the Prime Minister, as the year of productivity It is a happy note that the importance of production is recognised by the Govt. Some of the recent efforts and policy announcement by the Government of India, including the recent announcement by the Industry Minister some days back about credit liberalisation to industry with a view to pushing production, reflects the seriousness of the Government to transform the current year, as the year of productivity, into a success. But success will evade and elude the Government if some vital measures are not taken immediatey. The Government wants production, and rightly so. But what are the factors that contribute to production ? Apart from land, building, power and management etc. The two most important factors, without which production is impossible, are capital and labour.

Labour plays a very important part in production. What is going to be the role of labour towards making the current year, the year of Productivity, a success ? Labour is organised, and rightly so, through unions. Though a lineal connection has not been established, trade unions are, through the channel of different developments, like the association of journeymen, the combination of which later on become unions, with the transformation of journeymen into wage-workers direct descent of craft guilds of medieval Europe. A look of the history of medieval Europe, the history of craft-guilds and the 14th, 15th and the 16th century, when journeymen's associations flourished and later transformed into unions with the journeymen's transformation into wage-workers, shows that these associations came into being as a necessity to satifeguard the interest of the exploited against the exploiters. It was a natural development, and the leadership of these associations lay in the hands of the direct constituents of these associations with no interference through outside leadership. The trad union movement is a result of the Industrial Revolution which took place in England from 1760 to about 1830 and in other countries at varying later, dates and which, by creati ng the factory system, transformed the merchant capitalism into industrial capitalism. The factory system enormously increased production and brought tremendous

[Shri Mahendra Prasad]

prosperity and richness to industrialists thereby creating a vast disparity between the employers and the employees. It also caused suffering to men, women and children through exploitation by employyers. The unions played a very important part in mitigating the suffering of the workers through the fight against exploitation of the workers by the employers. All these years unions were unity of workers to fight against exploiters. And to remember here is the fact that the leadership always remained in the hands of the concerned workers of a unit with no import of outside leadership. The only interest in the fight by the workers against the employers was the interest of the workers. With the passing of time and with different developments taking place all over the world and social, political and idologiical changes occurring, diffrent forces started influencing unions and labour movements. At times, at different stages, persons not working in a particular unit, started influencing the decision and functioning of the unit's union : the leadership also passed on to these persons. All this time the outside persons were people who entered these unions and give leadership because of human and philanthropist considerations they saw the pitiable condition of the workers and they wanted to help the suffering workers. These people had no motive of personal gain: their intention used to be good. With the advent of conflicting political ideologies, political parties and political workers with a particular ideology entered into these unions, took leadership and started helping and organizing workers with political motive, but, however, the motive was not personal. This trend became sepcially evident with the communist movement. Later on the political motive became more predominant rather than the sense of service to the workers ; even workers and unions were exploited to serve political motive and meet the politieal ends. Union leadership by outsiders turned out to be power wielding and unions were used to influence the industrialists. Money started playing part. All this started happening with the introduction of outsiders into the workers' unions.

The recent trend, in India, in trade union sector is awfully dangerous. Most of the unions are manned, at the leadership level, either by political workers with political and personal motives or by antisocial elements wity purely personal motives. At times strikes are resorted to, and workers are used, to meet political ends and to bring discredit to the government with no good to the workers, ignoring the interest of the nation. The railway strike of 1974 and the 'Bharat Bandh' on 19th January this year are some of the countless examples where unions and workers were misused by the political parties to serve their political ends without keeping the interests of the workers and the nation in mind. It caused irreparable damage to the national economy by marring production.

More dangerous than the use of unions and workers by political parties and workers for political purposes is the use of union and workers by anti-social and even criminal elements. Such elements are friends of neither workers nor industrialists nor the nation; rather they are the enemies of the workers and the nation and they use unions and workers for their personal mean ends. Such anti-social goonda elements form unions, take leadership, terrorise workers and industrialists both and blackmail industrialists to extract money by resorting to strikes and at times even by using physical force, even murders of workers and industrialists, and the fatal attempt some years back on the life of Mr. Godrej, a Bombay industrialist, to quote one among many much examples. For such people, unionism has become a flourshing business. They enter and control unions to make money. They are also many times used by industrialist, through bribe, to break strikes of workers, strikes based on very just and reasonable demands. The only purpose of such union leaders is making money by use of physical force as a result of which workers and industrialists both suffer; production suffers and the nation suffers. Some of the union leaders have minted money and have become financial magnates. They possess money in crores. From where does this huge amount of money come ? It comes mainly from industrialists by way of bribe, and also from the workers by way of terrorisation. Such union leader put fantastic and unreasonable demands to industrialists intentionally and settle the dispute after accepting huge amount of money as bribe making workers, industrialist and finally the nation suffer. This is not unionism but goondaism and criminality. There are many cases in Bombay and in industrial belt of Bihar, as also elsewhere, where countless strikes have been resorted to for money-sake through blackmail. In all these cases, workers suffer, production suffers and pathetically suffers the nation.

Sir, I am giving an example of exploitation of workers by union leaders. One day I was waiting at the Patna airport for a flight to Delhi. That flight came from Calcutta via Ranchi. On this flight came a union leader from Ranchi. Some of the people at Patna airport enquired from that union leader about his source

of travel by air from Ranchi to Patna. Immediately came the reply,

मुझे तो हमेशा गरीब मजदूर हवाई जहाज से यात्रा कराते हैं।

(poor workers always arrange for my travel by air). Everybody was shocked; nobody said anything than and there. The Union leader proudly left the airport in a taxi. People who heard him, started abusing him, calling him blood-sucker of poor workers. That leader could have conveniently travelled by train; it is a night journey from Ranchi to Patna. There is another example of a union leader who used to purchase agricultural land every year in his village. After some years, he stopped purchasing land. People asked his family members the reasons for stoppage of purchase of land. His family members replied that he had been dethroned from the leadership of the union. Such examples are many. The stories of union leaders spending lavishly on wine and other luxuries, including the one, which, as a matter of decency, should not be mentioned here, are not unknown. The money to maintain them richly comes from industrialists and poor workers, and if the money does not come, there are unjust strikes causing loss to production and the nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please come to the last point. There are many other Members to speak from your party.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD : Sir, if the Government is really serious to translate this year into action as the year of productivity, they will have to go all out to stop strikes, which mar production, by elements, as mentioned above whose motive of strike is either political or personal gain in terms of money making. Those who are not workers themselves should not be allowed by law, to participate in union activities and leadership. Gone are the days when workers were unconscious of their rights and needed protection, guidance and leadership of outside elements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to call the next Member. Please conclude.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD : The workers of today are conscious and know their rights and needs, and they, and only they, can do justice to themselves. Left to themselves, they will do their duty towards themselves and the nation, and exercise their rights judiciously, in the best interest of themselves and the nation. The founder of organised labour movement in India, Shri N.M. Lakhande, was a factory worker himself as early as in the year 1880. The Government must come out with a legislation, debarring the people other than workers, from participating union activity and taking leadership of the unions with ulterior motives. This will reduce the number of countless unjust strikes and help the production improve tremendously. The parasites and blood-suckers, the outsider union leaders, must go. Sir, have you not heard of some of the industrialists, newspaper owners, Ministers and ex-Ministers and Members of Parliament controlling unions by assuming leadership ? I am myself the President of a Confederation of over 12,000 officers, though I am not an officer myself. Is it not funny?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I suppose you are not exploiting the workers.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD : Sir, I know my suggestion will hurt some of my friends on both sides of the House. But my suggestion is in the national interest; my intention is not to hurt anybody.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and, through you, the attention of the Government towards another prevalent aspect of trade unionism and labour situation. What has happened in Poland in recent times is a great eye-opener. Poland is a Communist country, with a Government of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The labour class belongs to the proletariat category, and the Government of Communist countries, as is inherent in their ideology, are pro-labour. However, the Government of Poland had to take cudgels against labour, and the labour unions in Poland were banned and dealt with a heavy hand. For such a thing to happen in a Communist country is a surprise. Why has it happened in Poland ? Of course, Poland is a friendly nation, and we have got sympathy for them. The national interest is above all interests, including the interest of labour and trade unions. This was, and is, the feeling in Poland, where the Government probably felt that the trade unions and labour were behaving in a way which adversely affected the national interest and, therefore, they came out with a heavy hand and suppressed the unions and the labour forcibly. Personally, I appreciate such an attitude. The interest of the nation should be above the interest of all and everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker, Shri Chitta Basu. Because, he has taken more time and he is not stopping. He is not seeing my face also.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: I am concluding.

The same thing should apply to India also. If the country has to progress, production is a must. Production without hard work is an impossibility. Labour plays a very important role in production. The labour force must work, hard in the national interest. But what is happening on the labour front in India?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the last point.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: The labour force is not working hard and most of the trade unions that control the labour force are instruments of blackmail, rather than an agency which works for the mitigation of suffering of the labour. Many times strikes are resorted to because the managements, want hard work.

Sir, I am giving one local example, which speaks volumes about the behaviour, attitude and indifference of the labour force towards their work. All of us, Members of Parliament, have to deal with the CPWD and horticulture workers. Every bungalow and flat under the occupation of the MPs needs the services of the workers of the CPWD. It is common knowledge what amount of labour the CPWD workers put in for which they are paid. I have got such sad experience in recent-times. The CPWD workers, with a few exceptions come to work at 11 O'Clock in the morning and leave at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon, with a midway recess of at least one hour and, in many cases, two hours, when their official duty is probably from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. And how many hours do our malis work ? Have the authorities, including the Ministers, got the gut to rectify it ? If they attempt it, there will be strikes and abuses will be hurled upon them. They may even lose their positions. If such things can happen in MP's bungalows and flats, God knows what would be the fate elsewhere. And what is happening in the Government offices? How much time do the Government servants put in their work ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now. I am calling the next speaker .

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: There are innumerable cases where one has to pay the Government servants to make them sit in their seats in order to get a thing done; they do not sit in their seats on Government account.

The attitude of labour force is unfortunately indifferent to the national interest. The Government should come out heavily and control and discipline the labour force. Hard work is a binding necessity to production and prosperity. No country can progress without the cooperation of labour force. In this year of productivity, I appeal to the Government, in order to increase production, to manage to take measures to ensure hard work by the labour force. I also appeal to take measures, through legislation, to ban the entry of of all outside forces into the labour unions to guard against exploitation of workers by Union leaders. The country needs it; the Motherland cries for it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I am quite aware of the limitation imposed by the short duration.

The very Report which we have to consider today admits that there has been increase in the mandays lost compared to the earlier period, and the Report also mentions about the major causes which have contributed to the loss of mandays. It identifies, and I quote :

"The major causes for strikes and lockouts were 'Wages and Allowances', 'Personnel and Retrenchment' and 'Indiscipline and Violence'.

Naturally, Sir, the question of wage has assumed importance in the matter of formulation of any policy which the Government proposes for the improvement of indiustrial relations in our country.

Before the industrial relations policies are formulated, it is necessary for the hon. Labour Minister to bear in mind certain basic issues concerning the labour or the working class of our country today.

The first point is that there has been a constant and continuous erosion of real wages. Natually as I have not got much time to dilate upon the subject, I would only quote a particular paragraph from *The Indian Labour Year Book*, 1978, which is the latest one as available with me. It says :

"The real wages of factory workers earning less than Rs. 400 per month fell by 34·95 per cent between 1962 and 1975. Money wages during the period, however, increased by 95 per cent.'

It is, of course, clear that increases in the money wage rate have not kept up with the increase in prices over the years."

That is the crucial point. The crucial point is that the real wages have constantly been eroded and therefore, the major policy should be formulated on the basis of this understanding that appropriate measures should be taken for the protection of the real wages of the working class of our country.

Sir, you also know that a new slogan has been raised today, that is, the wages are to be connected or linked with productivity. Sir, as a matter of fact, this is the question which is not to be disputed. But the question I would put before the hon. Minister is whether he is aware of the fact that there has been a disparity in the indices of productivity and wages. And in this connection I would only like to mention certain observations made by the *Financial Express* of March 15 this year. And they have quoted certain figures to show the comparative study between the index of wages and the index of productivity. If we compare it, the index of wage is always lower than the index in the productivity. And if you analyse this figure, you will come to the conclusion that a look at the figures relating to the productivity or wages reveals that index of the real productivity·

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As a matter of fact I had announced in the morning that the Minister would reply at about 16·30 P.M. or about 17·00 P.M. But since many speakers from both the sides have expressed their desire to participate in this important Demand, now I leave it to the sense of the House for how long more we should sit.

There are five more speakers—three from this side and two from that side. We will complete the discussion today and the Minister will reply to-morrow. How long should we sit? We must fix some time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We extend the House upto 18·30 P.M.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : As I was marking the point that there has been disparity between the productivity index and the wage index......

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : If the Minister is to reply to-morrow, then the debate should also be carried over to tomorrow. If all the Members are to speak to-day then the Minister should also speak to-day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You leave it to me. The sense of the House has been taken.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Since you announced that the Minister will speak to-morrow, the Members will leave the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request you to go as per consensus.

SHRI A.K. ROY : We will press for quorum then. We are ready to sit upto 9 O'Clock. Minister should also speak to-day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already announced that discussion will be complete to-day. Actually the time of the debate is already over. We have taken the sense of the House, Mr. Roy. I think you were not in your seat.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I was here. I am apprising you of the consequences of this sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : To give opportunty to speak to all the Members, in the larger interest of all of you we have done this. As a matter of fact your name is now third and I am shortly going to call you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I was making a point that there has been disparity between the index of productivity and the index of wage. Unless this is equated, unless this is brought at per, the question of linking wage with productivity is a measure which is anti-working class. The first and primary consideration should be that there should be parity between the index of productivity and the index of wage. As I have said earlier that all along these years the index of productivity has been higher than the index of wage. That means the workers have not been paid according to the productivity and according to producton. Therefore, they should be compensated, if I am allowed to use the proper language. The National Labour Commission went into this subject the subject of parity between the index of wage and the index of productivity The National Labour Commission clearly showed that the wages have always lagged behind the productiion and the productivity. Therefore, my point is that Government should have the policy to see that this disparity between the index of productivity and the index of wage is compensated for. Once it is compensated for, then the question of further linking of productivity with wage can be taken into account and that may not be against the interest of the working class.

I would simply give one example to show how the workers have been denied of their legitimate share of wage. According to one estimate while the per capita value of productivity during the period 1960-78 has increased by 50·3 %the annual wages have shown an increase of

[Shri Chitta Basu]

2·3% only. Sir, any one can understand. There has been an increase in the value of product in the order up to the extent of 50·3%. The only average increase of wages has been only in the order of 2·3%. Is it justice? Is it legitimate? This is how the working classes have been exploited.

Again, the question of price and wages. To be very brief, I think the hon. Minister understand all these things. I would like just to mention the reality of the situation today regarding wage and price. The wage chases the price and not the price chases the wage. In this situation, the protection of wage becomes a crucial question and the Government has not taken any effective measure to protect the the wages of the working classes. Therefore, Sir, the working class today is engaged in a grim battle—not to win fresh wage increase, but in the battle of preserving the present wage.

Now the question of inflation comes in. I would like to be very brief. A wrong impression is sought to be created that wage increase will lead to further inflation. Therefore, the only panacea, the only talisman is wage restraint and wage freeze. Let me draw the attention of the House to the economic factors. Let me submit that in the Indian Context today, inflation is cost-push and not wage-push. I think you understand this. In todays context, inflation is cost-push and not wage- push. (*Interruptions*). I think, he has understood.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I hope, you understand what you mean.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I understand what I mean. I do not say it without any sense. (*Interruptions*) As he was interrupting me, I was just saying, you understand it. Inflation, today, is not wage push. It is cost push. This is substantiated by the fact that the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin of November, 1981 states :

"In the total manufacturing cost, the share of raw material components accounted for 51·5%, while that of remuneration accounted for only 40·2% in the earlier. year and a few years ago, and very reecently, it has declined only to 40%.

Therefore, the cost of manufacturing is more due to the other factors than the factor relating to wage. Therefore, wage freeze or the wage restrain is not the way out. It is the measure which the Government has taken resort to only to punish the workers and that, I think, would not help the year of Productivity to become a successful one. Because of this continuous exploitation, the workers have always been on the losing side. This exploitation by the capital has not only continued unabated but it is further intensified and the result of the further intensification of exploitation by ac capital has become a further fattening of the capital. I will give you only one example to show.

According to the Reserve Bank study

"The financial performance of 1720 selected medium and large non-financial and non-Government public limited companies with a laid-up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or above, during 1978-79 was charaterised by an uptrend in the sense, value of production profit, assets formation, inventory accumulation and capital formation."

Therefore, while the worker became poor the capitalist became rich. And that has led to concentration of wealth.

In this context, the Government knows that there will be grim battles on the part of the working class of our country to preserve the present rate of wage. and to preserve the democratic reghts of the worker. In order to annihilate or crush the democratic rights of the worker and the legitimate trade union movement of our country, the Government has unleeashed weapons in the shape of the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act. The The recent notification under the National Security Act in respect of 16 industries has really become the greatest and the gravest threat to the working class struggle in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, it is under the directive of the Supreme Court.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is what it means. Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I would only like to read a particular pargraph from the comment of a political and economic weekly. It says :

"....a mere apprehension of which now enables the Government to detain without trial those taking part in strikes or those inciting others to take part in strikes, in other words, the working class and its leadership. In fact the last point of the notification issued on Monday makes it possible for the Centre to detain virutally any person connected with any activity related to organising the working class and

with the assistance of other provisions of the NSA and the necessary paper work, possibly indefinitely.",

A situation has been created that with the ESMA and with the notification under NSA, the entire working class can be prevented from going in for a legitimate trade union struggle. This is nothing but a negation of the basic right which the working class has earned after many struggles.

Lastly, there has been a suggestion that there should be compulsory arbitration. I oppose it. In a state of compulsory arbitration, the principle of collective bargaining has to be recognised. Some hon. Members in this House have posed that the demand of the unorganised labour is antagonistic to the demand of the 9 organised labour. I want to make this point clear. There is no antagonism between the demand of the unorganised labour and the demand of the organised labour in our country. As a matter of fact, the organised working class movement today has taken the lead of organising the unorganised labour. The 19th November struggle did prove that the entire working class is united today, both the organised sector and the unorganised sector also. Therefore, the Government should take note of it and formulate their policies in such a way that industrial relations can be improved and improved with the willing cooperation and consent of the working class and that it should not be pushed to a position where the working class will have no alternative but to fight back. If you want that the working class should take the position of fighting back, we are prepared to fight back and we will fight back all the oppressive and offensive policies of the Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu, who is a senior member of this House has thrown a challenge. Already, in West Bengal the figure of the man-days lost is the highest in the whole country. That is his partriotism; that is his democracy. Next comes Tamil Nadu. It is unfortunate that in an enlightened State like Tamil Nadu it should happen.

Every year, we are importing oil worth thousands of crores of rupees from Gulf countries. Here, the hon. Minister of Labour has got the best chance. Already, he is doing it. We should at least get Rs. 5000 crores by sending our labour force to Gulf countries.

We are getting about Rs. 2,500 crores. What I suggest to the Hon. Minister is that the Government should send a Team of Officers to Gulf countries to find the avenues of employment and the Ministry of Labour is taking all precautions, very good agreement, very good countracts' very good living conditons.......

(Interruptions)

The Ministry of Labour is doing a very good job.

I would request the Hon. Minister to send a Team of Officers there.

The Ministry of Finance or this Ministry or that Ministry should not come in the way.

The Ministry of Labour should send a few officers. After all, it is not going to cost much.

The Hon. Minister has mentioned a very good point.

"Cases handled under Screening Procedure. In order to check prolonged litigation and expenses by the concerned parties a screening procedure was evolved by the Government of India."

The labour and the employers are an unequal point. That is why, if any cases are being taken to higher court, They must consult the concerned Ministries in public sector. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why the same rule should not be applied to private sector also so that the poor people should not be dragged to higher courts and in the process put to lot of inconveniences and made to suffer losses.

The productivity of our Indian labour when compared to other countries is less. The simple reason is that the living conditions of labour are not good in India.

I do not support the view that more money should be given to the labour in India.

But I support the view that more facilities should be provided to labour in India to live in comfort. That is very important.

I would request the Hon. Minister kindly to concentrate his full attention to provide accommodation to labourers in our country.

For the prupose of increasing productivity, workers' participation in industry should be promoted. Labour must be treated well by the employers.

[Shri Ram Gopal Reddy]

I am sure that our labour will produce lot of wealth in our country if these two aspects are taken good care of.

As a matter of fact, labour on farm, the farm workers are the wealth of this country but not gold.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti) : The Labour Ministry seems to be not very much concerned with the people who are not in the organised sector.

The Labour Ministry in the Governmen has a responsibility under the Constitution to bring about economic and social justice to the prople.

Much time and energy is being wasted now about discussing the affairs of labour unions. Government has a special responsibility for the promotion of labour welfare to millions of unorganised people in the rural areas.

The figure of unemployment is going higher and higher day by day, and in order to solve he problem of unemployment, the Government should strike at the very root of the problem. They have to go to the rural areas.

I suggest that the Ministry of Labour should find a mechanism through which they could take care of these people by giving them Training in different trades and skills.

I learn that the Ministry of Labour are imparting vocational Guidance courses. But they are able to give this Vocational Guidance courses only where Employment Exchanges are situated. The number of such Vocational Guidance Centres comes to only 263 in the entire country. That means, the Government is giving Vocational Guidance to the people at only 263 places or centres located at Employment Exchange Offices.

I suggest that the Vocational Guidance Centres should be established at the block-level, so that the poor people can get vocational guidance.

Further Government should start a Vocational Training in middle schools and in High Schools in order to involve young men right there. The Government should provide money for trained Career masters to enable them to get employment. The trained who could be sent to middle schools where they can impart vocational training to young men in schools.

Similarly, vocational training centres should be spread over all the areas and I would suggest that such training should be given at the panchayat level. Then only we can help these people get self employment since unemployment is growing.

There are problems of migrant labour and bonded labour. Government has not taken concrete steps in this area. If you go through the performance budget, reports you will find that they have provided some money here and there, for their welfare, but it is just a cosmetic treatment; they have not, it seems to me, understood the dimension of the problem and the dimension of the responsibility that they have towards these people. This is a very serious matter. During the Janata regime, they enacted a law to tackle the problems of the migrant labour. But if you go to the rural areas, you will not find anything happening ; at least I have not seen Government doing anything anywhere. Under that law, the Deputy Commissioners or the authorities concerned have to implement those programmes, but nothing is being done. In my district I find that thousands of people are going out every day to other areas, towards Haryana, Punjab, etc., and they are becoming bonded labour there. We only hear assurances from important persons; we read them in the newspapers; some of us make speeches here. That is all. Government has not really tackled the problem at the root. I woud draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact because the Minister comes from Bihar and he knows the problem.

I was looking through the figures they have given in their report. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled-Tribe people employed in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices is very low. How is it that in your own Ministry you are not able to give employment to thes people? This is a serious matter. Wherever the vacancies are reserved and which should be available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

candidates, they have just not gone to those people.

There are some coaching centres for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe young boys and girls. But where have they started these centres? Only in big cities; except in Ranchi, they have not opened such centres in tribal areas. If they are really sincere, and if they want to help the weaker sections of the society like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they should open more coaching centres in the heart of the tribal areas. But they have not done that.

Similarly for training of personnel, all such institutes are located in places like Delhi Kanpur, Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta. Why do you not take these institutes to places where they could do more service to the people there in areas largely inhabited by such Communities ?

I would say that the entire administration under the Labour Ministry should re-orient itself to the present situation. The economic situation and the social problems are becoming more and more complex, and the old, traditional, hackneyed methods cannot deliver the goods. My suggestion would be that the Labour Ministry should re-orient itself and should have a new outlook; they should take a second look at their policies and re-organize their administration.

My last point is this. The Labour Ministry is now put under the charge of a person whose status is very low. This is what I feel and so many others also feel. The Labour Ministry has been put under the charge of a Minister of State, although it is an independent charge. This is the way Government has been treating this important Ministry. I would really want that the Labour Minister should be given a lift; his status should be that of a Cabinte Minister. My suggestion would be that, if possible the Labour Ministry and the Industries Ministry should be linked together and put under one Minister, the Labour Minister, so that there could be more coordination.

What I want to say is that that way the Labour Minister should be given a status so that people could understand and let the people who ate running this affair feel that they have a status, a prestige and they have a big responsibility.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you mean is that because the Industry Minister is a Cabinet Minister, Labour Minister also should be a Cabinet Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): My hon. friend is very high in the Congress organisational set up. There is no question of State Minister or Cabinet Minister.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, I stick to my point and I request the hon. Prime Minister through you to take into consideration the point I have made.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Unlike Labour, the Laour Ministry does not produce any goods. It produces files. Now that also it has stopped producing in a correct way. One thing also I find and that is that the biggest offenders of the Industrial Disputes Act and all the laws of the Labour Ministry are the Energy and Coal Ministries. I am finding other Ministers but persons from that Ministry should be present here.

In the present system of a capitalist government and an exploitative set up the role of the Labour Ministry is just like a shock absorber and to absorb the shocks created out of the inherent disharmony in the society it requires some weight. That is why many members have suggested that the Labour Mnistry must be led by some Cabinet Minister. One of our veterans and respected members has his own observations to make. But I would like to remind him that the Labour Ministry used to be led by very senior men like Jagjivan Ram, V. V. Giri, Khandubhai Desai, G. L. Nanda, Jaisukhlal Hathi and ultimately D. Sanjivayya. Only in the last ten years we are having State Ministers and Deputy Ministers in this Ministry. I also agree with my colleagues that the present State Minister should be upgraded as a Cabinet Minister. I also want to add that the Deputy Minister also should be promoted as a State Minister.

We are not in a good situation—I should say. If we look at the figures, this government is equipped and armed with all sorts of preventive Acts like the ESMA and NASA and still you find the number of mandays lost in 1980 was less than the mandays lost in 1981 and in 1982 nobody knows what will hapen. I do not want to give some very fundamental and other types of suggestions. I know they will not be able to do it. But certain very practical things I would like to say which we, working in the labour field, experience.

First let us take the Screening Committee. One of our esteemed colleagues said that they have made a Screening Committee and that Screening Committee should be extended to the private enterprise. Sir, we raise disputes and those disputes come to the Labour Ministry. The Labour Mi-

nistry has 1700 disputes and they reject 1200 and send the balance 500 disputes to the Tribunal. On these disputes which they reject there is no way of going to the court because it is at the discretion of the Ministry. The Ministry executive sitting in a judicial capacity decide the matter and reject the dispute against which you do not have a right of appeal. So I say you should never be so strict. You should be liberal except *prima facie* on account of some flimsy grounds you should not reject the case. Let it go to the Tribunal; let the workers fight out their case there. Why do you sit in between ? That is my first point. Let at least 75 per cent of the cases go to the Tribunal and they can reject 25% of them. Instead, what they are doing is that they send only 25% of the cases as against 75% of them as they used to send. I would like to impress on you that after all, after following all the procedures only, the labour gets an award from the Central Labour Tribunal which is presided over by the High Court Judge. When they get that award, then, the Labour Department should see that the award is implemented. That is not taking place now. They are not only going to the high courts and the Sureme Court but they are also prolonging the litigation which the labour cannot endure beyond a limit. Even when their writs are rejected by the High Courts or the Supreme Court, these are not implemented by the Labour Department.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : I am telling you that. In reply to my unstarred question No. 677 dated 24-2-82, in this session —the Minister may see that—the Labour Minister informed me that till 31-12-82, 23 awards of the Central Labour Tribunal have not been implemented by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. This is their sister ministry. In four cases they went it in appeal; in 19 cases, the Ministry has started the prosecution in the criminal court. There is prosecution against the ministry itself as if they are a criminal. You can of course send the Managing Director to jail for three months. I know that. You must also catch hold of the Central Minister. After all the labourers have followed all the laws or rules before going to the court. When they get the awards and when your writs are rejected by the courts, why should one ministry prosecute another like a criminal ? I would like the Minister, when he is going to reply to this debate, to tell about these things. I would now like to make a practical suggesgion. Last time while replying to a debate, he said that for the agricultural workers' wages, he had to depend on the State Governments. He was calling a conference of the States' Labour Ministers. While some of them were implementing that, the others are not implementing that. They are only a supervisory authority. We cannot do much on that. So, I want to know whether it is possible for the Central Labour Ministry to bring in the agricultural labourers, the construction workers, who generally come from the harijans and adivasis, under the purview of the Labour Ministry. They used to keep the miners in the earlier days under their control when thr Collieries were in the hands of the State Governments or in the hands of the private mine owners. They all come from a very poorer section of the society and they do not know any thing. That was the reason why, for all time the Central Government used to keep the miners within their control so that they can enforce the rules and even launch prosecution as and when a need arose. My proposal is that the agricultural labourers and the contractual workers too should be brought directly under the control ofthe Central Labour Department. My last point is this, Sec. 10 of the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act prohibits the employment of contractual labourers. I could understand that, what is happening to them is this. In the name of abolition of contract labour system, they are retrenching the workers and replacing them by importing sophisticated machines like the dumpers and so on from outside. If this thing takes place, as happened in the 18th Century in England where the people started the hat, machines movement, in India too, that movement will start. They will feel that the machines are coming to snatch away their wages. Machines are coming to make unemployment and in the name of that gap in the law they are taking shelter. I would like to say that the Labour Ministry should send circulars that the spirit of the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act is not to create fresh unemployment but to create proper employment and, as such no person who is in work in a perennial type of job should be thrown out of the job.

Sir, I want to end my speech by making an appeal that all these snags and gaps must be meticulously studied and rectified and a comprehensive Bill brought before the House and in any future legislation the words of justice Krishna Aiyar who gave the judgement on the contract labour in Hossanbai's case be kept in mind. I quote :

"The source of strength of industrial branch of third world jurisprudence

is social justice proclaimed in the Preamble to the Constitution. Indian justice beyond Atlantic liberalism is a rule of law which runs to the aid of the rule of life. And life in conditions of poverty and plenty is livelihood, and livelihood is work with wages. Raw special realities, not fine spun legal niceties not competitive market economy, but complex protective principles, shape the law when the weaker working class sector needs succour for livelihood through labour."

श्री पीयूलीष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि होरो, सिंहभूमि जिला, बिहार में मजदूर पशु सरीखा जीवन बिता रहे हैं। वहां पर एस्बेस्टस बनाने के कारखाने हैं। उन कारखानों के जो मालिक हैं वे मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य की ओर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप मजदूरों को भयानक रोग होते जा रहे हैं। न तो उनके काम करने के समय की कोई पाबन्दी है और न ही उनके ठीक रहन-सहन की कोई उचित व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सब कुछ इस लिए हो रहा है कि अधिकतर मजदूर ट्राइबल्स हैं। शायद इसीलिए सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं गया है। मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

ईस्टर्न इंडिया में चाय-बागानों की बहुतायत है। सरकार को तमाम किस्म के टैक्सों के द्वारा 80 करोड़ की धन-राशि प्राप्त हो रही है। साथ ही साथ 600 करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो रहा है। इसके बावजूद, हालांकि एक सेन्चूरी बीत गई है, अभी तक भी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की ओर नहीं गया है। वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां जहां भी यह इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं (वहां पर सभी प्रान्तों के विभिन्न भाषा-भाषी रहते हैं,) ऐसे हर इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया में, जहां पर 5-7 लाख मजदूर हों, वहां पर सेन्ट्रल स्कूल टाइप के स्कूल स्थापित किये जायें। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। मजदूरों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है और साथ ही बेकारी की समस्या भी बढ़ रही है। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि चाय-बागानों के आस पास दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज खोलकर अतिरिक्त एम्पलायमेन्ट देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

मंदसौर, मध्य प्रदेश में पेंसिल बनाने के कारखाने हैं जिनमें बहुत सारे बच्चों को एम्पलाय किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक बार क्वैश्चन भी किया था लेकिन आज तक भी वहां स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं आया है। वहां पर एक बच्चे को 12 घंटे काम करने के बाद केवल दो रुपए दिए जाते हैं। ऐसी बुरी दशा में बच्चे पेंसिल के टुकड़े खाकर अपनी भूख का निवारण करते हैं। ऐसा करने से उनकी आयु बहुत कम हो जाती है। आज ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि 40 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु में कोई भी नहीं पहुंच पाता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा 40 वर्ष की उम्र रह गई है। यह बात मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बताई है। मंत्री जी को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज जितने लेबर लाज हैं उन को जो चलाने वाले हैं वही सब से ज्यादा उन को तोड़ते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर का जो फार्म है वहां लेबर से 14 घन्टे काम लेने के बाद 2 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें और जहां इस तरह से नियम को तोड़ा जाय वहां उस लैंड को सरकार अपने

[श्री पीयूष तिरकी]

कब्जे में ले कर लैण्ड-लेस लेबरर्स में वितरित कर दे।

एफ० आइ० सी० सी० आई० का सुझाव है कि ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाय। उन्होंने यह मांग सरकार के पास भेजी है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इस मांग को बिलकुल रद्द कर दे।

"एसमा" इसलिये बनाया गया है कि मजदूरों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सख्ती की जाय। लेकिन मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि जब घर में बहुत ज्यादा सख्ती होती है, तब कोई भी काम नहीं होता है। केवल प्रेम और सौहार्द से ही काम लिया जा सकता है। यदि आप डण्डे और बन्दूक से काम लेना चाहेंगे तो विद्रोह होगा। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि "एसमा" जो कि आज के समय में बिलकुल बेकार है, उस को हटा देना चाहिये।

आज जितने कल-कारखाने या खानें बन्द पड़ी हैं उन के लिये उन के मालिक ही दोषी हैं। मालिक सोचते हैं कि मजदूर मजबूर हो कर यहीं आयेंगे। मालिक देश के किसी भी कानून को नहीं मानते हैं। इस लिये जो दोषी मालिक हों उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाय। अगर वे लाक-आउट या क्लोजर करते हैं तो उस को रोकने के लिये कोई ऐसा कानून बनायें जिस के अन्तर्गत उन को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सके और वे मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी के साथ खिलवाड़ न कर सकें.....

श्री कमल नाथ झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी उन्होंने बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के फार्म का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा है कि वहां 2 रुपया मजदूरी दी जाती है। मैं इन को चेलेन्ज करता हूं—सरासर गलत बात है, बेसलेस बात करते हैं। हम इन को चेलेन्ज करते हैं। वे हमारे साथ वहां चलें। वह मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में है। मैं उस कांस्टीचूएंसी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता हूं। इन को मेरा चेलेन्ज स्वीकार करना चाहिये। अगर गलत हो तो हम रिजाइन करेंगे, अन्यथा ये रिजाइन कर दें।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I was listening to him. The Sunday Weekly published a news item alleging non-payment of minimum wages for the agricultural workers engaged in Bihar Chief Minister's farm.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is coming from that constituency.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let him go to the Court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member may please conclude now. His time is over.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरों को हर कल-कारखाने में मुनाफे का हकदार बनाना चाहिये।

विभिन्न उन्नतिशील कारखानों में लगे मजदूरों की सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। ऐसा देखने में आता है कि कारखाने शुरू कर दिये जाते हैं परन्तु मजदूरों के रहने, पीने के पानी, बच्चों की शिक्षा और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो, काम को शुरू नहीं करना चाहिये। मजदूरों का भी दूसरों के मुकाबले समान अधिकार होता है। हम इसलिये उन के रहने की व्यवस्था होने के बाद उन से काम लेना चाहिये।

प्रत्येक कल-कारखाने तथा खानों के मालिकों के ऊपर मजदूरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा घर की

जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय । उन को इस जिम्मेदारी को उठाने के लिये बाध्य किया जाय ।

प्रशासन मजदूरों का विरोध न कर के उन की रक्षा करे । अभी ऐसा हो रहा है—हम अपने देश में उत्पादन-वर्ष मना रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय । लेकिन हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि जितनी सम्पत्ति इन मजदूरों के हाथों से पैदा होती है वह तभी बढ़ेगी जब वे मन से काम करेंगे । इस लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि पुलिस का डर दिखा कर या पुलिस द्वारा डरा, धमका कर काम न लिया जाय । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । देहात में जो मजदूर काम कर रहे थे उन के पास खाने के लिये नहीं था । पास में एफ०सी०आई० का गोदाम था जिस में चावल का भण्डार था। वे लोग वहां गये और कहा कि हम लोग भूखे हैं । पुलिस ने उन से कहा कि हम ड्यूटी पर हैं, हम सब लोग भी मजदूर हैं और आप की कठिनाई को समझते हैं लेकिन यह बन्दूक सरकार की है और ये गोलियां तुम्हारे लिये हैं । इस लिये हम आप की मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं । ऐसी हालत चल रही है । लेबर मिनिस्टर अगर पुलिस या सी०आर०पी० लगा कर, गोलियां चला कर या अरेस्ट कर के उन को दबाना चाहेंगे तो यह नहीं चलेगा । लेकिन उन की कठिनाई को समझ कर उन की दिक्कतों को दूर करेंगे तो हम भी आप के साथ हैं, आप की सहायता करेंगे । इस में आर्गेनाइज्ड या डिस-आर्गेनाइज्ड सभी मजदूर आप की मदद करेंगे तथा इसी में देश का कल्याण होगा, आप का कल्याण होगा, आप का राज्य चलेगा, अन्यथा राज्य नहीं चल सकेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

18.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 8, 1982 Chaitra 18, 1904 (Saka)

GMGIPND—M=353 LS—11-7-82—890